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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1, 1829.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.



PARLIAMENT has been farther prorogued from the 18th of December to the 5th of February, then to meet for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs.

The subscriptions for the Spanish and Portuguese refugees have increased with rapidity, and it is hoped that a large sum will be collected. In the mean time, the exiles from Portugal, driven friendless to our shores by the despotism of Miguel, have been ordered to disperse over the country, that they may, it is presumed, cause no jealousy to this scion of legitimacy, whom, be it remembered, the British Government affects not to acknowledge. Rather than thus be cut off from the society of each other, they have resolved to quit the shores of the nominal allies of their sovereign, Don Pedro, and to try their fate on the Atlantic. Time was when England would not have aggravated the sufferings of the destitute to flatter a usurper, nor pleaded fear of offence to a petty tyrant on such an occasion. The treatment of British subjects in Portugal continues as unjustifiable as ever; and the interference of the British Government, where it has taken place, has not been attended with adequate success. The following paper has been addressed to these unfortunate emigrants, dated Plymouth, Dec. 7.

"1. It being impossible that the Portuguese emigrants should remain longer in the depot, as the Government of his Britannic Majesty will not consent to their stay, it becomes necessary for them to depart from this country, and adopt a resolution in conformity with the interests of their country, and with that noble elevation of sentiment which led to such generous sacrifices and such an honourable emigration.—2. It belongs to the character of his Majesty, the august father of the Lady Donna Maria II. to cut the knot which violently arrests the

natural course of events in the States of his august daughter; and it is particularly the duty of the brave defenders of the Portuguese liberties, and of the rights of their young Queen, to concur in so generous a resolution. Only in the capital of the august Emperor, so lately King of Portugal—only in the bosom of a nation, the sister of that of Portugal—will the faithful subjects of Donna Maria II. find, not barely hospitality, but a friendly welcome, brotherly kindness, protection, and, above all, abundance of resources, and a large and solid basis for operations, which must secure the acknowledgment in our country of the rights trampled upon by the spirit of faction and by usurpation.—

3. Between degradation and glory, the choice is not doubtful. Men of honour in all countries will applaud this last sacrifice, and will see in it the most noble resource in difficult circumstances—the most certain and the safe termination of a struggle so arduous and so glorious.—4. In the mean time, the officers, subalterns, and private soldiers now in the depot are apprised that they must hold themselves in readiness to embark in a few days for that destination (Brazil), according to the orders which have just been transmitted to me.—5. It is to be hoped that the corps of volunteers who so nobly accompanied the troops, faithful to the true interests of their country, in their labours and dangers, will be ambitious to follow once more their companions in arms, for the purpose of securing the triumph of the cause of their country and legitimate Queen.—6. Those who, without embracing the profession of arms, knew how to respect the sanctity of their oaths, and nobly devoted themselves to every kind of sacrifices, will likewise be conveyed to the above-mentioned destination, where they will be able to give new proofs of their tried patriotism and fidelity.—7. Orders of the day will successively designate the time and mode

of embarkation in transports already here, and in others which, without loss of time, will be ordered hither. In these transports individuals will find all the conveniences compatible with a long voyage.—8. If, however, some individuals, not military, should refuse to follow this generous resolution, they will come to give their names in the Secretary's Office of this depot, it being understood that, as soon as the embarkation is finished, this depot is dissolved.

“T. G. STUBBS, Lieutenant-General.”

His Majesty has since received the young Queen of Portugal, in consequence of a dispatch from the Brazils, in which Marquis Palmella is acknowledged as Don Pedro's representative. The deference to the Usurper, however, which is displayed by the British ministry, cannot escape observation; and the system pursued, in this respect, is inexplicable.

Tangiers has been blockaded by the Orestes and Meteor. The cause of this measure is thus explained:—The English Consul had demanded about one thousand dollars for the detention of two English merchant vessels. This the Dey refused to pay, and threatened the English Consul with vengeance. The latter acquainted the Commanders of the English ships of war with the circumstance, when they formed a blockade. The Consul remained on shore, and gave notice that, if his demand was not complied with, he would embark.

If report is to be credited, the Duke of Wellington is about to bring in a bill to effect Catholic Emancipation, and place British subjects on a level as to their political rights. Should the Premier succeed, he will wreath a laurel for his brow more lasting than his triumphs in the field, and elevate his character as a statesman, and his firmness as a man, to a height few have ever attained. It must require no little nerve to vanquish the opposers to such a measure and carry it triumphantly through. This concession is reported to be accompanied with two conditions. To the first, namely, that Catholic members of Parliament shall not vote on questions which concern the Church of England, there can be no ground of objection on the part of the Catholics, as it will satisfy many scrupulous but conscientious persons, who, like the infatuated Lord Kenyon, see ruin in allowing any persons but themselves the rights of citizens. The second, namely, to allow the King (in reality the minister) a power of dissent from the appointment of Catholic bishops, is decidedly mischievous. Such a power is an interference with the spiritual rights

of people of a different faith, and is, therefore, highly objectionable. The power of exacting, on such appointments, an oath, abjuring all allegiance, temporal or spiritual, that shall interfere with the duties of good and loyal subjects, is a fair and unobjectionable mode of obtaining the necessary security. Emancipation once effected, though it will not immediately calm Ireland, will be followed by confidence and union. Englishmen will venture their capital in that the country, the gentry there will leave the duties in which they are now lamentably deficient, and time will do the rest. It will be soon seen that the measure of emancipation will strengthen rather than weaken Protestantism, because, unopposed, the more superstitious tenets will, in the natural course of events, yield to the more rational.

The following letter has been written to the Lords Lieutenants of counties, with a view to retrenchment under the head of the Militia Staff:

“Whitehall, Dec. 13, 1828.—My Lord, I have the honour to inform you that his Majesty's Government, having taken into consideration the expense of the Staff of the Militia, have determined to submit to Parliament a Bill for effecting some reduction in that branch of the public expenditure. According to the proposed measure, the future Establishment, retained on permanent pay at head-quarters, will be, for each Corps—one adjutant, one serjeant-major, one serjeant for every forty private men, one drummer for every two companies, with an additional drummer for each flank company; over and above which, in regiments consisting of eight companies and upwards, a drum-major will be allowed. It is not intended to discontinue, till the 24th of June next, the pay of those members of the Militia Staff who will be included in the proposed reduction. The substance of this communication will be made known to the Commandants of the different corps by the Secretary of War.

“I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient humbleservant,
ROBERT PEEL.”

A meeting of the electors of Canterbury lately took place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the state of their representation, in consequence of the long absence of one of their members, Mr. S. Lushington. The chairman informed the meeting that the Committee formed for the protection of their rights had not been negligent of their duty since last meeting.

He submitted to their consideration the heads of a Bill to compel Mr. Stephen R. Lushington to perform his duty as their Representative in the House of Commons, or vacate his seat, that it might be filled by an efficient and active Member. The heads of the Bill were read. They enumerated the different Acts of Parliament made in the reigns of Richard II. Edward I. &c. compelling all Members of Parliament not to absent themselves from their duty without special leave from the Speaker; and concluded by praying that the election of Mr. Lushington be rendered null and void. It was agreed that the Bill be entrusted to Mr. A. Baring, who had consented to advocate the cause in the House of Commons.

The Secretary of State for the Home

Department has written to the Aldermen of London, recommending a classification of offenders, and the adoption of other measures for the better regulation of prisoners in his Majesty's goal of Newgate. This letter was in furtherance of a recent Act of Parliament. A committee has been appointed to report on the subject.

The Brunswick-Cumberland Clubs are fast dwindling away. At Leeds they have sustained an open defeat at a public meeting; and in several other parts of the country their efforts have failed to raise the "No Popery" cry. In Kent a dinner of the friends to liberal measures has taken place, Lord Darnley in the chair; and a counter address to that of the tumultuous meeting at Penenden Heath has been most respectably and numerously signed.

THE COLONIES.

Some most extraordinary facts have been brought to light, relative to the system of privateering, or piracy, in the seas of the West Indies. It appears that two merchants of great property, and previously held to be of great respectability also, residing in the Island of St. Thomas, have been directly concerned in the most nefarious transactions of that kind. Their names are Stephen Cabot and John William Shaw, composing the firm of Cabot and Co. of that island. The St. Thomas's newspaper contains a notice, offering 500 pieces of eight (dollars) for the apprehension of these persons, they having absconded on learning that their illegal practices were discovered. To add to the atrocity of the proceedings, it farther appears that some of the public authorities of the Island of St. Eustatius, members of

the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, whose office it was to try and punish such offenders, are charged, on the strongest evidence, with having been concerned in the commission of them. So peculiar and striking a picture of the depravity into which the love of gain may draw commercial men, has rarely been before exhibited.

Accounts from Gibraltar have brought the agreeable intelligence of the rains having set in in floods, and that the fever was in consequence rapidly subsiding. On the 9th of November the number of cases was 64; deaths officially reported, 8 (and in all places 12); on the 10th only 35 cases were reported, deaths 11; on the 11th, 35 cases, deaths 15; on the 12th, cases 40, deaths 12; and on the 13th, 25 cases, and only 7 deaths.

FOREIGN STATES.

Beranger, the French lyric poet, has been tried for libel, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs. One charge was for bringing the person of the King into contempt, in a song entitled *Charles the Simple*; and another, most ridiculous, for bringing religion into contempt, somewhat in the same way as Hone, under the sapient administration of Lord Castlereagh, was charged with doing. How much sound judgment Mr. Canning, and since his coming into office the Duke of Wellington, have displayed in not suffering the lawyers to prosecute, for lucre generally, as they used to do, the most insignificant offenders; thereby not only bringing the libellers into notoriety, but the Government into deserved contempt for its bad policy. "If any Government," said Cromwell, "will not stand

paper pellets, it deserves to fall." The new French Ministry should take a lesson from old Oliver.

The French forces in the Morea have suffered much from sickness. It appears that the Castle of the Morea held out to the last against General Maison and the Allies, as will appear by the following extract of a letter from Captain Lyons of the Blonde, published in the *English Gazette*. The Morea is now entirely free of the Turks.—"In obeying your order to act in concert with the senior officer of his Most Christian Majesty's ships, I have had the good fortune to find myself associated with those distinguished officers, Captains Manduit Duplessis, of *La Duchesse de Berri*; Hugon, of *L'Armide*; and Villeneuve, of *La Didon*; and in detailing the proceedings of the Blonde, I at

the same time describe those of the French frigates; for I assure you that, throughout an arduous service of twelve days and nights, in very unfavourable weather, the most perfect concert and hearty co-operation have been invariably manifested. On the 18th, of October General Schneider expressed a wish that four 18 pounders should be landed from each ship; and in less than four hours they were on shore, with all their appointments—the difficulties occasioned by the surf on the beach being overcome by the fine spirit which animated all, French and English being in the water mutually assisting each other. In this operation the zeal and intelligence of Lieutenant Saumarez Brock were very conspicuous. On the 20th inst. Lieutenants Luckraft and Dacres; Messrs. Mockler, Hay, Blair, and Austen, mates; and Messrs. de Saumarez, Kennedy, Hawkins, and Dor, midshipmen, landed with a party of seamen, and commenced making the batteries under the direction of the French officers of engineers and artillery. At nine o'clock on the 22d the battery opened its fire on the Morea Castle, and in a few hours silenced the guns opposed to it; but as the army advanced in their approaches to the breaching battery, the Castle opened fresh guns, which rendered it necessary for the marine battery to fire, at intervals, for eight days and nights. Last evening, the guns of the frigates, with two twenty-four-pounders, which Admiral de Rigny landed from the *Conquerant* on his arrival, and such of the battering train as the weather enabled us to disembark, were fairly established in the two breaching batteries, named, by General Maison, Charles X. and George IV., the French and English guns being promiscuously placed in each; and at daylight this morning, together with the mortar battery and the *Ætna* bomb, opened such a tremendous fire on the Castle as to produce in four hours an unconditional surrender. I am sure you will be glad to find that the zeal and professional talent exhibited by Captain Lushington, his officers, and ship's company, have excited the admiration of all. The *Ætna* was worked up in the night, under reefed courses and close-reefed topsails, anchored, and sprung, with such precision, within eight hundred yards of the Castle, as to enable that intelligent officer, Lieutenant Logan, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to throw one hundred and two shells into the Castle, only the first four going too far. Captain Lushington assures me that he received the

most valuable assistance from Lieutenant Walker."

In Spain, the spirit of resistance to the present Government still actively continues in many parts. At Barcelona, on the 1st ult. thirteen persons were shot, who had attempted to re-establish the Government of 1820. Among the sufferers were, Don Jose Ortega, Colonel; Don Juan Antonio Cavallero, Lieutenant-Colonel; Don Jaquin Jacques, Captain of Infantry; Don Juan Dominquez Romeso, Lieutenant, who formerly belonged to the Staff of Mina. The rest, with the exception of an excise officer, a painter, and a teacher of languages, were serjeants and corporals. In an official article, published on this occasion, it is stated that a most dangerous conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of renewing the scenes of 1820. From official intelligence and correspondence, it appeared that revolutionary Spaniards, who had taken refuge in foreign countries, proceeded to the frontiers of Catalonia, and joining themselves with foreigners and with some of the most conspicuous in the late insurrection, took the name of *Agraviados*. Many were arrested, others fled the country; among the former were the thirteen who suffered. After having been shot, their bodies were thrown at the foot of the ramparts, into the ditch which surrounds the citadel, and were afterwards suspended from gibbets. This last act was announced by a discharge of artillery. All who witnessed the shocking scene were filled with consternation and horror.

The Lisbon Gazette contains an order of Don Miguel for the prompt trial of British subjects charged with offences against his Government. The order is curious, as showing the anxious desire of Don Miguel to have it believed that he is likely to have friendly relations with the Government of this country. Several Vice-Consuls have been arrested and sent to prison.

The Russian army has retired from Silistria. The Turks are represented with ample means and increasing resources as pursuing their enemies to the utmost. The fortifications of Varna, battered by the siege, cannot, it is thought, have been sufficiently repaired, and the garrison, it is believed, does not amount to more than six or eight thousand men. During the winter no effectual assistance can be afforded by sea, and the garrison is cut off from all immediate communication with the main army, now beyond the Danube.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of Scipio de Ricci, Bishop of Prato and Pistoia, &c. Edited from the Original of M. De Potter, by Thomas Roscoe. 2 vols. 8vo.

In taking a retrospect of the last century, we are forcibly struck with the variety of conspicuous characters the political struggles of the period brought forth. It seems as if philosophy and error, the strength and the perversions of human intellect, were then for the first time employed with their greatest force on the affairs of the world. Men of all classes entered indiscriminately on the arena; opinions of every kind were canvassed as to their practical importance; the keenest speculator that ever formed a theory in his closet, found himself in contact with the multitude, and aiming at the same end. Men of letters became the heads of tumultuary assemblies, and the choicest of their disquisitions, the most subtle of their conceptions, were translated into the language of the mob. At such a time, whatever was greatly good or boldly evil in the human constitution, was sure to be made conspicuous. It was not what glided most smoothly on the earth's surface, that could attract attention, but that which was dung highest by the out-breaking volcano. Hence the violence of the revolutions of the eighteenth century; for moderate-minded men could find no place in either camp or council, because it was neither temperance nor an inferior intellect that could command respect. Many, consequently, were the excellent men who, after having made some well-intentioned efforts to turn the torrent of public feeling into the channel they thought best, found themselves obliged to fall back into obscurity, and leave the field of contest, as they found it. Of these, the subject of the interesting memoirs we are at present noticing, forms a remarkable instance.

Scipio de Ricci, Bishop of Prato and Pistoia, was educated amid the errors of Popery, and subjected, from his earliest years, to all the baneful effects of its debasing superstitions. It was fortunate, however, for him, that his ingenious nature shrank with horror from the falsehoods and chicanery of Jesuitism. In the incomparably purer doctrines of the Jansenists, he found Christianity less obscured, and his reason less grossly offended by contradictions to common sense and honesty. To this party, therefore, so obnoxious to the Court of Rome, Ricci firmly attached himself. No hopes of gain, no flattering prospects of distinction, could persuade him to act in concert with men whom he knew to be violating almost every law, both human and divine, to effect their purposes; and he determined, from the commencement of his career, to employ both his talents and influence in opposing these enemies to truth and freedom.

Immediately on being appointed to the diocese of Prato and Pistoia, this pure and amiable-hearted man began to make the most strenuous efforts in favour of the people over whom he was placed. He saw that the greatest evils were prevailing from the united action of ignorance and superstition. The clergy of the diocese were sensual and uneducated; the means of popular instruction were perverted to the worst purposes; and the inhabitants of the different parishes were entirely under the control of a few designing hypocrites, or equally dangerous fanatics. But the evil did not stop here. Tuscany was one of the Italian States most

filled with monastic establishments. Several of these, in Ricci's diocese, were receptacles of the most abandoned creatures. The viciousness of the monks, especially the Dominicans, had produced a depravity of opinion, and subsequently of conduct, in the nuns, the consequences of which are too disgusting to detail. To purify this huge mass of public and ecclesiastical corruption was the first and most fervent wish of Ricci's heart; and his good sense led him to pursue a method which, under more fortunate circumstances, would have ultimately secured success. He instituted a close and direct inquiry into the origin of the depravity with which the Dominican convents were charged; and he persisted in his exertions, till the most debased of the offenders were removed from his diocese. He took a careful survey of the establishments for the education of the clergy, and formed an extensive plan for its general improvement, and for the diffusion of knowledge through the different classes of the community. In all these endeavours for improving the moral and religious character of the people, he was constantly and rigorously opposed by the Court of Rome and its satellites. He made no crime public which was not instantly garnished over by his enemies; and he uttered no sentiment favourable to religious freedom, which was not equally soon converted into some accusation against the purity of his intentions.

As this truly virtuous and excellent man proceeded in his plans of reformation, new assailants were raised to oppose him; and he must speedily have retired from the contest, had he not been supported by the Grand-Duke Leopold, equally a friend to truth, and an enemy of Papal usurpation. Aided by this Prince, Ricci was enabled to carry several of his designs into execution. He was defended against all violent attempts upon his freedom of action; he was provided with resources to defray the expenses of his experiments; and on every occasion of doubt or hazard, he had an enlightened friend to whom he could apply with security and confidence. But this support at length failed him. Leopold was advanced to the Imperial dignity, and the unfortunate Bishop was left alone to sustain the whole weight of the conflict with Rome. For some time the conviction of the holiness of his cause gave him sufficient vigour to proceed in the execution of his arduous designs. But the Papal party, by the revolutions which happened soon after, saw itself in a sufficiently prosperous state to make a determined stand against all attempts at diminishing its corrupt influence; and the enfeebled, worn-out prelate was at last obliged to resign his diocese, in the hope that when retired into a private station, he should be permitted to end his few remaining years in tranquillity. But Rome deals not thus with its foiled adversaries. Ricci was pursued to his retreat by all the hatred and malice which the human mind can harbour; and he was threatened with every species of punishment if he refused to accept the offer of being restored to peace with the offended Father of the Church. Broken in spirits, weakened in mental vigour, harassed with the doubts of a tender conscience, and strongly biassed by the natural mildness and humility of his temper, he was staggered at the proposal; friends then pressed him with their persuasions and advice, and old age came in as the strongest of all arguments, to

convince him of the line of conduct he should pursue. Unfortunately for his own character, for the good of his church, and the sake of truth in general, he yielded to these false friends and persuaders; signed a recantation of his former opinions, declared his attempts at reform unlawful, and died amid the triumphs of his enemies, and the deep regrets of all who love the defenders of truth and its attendant advantages!

It may be easily judged from this slight sketch of Ricci's career, that the memoirs of his life must form a work of more than ordinary interest; and such we have found it. Of the many publications issuing every day from the Continental press, it is one of those which will most contribute to throw new light on the great events for which the period during which the Bishop of Pistoia lived was conspicuous. Ricci was in correspondence with men of great public influence in every part of Europe. He was looked up to with veneration by all who had the interests of religion, as well as those of freedom, at heart; and whatever occurred on the scene of events, which had any influence on the general issue of the contest, was immediately communicated to him. These two volumes, therefore, contain matter which the historian will hereafter find of considerable use; and the exposure which they make of the whole system of conventual corruption and Jesuitical fraud, is as curious and striking as it is useful and authentic. Considering the quantity of unconnected materials which the English Editor had before him, from which to form the present work, we are glad to observe he has only employed those which are the most interesting and valuable; and we close the perusal of the publication with feelings of great satisfaction for the information we have derived from its instructive pages.

The Man of Two Lives : a Narrative written by Himself. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies, called the Pythagorean doctrine, though most probably of Egyptian or Hindoo origin, has, time immemorially, attracted the imaginations of poets and romancers, and been variously and fancifully illustrated. The volumes before us contain another, and, we think, the most beautiful of all the illustrations bestowed on the strange theory taught by the Samian philosopher. Pythagoras himself, the better to support his system, professed to have a clear recollection of the different persons whose bodies his soul had successively inhabited. He remembered that he had formerly been a son of Mercury; that, afterwards, he was Enphorbus, who fought in the Greek army during the Trojan war; that he then became Hermodmus; and that his last change previous to his teaching philosophy as Pythagoras, was into the humble frame of a fisherman. He has not, however, told the world what became of him subsequent to his death at Metapontum, where he perished of hunger, nor in what capacity he exists at present.

The author of "The Man of Two Lives" has taken this view of the subject, as appertaining to the individual case of the philosopher himself; to wit, the retention of the consciousness after the change; though, to condense the interest of his plot, he makes his hero recollect, not all nor sundry of his transmigrations; but only the one im-

mediately preceding his present state. He is thus enabled to come into contact with the actual persons with whom he had mingled and whose destinies he had influenced in his former body, and hence many scenes occur which are highly curious in themselves, and which have no resemblance to anything hitherto extant in the circle of romance. The man who is supposed to be gifted with this mysterious knowledge of a former human life, is presented to us as Edward Sydenham, Esq. an Englishman of the present day; and the person whose frame he had previously animated, and whose misdeeds he feels called upon by a superior power to expiate, was a Frederic Wernei, who "died at the early age of forty-five, in the City of Frankfort on the Maine." The first dim, perplexing, confused, but ever-strengthening perceptions of a former life, which Sydenham feels during his infancy—his familiarity with foreign objects and places which, as Sydenham, he never could have seen, and the irresistible motive which impels him towards Germany, are detailed with singular effect and much eloquence; and the reader, as he pursues the thread of this marvellous history, is deluded for a while into a belief of the truth of its incidents. We cannot follow the hero through all his adventures, nor can we find room for any specimen of the style in which his story is told; but while we cannot refrain from praising the style as being at once of a very earnest and finished character, we are bound to say that we think the personages in the tale want variety—that the imperturbable *sang-froid* with which they regard the wonderful affair which is being transacted before their eyes, is not the least of the marvels of the book—that the so-called vicious characters, are, according to our inferior casuistry, almost models of virtue,—and that the sins of Wernei, for the expiation of which so marvellous a scheme is ordained, appear to us to be little else than the peccadilloes of youth. In spite, however, of these imperfections, "The Man of Two Lives" is the most curious in design of all the fictions of the day, and cannot fail to be generally perused.

Tales of Woman. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Since the "Legende of Good Women," written by glorious old Chaucer, we do not recollect, till the publication of the present work, any series of tales which has for its sole object the illustration of the many virtues and charms of the female sex; though if ever the arduous occupations of authorship could cease to be toilsome, and become actually fascinating, it must be in the prosecution of such a theme. "Tales of Woman!" What can be so attractive as this announcement? And why, instead of being the 137th and 138th volumes of the series, are the present only the 1st and 2d? We warn our readers beforehand that we are going to lay aside our critical faculty (such as it is), and fairly praise these tales from beginning to end; and moreover, that we mean to commence novelist, and write some Tales of Woman ourselves. Boccaccio longed to undertake the subject, but doubted of his own worthiness to illustrate so great and beautiful a theme. These are his words from one of the stories in the Decameron. "O singular sweetness naturally living in fair feminine blood! If I had praises answerable to thy great and glorious deservings, my voice should never faint, nor my pen wax weary."

The first tale in the present volumes is called "The Wife;" and its design is to show that "the misconduct of a husband can never justify a failure in obedience on the part of a woman who has sworn to love, cherish, and obey; that no treatment, however unkind, can destroy deep-rooted affection; and that principle will support its possessor under the most arduous trials." This theory is illustrated in a most remarkable way; the forbearance of Griselda is here surpassed; and though the scenes are occasionally almost incredible, we are assured that they are actual facts, and of recent occurrence. The tale is, indeed, one of the most touching paths and interest. The wifely virtue is also the theme of the second narration, called "Helen Lindorf." In this, the dark and stormy passions of man are not brought forward as in the preceding; but all is gentleness and sweetness, "conscience and tender heart." Helen herself, though neither young nor beautiful, is made up of womanly perfection, and her unprecedented generosity and sacrifices are such as could be conceived only in that well of sweetness, the female heart. This story is also said to be fact. "The Russian Daughter" celebrates the filial virtue; and this is the narration which gave birth to the fictitious history of Elizabeth, by Madame Cottin. But how poor is the best fiction, however adorned by the graces of sentiment and fancy, in comparison with truth! "Mark now, how plain a tale shall put you down." The simple story of young Prascovic stirs the heart which is passive to all the fine rhetoric of the French novelist, and it will no doubt, in this country at least, supersede the enormous circulation of "Elizabeth." The title of the fourth and last tale, "The Mother," indicates its purpose. We like it the least of all; but it involves some very striking scenes, particularly one in a private interview with Philip the Fourth of Spain.

This work must be popular, if it is not already so. Men will buy it for the sake of the women, and the women will possess themselves of it that they may have a record wherein themselves are glorified; and this surely will be but the indulgence of a commendable pride.

The Protestant: a Tale of the reign of Queen Mary. By the author of "De Foix," "The White Hoods," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Mrs. Bray, the authoress of this story, has gained some celebrity by her former works, all of which are strongly characterized by antiquarian learning and research. She seems to be ambitious of bringing back, for the contemplation of the modern reader, the scenes and manners of former times; and nothing less than the most scrupulous accuracy, even in points of minor interest, will satisfy her. She may be depended on as authority, not only as to historical events, style of architecture, and mode of language, but even the cut of a cloak, the fashion of a doublet, and the length of a shoe-tye may be correctly ascertained by a perusal of her stories. To all this she deserves the additional praise of constructing plots which fix the attention of the reader.

The present work is her best; and, indeed, it would be difficult, even without the talents of Mrs. Bray, to write any thing connected with the reign of "bloody Mary," which should not be in-

teresting. The struggle between the Protestants and Catholics was then carried on, not by debate, but by sword and fire. Faith was then a sanguinary thing—aged women and children were sacrificed at the burning stake for the sake of religion, and in proportion as one party became fierce and intolerant, the other was the more uncompromising and obstinate in things of no importance. A man in those days was content, if not desirous, of losing his life upon a cavil of no wider import than the breadth of a hair; and his family, in nine cases out of ten, were ready to perish with him. The people, too, acquired a taste for blood; they rose in mobs and murdered any uncompliant believer; and an auto da fé in Smithfield was only another name for a pleasant holiday. To use the words of a modern poet—

———"The multitude

Tore limb from limb the innocent child,
And stabbed and trampled on its mother;
But the man, for God's most holy grace,
A priest saved to burn in the market place."

Such scenes as these form the staple of Mrs. Bray's novel of "The Protestant," and we can nestly recommend it to the perusal of all those who take an interest in the Catholic question. The incidents of the tale follow one another in breathless rapidity, according to the hurried and fearful nature of the times which they illustrate. The great agitators, Bonner, Gardiner, Thorton, Harpsfield, Friar John of Spain, and others, are brought on the stage, and the imaginary characters group admirably well with the historical. The heroine, Rose, is a beautiful creation; her sufferings are many, and her constancy under them is heroic. We regret that we have not space to lay before our readers some of the many fine things in a book which, if we mistake not, is destined to exert much influence, not only on account of its subject, but of its talent.

Tales of the Great St. Bernard. 3 vols. post 8vo.

These volumes are by the author of "Salathiel," of which work we have given a critical estimate in the present number of our magazine. The tales before us are seven in number, and the general design seems to be to illustrate the diversities in national character. We have, therefore, an Englishman's tale, a Wallachian's, an Italian's, a Spaniard's, &c. To those who are acquainted with the varied powers of the author, it will be hardly necessary to say that these subjects are all hit off with much life and talent, though, as if to prove that no man, however gifted, can acquire a native's familiarity with any other country than his own, the first story in the series, the Squire's tale, is incomparably the best. The plot of this is certainly *outré*; but its extravagance is redeemed by the unflinching spirit and wit with which it is told, and which reminds us of some of Goldsmith's humorous sketches. The title of this tale is "The Woes of Wealth;" and in it are shown, by all sorts of "modern instances," the evils and mischances to which man is subject, not for want of money, but because of a superfluous of that commodity. We have not laughed so heartily over anything for some time as we have been compelled to do by the humours and infinite pleasures of this tale. The next story, "The Wallachian's,"

is wild and improbable, and, we confess, does not suit us as well as the first. A good comedy on men and manners, as they exist, is worth all the mere romances that ever were penned. Nevertheless, the Wallachian's "Hebe" will not want admirers among the young and the fair.

Among the other tales, we were much struck with that told by the Augustine monk, and with the one which concludes the volume, and which is assigned to an Italian; and, making allowance for a little extravagance, we thought "The Married Actress" a very pleasant and piquant *jeu d'esprit*.

The scheme, or framework of the series, is exceedingly good. A number of travellers, from different parts of the world, are supposed to be weather-bound for many days in the Monastery of St. Bernard, and, after the failure of all other sources of amusement, they hit on the expedient of beguiling the time by narrating stories to each other. The introduction is, in itself, beautifully written, and might be said to form an eighth tale. Altogether, we do not hesitate to say that the fame of Mr. Croly, as an author, will be elevated as much by portions of this work as by the popular romance of "Salathiel."

Portugal in 1828; comprising Sketches of the State of Private Society and of Religion in that Kingdom, under Don Miguel, &c. By William Young, Esq. 8vo.

Mr. Young has had peculiar opportunities of acquiring an intimate knowledge of every thing relating to Portugal, from the most artful pretences of its rulers, to the arcana of public affairs—from the machinery of local governments to the recesses of private life. He entered Portugal with Sir J. Moore in 1808, and left it in 1828. He married a Portuguese lady, and so far identified himself with the society and interests of the country. Every page of the work bears testimony to the vice and degradation produced amongst all classes by the priesthood, and the Government of Don Miguel. The Constitutionalists infused vigour and purity into public affairs and private conduct; but they succeeded only by the delusion of the priests, that the new system would work well for their order. When they found that they were to be moralized, and rendered useful, without any addition of income, and without their old impunity in crimes, they soon brought back "the good old times," which were found "to work so well." We link together the following cursory extracts:—"I have resided in Leiria since the peace of 1814, and have lived in constant friendship with the natives in general. Many of the clergy of Leiria and its vicinity are much indebted to me, and I flatter myself that I may term some of them my friends, yet only one of them made any attempt to save me from persecution. Leiria was totally destroyed by fire in the beginning of 1811, by the French. It was begun to be rebuilt in 1813, by the Portuguese Government; but no improvements were made. The order was to replace every thing as it was before. The people were, generally speaking, friendly to each other; the only discussion among them being occasioned by that pest of society, legal litigation. I have known a lawsuit, for the value of rather better than a pound sterling, last for three years. 'The Lisbon Gazette,' the only newspaper in the country, was then printed on half a sheet of white-

brown paper, and I believe not more than three of them came at that time to Leiria. It contained little else than a few advertisements. I once, in deed, read an account of some strawberries, that had been seen in the month of May, in a Mr. Vanstroffman's garden at Copenhagen, which occupied at least one half of the paper." We cannot conceive much happiness in this torpid comatose state of society; and the pollution of private families by the priests might have been a stronger stimulus to thought than Mr. Vanstroffman's strawberries. But our author, more intellectual and less lethargic than the Portuguese, established a subscription amateur theatre at Leiria, though the priests in the confession boxes waged war against the boxes of the playhouse.—The excellent Constitution of 1820 now burst forth, and we imagine our author did not conceal his honest joy at the event. We find him letting off fireworks, giving parties, acting plays, and, we imagine, speaking his sentiments, with unusual spirit. In 1827, Don Miguel, by the help of France, and the espionage of England, established his regime; and Mr. Young, and all other Liberals, as well as persons "suspected of being suspected," felt the tyrant's power. Englishman, heretic, and freemason, were synonymous terms, and our countrymen suffered woefully. People arrested and carried to prison were not handcuffed, but screwed together by the thumbs, the screws being tightened if they were not passive. About 23,000 persons fled, or suffered in various ways. Our author suspected no personal danger, and was happy in his home, when, "just before dark, my house was surrounded by a strong party of militia and a mob; they entered it, and seized me as I was taking tea with Mrs. Young, the mob crying, 'Bring him out, and cut off his ears!'" He was driven to a loathsome dungeon,—the common piny of the prison.—Mr. Young, without knowing his alleged offence, was kept in this vile manner, denied all communication with his family, and his ears saluted every day with the yells of the mob for the blood of the freemasons. Mrs. Young was allowed to send him provisions in a hand basket, and "she had rolled up some small pieces of paper like a quill, or stick, and then had taken some of the sticks out of the basket and put the rolls of paper in their places. This was managed with such dexterity and neatness, that it was difficult to detect." By this stratagem they corresponded. He was at last carried to the Jail at Lisbon, and confined with the worst of characters. Being tried and found guiltless of any offence, he was liberated upon paying all costs; and there not being any English ship of war in the Tagus, a French sloop of war generously protected him and other English subjects from the mob, and Mr. Young arrived in England. One fellow prisoner had confessed to fourteen murders, and used jocosely to say, "When I have killed six more, I shall give two to the priests," thereby meaning he should kill two priests as tithe for the twenty.

Such is the Government which we have inflicted upon Portugal. There is a horrible story of an officer driven mad by ill usage in the jail; and illustrations as horrible of the dispositions of the old Queen and Don Miguel. Some of the descriptions and incidents are very characteristic of the people, and the situation of the country; and at this moment they will be read with increased interest.

Legends of the Lakes, or Sayings and Doings at Killarney, &c. By T. Crofton Croker. 2 vols. 12mo.

The present work is designed as a guide-book to Killarney; not to point out the roads and direct the visitor's step to that most romantic of lakes, (enough books of this description exist already,) but to recall the associations connected with remarkable objects to be seen there. The manners of the people about Killarney, too, are depicted, and enough of their language is given to season the conversation, and yet not lose its local character. The plan is an excellent one. The traveller gives the conversations of the persons he meets with, from the Irish coach-driver to the raw-boned mountain guide. The book is, in fact, a colloquial tour, or journal of what is heard, rather than of what is seen; and the legends of the lake are, for the most part, obtained of the boatmen and guides on arriving upon the spot where they are reported to have happened. Some of these, it is true, are said to be drawn from the stock of R. A. Lynch, Esq., a certain demi-solde, residing at the town of Killarney, but they constitute only a small portion of the whole; and the name is doubtless a *nom de guerre*. These volumes are highly amusing, and no tourist will, we are convinced, visit Killarney without taking them in his pocket. The associations, serious or ludicrous, connected with new objects, are always interesting. There are also wood-cuts, generally humorous, and a map of Killarney, in this work, very neatly executed, from the sketches of the author on the spot. Mr. Croker has inscribed his volumes to Miss Edgeworth.

We scarcely know where to select a passage or two in our limited space, that will do justice to the author. We should not forget to observe that there are some pleasant verses scattered through these pages, and a piece composed to an old Irish air, vol. i. p. 174, by the Right Hon. G. Ogle, is given, with three or four additional verses never before printed, which may be considered one of the most pathetic and beautiful ever written; it has all the simple grace and touching sadness, so neglected in modern writing for the meretriciously sentimental. The following is one of the legends our author has recorded. It seems that one of the spirits of the lake is called O'Donoghue.

"But it wasn't long until I began to get quite lonesome like; for there was the big black mountains, with the white mist circling about them, that looked like so many ghosts; besides the dark islands and gray rocks in the lake were the dismallest things in life, and their shadows that were dancing a *moreen** on the water, brought O'Donoghue and his harriers into my head, so that I began to think what I should do if O'Donoghue was to come up to me; for though they say it's lucky to see him, I didn't much like the thoughts of it then. But that was little good for me; for before long I see something white waving on the lake at a great distance; but I thought I should have died with the fright when it came near me, and I saw O'Donoghue himself riding like mad on a big white horse. Up he comes to me, and without as much as 'by your lave,' 'Tim Shea,'

says he, 'you must go of a message for me; you must carry this letter to the county of Waterford.' 'To Waterford! my lord sir,' says I, 'and what to do to Waterford? yarrah, then, good Mr. O'Donoghue, don't be after sending a poor *gomal** like me such a journey this blessed night.' 'You thief, you,' says he, 'don't you know I'm O'Donoghue? I'll *tache* you better manners than to be mistering me; so, for that very word, you must be off in a minute, or may be it would be worse with you. And what are you frightened at, you spalpeen? Won't I mind the cattle till you come back? and Won't I lend you my own horse? so that you'll be better mounted than e'er a gentleman in the kingdom.' And that was true enough for him; for he was a beautiful horse as you'd meet in a month of Sundays, and had silver shoes upon him, and gold *stirrups*, and little gold and silver bells upon his bridle, that jingled with every stir of him. So with that down he jumps off the horse, and makes no more to do, but heaves me upon his back. 'Tim Shea, put this letter in your *sprawn*,† and when the horse stops in front of a big castle, give it to the first that'll open the door, and bring me back an answer,' says he. 'I will, your honour,' says I. 'Hauld tight and be off; hurroo, *coppul bawn*!‡' says he, and away we flew like the wind. Indeed, then, it gave me enough to do to stick on his back, though I held tight by the neck; for my head was bothered with the jingling of the bells, and he went so fast that he almost knocked the breath out of me. Well, sir, away we went, and we went, till we came to the sweet county Waterford; when, what should my thief of a horse do, but make for a big cliff that *hang'd* over the sea; so, when I see where he was going, I thought it was all over with me. 'Ah, then, my beautiful *baste*,§ says I, 'wouldn't you be after turning some other way?' But the unnatural creature took no more notice of me than if I was a Jew or a heathen just; but when he comes to the edge of the cliff, he turns up his snout and gave a great snort, down he leapt with me all at once clean into the middle of the wide ocean. Splash, splash, went the water, and down we went to the bottom; when, where would I find myself, but in the middle of a fine city. So up we went through the street, and all the people staring at us, until we came in front of a big castle, and there we stopt at last, and my *coppul bawn* began to jingle his bells, like a May boy, till the door was opened, and out walked an elegant lady. 'What's your business, Tim Shea?' says she, for they all seemed to know me as well as if I was bred and born among them. 'Wisha, then, nothing at all, my lady,' says I, 'only a bit of a note from O'Donoghue.' 'Give it here,' says she, 'and I'll bring you an answer in a minute.' So with that in she went, and it wasn't long till she came out again with the answer; and, as soon as I had it safe, away went my *coppul bawn* as fast as ever. Well, sir, it wasn't long till he brought me back again to the big rock, by the lake side; and sure it was I that was glad to see it; and as soon as he came up to O'Donoghue, he gives himself a shake, and makes no more of teasing me off than if I was a straw. 'Where's the answer, Tim?' says O'Donoghue. 'Here, your honour,' says I, as soon as I could get breath to *spake*. 'Well, Tim,' says he, when he read it, 'you'll see some fun


* A jig, from *Moin-turf*, for a dance upon the turf.

* A fool. † Purse or pouch. ‡ White horse.

soon, for the boys from Waterford are coming, and there'll be as fine a hurling match as ever you see; but which-ever way it goes, don't let a word out of your two lips, if you haven't a mind to sup sorrow."

"So with that up he gets on his white horse, and away he gallops into the lake. 'Joy be with you,' says I, 'I'm fairly rid of you at last.' But the words were hardly out of my mouth when the lake was covered over with O'Donoghue's people; and it wasn't long till the boys from Waterford rushed by in a whirlwind, and sq to it they went.

"It would do your heart good to see the beautiful ball and hurries they had, and to hear the shouts of 'em, as they pucked it about from one end of the lake to the other, till at last the Waterford boys began to get the better of the Kerry men. 'Blug-a-bauns' what are you about, O'Donoghue?' says I, quite forgetting that I wasn't to *speak*; but if I did, so well I paid for it, for up jumped a big ugly looking fellow, and hits me a rap over the head with his hurley. Down I dropt as dead as a herring; and when I came to myself, there was nothing to be seen but the gray mist of the morning, creeping calmly along the lake, and the cattle that were quietly grazing around me. But you see, your honour, I've a good right to keep a civil distance from the lake after nightfall any how; for sure it was, I was bothered the whole night with O'Donoghue and his hurlers, and his white horse, and messages, and cities in the sea; but 'twill be many a long day till they catch me agen."

The following is from a Kerry schoolmaster's address: "Here, *by's*, (boys) shake a grain of straw along the wall for the little girls to sit on—throw your turfs in the corner, and bring over my stool here close to the fire. I thought I'd *could* you before, Felix, to bring a  of turf every morning? Sit down, sir, sit down, I say, on the floor along with the rest and get your lesson, and don't let me see you near the fire all this blessed day. Now *by's* what are you after? Silence! A-b-ab; b-a-g-bag; silence! Jem Dogherty, whip the door off the hinges, and clap it on this row of sods—there now, borrow a bit of chalk from Keenahan, till I write a large-hand copy. Hum, buzz—ba, be, bi, bo, bu, buzz—Tony Flanagan, come over here. Arrah why but you come, sir, when I bid you? See, here, spell me this word—Con-stan-ti-no-ple. *By's*, that's the name of the Grand Turk! See what it is to know navigation. I don't suppose there's a man in the barony, barring myself and the priest, who can tell you who Constantinople is!"

Here we must take leave of Mr. Croker and his amusing little work, which we are certain no tourist will be without. We most heartily recommend it, and its lively pictures of Kerry manners, to the public at large. It cannot be understood thoroughly without a close perusal, one joke is so dependant upon and connected with another.

The Keepsake for 1829.

In our notice of the "Annals," in our November number, we were obliged to omit the literary part of "The Keepsake" from its not having been entrusted to our inspection, and we are therefore bound to give a brief opinion upon it to our readers. With the exception of Sir Walter Scott's

contributions, we do not think Mr. Heath's exquisite engravings adequately supported in the literary part of the work; being of opinion that it falls below the mark which his great spirit, his talents as an artist, and his known liberality deserve. There is no royal road to eminence in literature. Titled names will not ensure literary superiority. Sir Walter Scott's contributions (we like to see his name in such works) consist of four articles, "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror;" "The Tapestry Chamber;" "Death of the Laird's Jock;" and "A Scene at Abbotsford;" the two latter consisting only of a page or two of graphic illustration. There is a fragment from Shelley striking, and a good "sketch of a fragment of a history of the 18th century," said to be by Sir J. Macintosh. The other prose articles are not superior to those in "Annals," of far less pretension. In the poetry, Lord F. L. Gower has some pleasing stanzas on a military execution, but not equal to his "Faust" in "The Anniversary." Southey and Wordsworth have contributions, which are, in every respect, but repetitions of what they have done before, and possess no striking passages. Mrs. Hemans is, as usual, charming. Mr. Luttrell's "Burnham Beeches" pretty; Mr. Coleridge is himself in describing "The Garden of Boccacio." The contributions of the editor are the worst things in this elegant volume. Puns, most of them poor, and a stanza or two turning on obvious thoughts, borrowed from our older writers, show a manifest deficiency of literary power and experience; they positively deteriorate the volume. Mr. C. Croker has some pleasant, light stanzas. Mr. Lockhart a translation from the Norman French, "The King and Minstrel of Ely." Mr. Roscoe, "Lines in an Album." Lords Porchester and Morpeth have both pleasing contributions. As a whole, though supreme in its display of art, Mr. Heath has great room for improvement in the literary part of his volume, which his known spirit and zeal will doubtless exhibit in another year. The work, notwithstanding the defects we have mentioned, is a no less honourable monument of his exertions, than of his excellence as an artist.

Tales and Confessions. By Leitch Ritchie. 1 vol. 8vo.

Several of the tales contained in this volume have been published in the "London Weekly Review," a publication in itself no mean testimony of the merit of this volume. Six of the most striking of these tales, or sketches of tales, are perfectly new, and they will well repay perusal. It is not necessary, however, that we should dwell long upon them. The reader will find that the purchase of the volume will not be thrown away.

The first tale, "Hell Bridge," is a narrative of two rival Highlanders, who meet in a narrow pass and refuse to yield precedence to one another in turning back to make way: an obstinacy grounded on a pride, folly, and ferocity, unmatched among the most savage hordes. This is the spirit, which in Scotch novels and border feasts is so often miserably mistaken for heroism. They struggle for it, and the stronger flings the weaker down the precipice. "Skeleton Scenes" follow; they are merely sketches, but they display power and interest of no common kind. We have not space to go over these tales one and one, but we recommend "The Informer;" "A Night by Loch Lomond," and "The Confessions of William Jones,"

as proofs of Mr. Ritchie's talent in this kind of writing. "The Body-snatchers" we do not like; it wants refinement of language in the narrative, and there is too often a failure in the verisimilitude of feeling and the situation of the leading character, so that the reader pauses to ask himself whether, if he were in the situation described, he would do or think as Mr. Ritchie makes his actors. In many places, too, the part is overwrought, so as to pass the modesty of nature. With these little blemishes, however, there is a great deal of effective, vigorous writing, evincing that Mr. Ritchie will, by and by, do more powerful things. The following extract will show the force and vigour of Mr. Ritchie's style. The tale is supposed to be told to the writer by an Irish landlady. After supper, before he retires to rest, he steals out, and observes—

"A light in a cottage, which, from its size, I guessed to be the chapel; I bent my steps towards it, suspecting what turned out to be the fact, that a wake was in the course of performance. The chapel was a large ruinous-looking thatched cottage, one end of which bore the marks of being commonly used as a ball-alley, a species of disrespect to holy things, which is not uncommon in Ireland. The interior too, did not by any means seem to indicate the character of a religion, which is supposed to place so much dependance on effect; indeed, a more neglected desolate-looking 'house of God,' I have seldom seen. The altar was of the rudest description, and ornamented only by various blotches of ink, and villanous pothook scrawls, which gave token, that it was also applied to the secular purpose of a writing desk by the scholars of the village. A small wooden crucifix, and two carved candlesticks of the same material, were the only works of art which graced a supper-table, as plain as that of the founder of Christianity himself, but strangely different from those of his accredited servants, the bishops of both churches, to whom it seems he bequeathed his spiritual power, and his—humility. The furniture of the chapel was completed by a pew at each side of the altar, intended for the more respectable part of the inhabitants, consisting, probably, of the ganger, and some other worthy of equal importance in the village. A deal table was placed, for the present occasion, flanked by two forms, in the middle of the earthen floor, on which a corpse lay, with the feet, as is customary, towards the altar. It occasionally happens, that the bodies of even the more decent class of cottagers are waked in the chapel, from domestic circumstances rendering the dwelling-house a less convenient scene for the ceremony; but in general this last honour is claimed only for the stranger poor, and other homeless vagabonds, who usually infest, like a cloud of locusts, an Irish village. In any case, however, the same regard to decency, according to the barbarous customs of the people, is paid here to the miserable relic of mortality, which it would receive in the home of its living friends, the charity or piety of the neighbours supplying any thing that might be wanting in the funds of the deceased; but on the present occasion, I was particularly struck with the omission of things always customary, and indeed, considered absolutely necessary not merely to the 'decency' of the affair, but to the actual welfare of the spirit, already trembling at the judgment seat. The body, it is true, was covered up to the chin

with a coarse white sheet, the cheeks stuffed with tow to preserve the living outline of the face, and an earthen plate full of snuff laid on the breast; but in place of candles, which should have surrounded it, amounting to the mystical number of six, there were only two yellow stalks of tallow, which shed a 'dim religious light' around; in place of the mass, which is usually said or sung for the benefit of such souls as can afford to go to heaven, the only music I could hear, proceeded from an organ, commonly described as the seat of smell, rather than of sound, appertaining to a solitary old woman, who had leant her head on the table, and fallen fast asleep, in the discharge of her laborious duty of wakefulness; and in place of the smiles of lasses and lads, whose blithe faces, on similar occasions, have often made me exclaim, 'Oh death, where is thy sting!' there was only the old woman I have mentioned, and another still more solitary individual of the same sex, kneeling in a corner. Had it not been for these peculiarities, I should, probably, have walked out of the house of death after a very cursory glance, the sight not being at all new to me; but the forlorn and deserted condition of this lonely corpse, so touched my imagination, that after lingering for some time at a distance, I approached the table to view more closely the moral of the scene. The face was of a cast not uncommon in this; or perhaps, in any other country where the foolish and brutal exercise of power on the part of the powerful, has called up the latent energies of human nature in an illegitimate and desperate form. The courage which would have sat, like a deity, on that throne of marble in countries exempted from political and social tyranny, demanded here the name of ferocity, and in spite of the chiselled beauty of the features, threw a savage and repulsive air over the whole portrait. Cunning and obstinacy, which in a happier state of society would have been denominated ingenuity and fortitude, were still more brutalized by the evident traces of dissipation; and in short, the corpse, which was that of a young man of two or three and twenty, presented a specimen, although, perhaps, in both cases, a favourable one, of what the Irish peasant is, and what he might be, escaped from the dominion—not of the acknowledged enslavers of his nation—but of the social bigots who persecute him for his ignorant but honest belief, and of the catholic lords of the soil, who pocket the produce of his labour, and cover the labourer with chains—and then sneak off to England, to water its fertile soil with the sweat of their country, and howl for emancipation. On raising a part of the sheet, I was astonished to observe that the body was dressed in a military uniform, which made it the more extraordinary that it should be left in this solitary manner, not merely by the town's people, but by the comrades of the deceased; and I was on the point of disturbing the slumbers of the guardian hag, to request a solution of the mystery. I first, however, lifted a coarse towel, with which the brow was covered, (although the whole head is usually left bare) to obtain a fuller view of the dead man's face; but, with a shudder of horror and disgust, dropped the charitable veil again on the most dreadful wound I ever beheld. It was larger than a dozen musket bullets could have inflicted, and the bone of the skull was shattered and driven in, as if by the blunted point of a stake. I walked

away from the table with a momentary sensation of sickness, but before leaving the chapel, took a pinch of snuff out of the plate, with as much piety and politeness, as was ever exhibited at a wake; and if the charitable wishes of a living denizen of the earth, could in aught benefit the tree which lieth where it falls, the departed tenant of that ruin of mortality would find itself all the better for the visit of the heretic stranger. The female in the corner, apparently observing this action, and possibly the feeling of sympathy which prompted it, rose suddenly from her knees and courtesied to me as I passed, but immediately resumed her position, and drew the hood of her cloak farther over her head. She was apparently about eighteen years of age, and her face had that expression of mental beauty and intelligence, which, when met with among an ignorant and barbarous people, arrests the attention of the passer-by, like the appearance of a spirit. I returned her salute with a silent bow, and left the chapel."

A Manual of Modern Surgery, upon the Principles and Practice lately taught by Sir Astley Cooper and J. H. Green, Esq. Edited by Thomas Castle, F.L.S. 18mo.

We were not aware that either Sir Astley Cooper or Mr. Green had any principles or practice of surgery so exclusively their own, or so hidden from other eminent members of the profession, as to form the data for a manual of surgery. The principles of the science are common to all, with a few modifications and schisms; and it is obvious that a manual, to be worthy of the name, should confine itself exclusively to the practice of no individual, but should select what is excellent from the most eminent surgeons of Europe, or at least of England. The plan or basis of the work is therefore defective; and it would not be difficult to show many parts in which it might have been improved by referring to the opinions of Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Abernethy, Sir Everard Home, Mr. Brodie, and a few others. The work, as a condensation of all that has been taught by Sir Astley Cooper and, as far as we know, by Mr. Green, is a very useful compendium, and will remain a record of this school, and a basis of works formed upon a more enlarged and comprehensive plan, without any extension of bulk. An immense mass of useful matter is condensed as closely and as conveniently almost as possible; but it is the common effect of such works to supply the place of thought, or, in other terms, to prevent the trouble of thinking. Those who use manuals merely to refresh memory, or to assist the intellect in taking a general view of the science, render them very useful works. Mr. Castle exhibits a very strong faculty in condensing what he receives in a more elaborate form; but even in this respect his work occasionally wants pruning of redundant words, and where he has to think for himself he is not always luminous. In enumerating the "essential qualities" of a surgeon, the first he names are "*neatness* in applying his remedies, and gentleness of manners." This is indeed the "*matrimonium superabat opus*." Next, he tells us that anatomy "*teaches* as how to discriminate disease." This is placing an inferential, or consequential process, for a primary. Next, he says that "*irritation* is an altered action excited in the system," and that "*all the actions of the*

body are excited and sustained by internal and external impressions, which are called *stimulants*." All impressions must be external or internal, and consequently, according to Mr. Castle, all impressions on the body are *stimulants*; next we learn that all actions of the body are irritations, and what is an irritation?—"An altered action." Let us take the reverse of irritation, syncope, and we may with equal precision say, that syncope is an altered action, *i. e.* a decreased action. But irritation being merely an increased action, it might have been so defined, without these pleonasm. Again, Mr. Castle says, "The beautiful harmony produced by these concurrent phenomena is called sympathy;" and that "it may be the result of injury and disease." So that a beautiful harmony may result from injury and disease; and if *morbus in utero* produces *morbus in Oeris*, it is a beautiful sympathy. We are told that the effects of sympathy "are communicated from one part to another, through the medium of the nervous system." As the essence of the work is abbreviation, or condensation, the passage ought to have been, "its effects are communicated by the nerves." Mr. Castle says, that "inflammation is the means by which local injuries are repaired, and it may therefore be considered as the restorative principle." Certainly that which repairs restores; but inflammation is not the *principle*, but the effect of a principle, the *modus operandi*. The work abounds in defects of this description; notwithstanding which, it is well compiled, and calculated to be of extensive utility. With one exception, theology, we know of no science in which the ignorance of metaphysics is so deplorably exhibited as in surgery. Physicians taking their university degrees, have studied Locke, Reid, and perhaps, at Oxford, Hartley, though heterodox; but surgeons define and generalize by the *stimuli* of their observations, often an excellent mode as to results, but lamentably deficient in precision.

The Golden Lyre.

This is one of the very prettiest of those beautiful little volumes which come forth at this season, in the character of Christmas or New Year's Gifts. If it contain no pictures, it is, in effect, *itself one*. Every page is printed in gold; the very paper wears a radiant face; and the reader may turn to the several extracts from his favourite poets, and find them adorned not only with brilliant fancy, but with equally brilliant typography.

This elegant trifle is not, however, merely unique in point of *embellishment*; it is likewise so as regards *design*, which is thus pointed out, in a brief preface.

"'Worthy to be printed in letters of gold,' is a phrase usually employed to express our highest esteem and admiration of some remarkable essay of human virtue or genius. The present compilation, although containing extracts of various degrees of merit, will not, it is hoped, be thought underserving such a splendid distinction; and while it aspires to be useful to the young student of foreign languages, in the formation and direction of his taste, may agreeably recall, to the more advanced scholar, some of the most delightful passages in the whole circle of poetical literature."

It will be allowed, that this plan admits of great variety, at the same time that it is perfectly

novel. We find, in fact, specimens, judiciously selected, from eight of the greatest names that have thrown lustre over the present age in England. Among the French authors laid under contribution, are the classical Boileau and the witty Voltaire, together with the principal poetical writers now living. The German list includes Goethe, Tieck, Schiller, Langbein, &c; and the Italian, Ariosto, Dante, Filicaja, Metastasio, Tasso, and others.

We need not insist on the interest which this curious volume is calculated to possess in the eyes of such as are acquainted with one or more of the foreign languages enumerated. To the student of either, it will be a little treasure, stimulating his exertions, and enhancing the pleasure of his pursuit; while its shape and splendour render it admirably adapted for an annual compliment; and, in addition, it administers to the rapidly-increasing taste for Continental literature.

The newly-discovered Temple at Cadachio illustrated. By William Railton, Architect. Folio.

In five plates, and four pages of letter-press, of the folio size, Mr. Railton has presented to his professional brethren, and to all lovers of the Fine Arts, and cultivators of classical antiquity, an illustration of a relic of ancient Greece, very recently discovered. At Cadachio, situate at the foot of Mount Ascension, in the island of Corfu, and distant about a mile and a half, in a south-east direction, from the present city of that name, is a fountain or reservoir of water, upon which the ships which visit the port depend for their supply. In the autumn of 1822, the springs were unusually low; and an order was consequently issued by the Government for an excavation in the ravine, at the mouth of which the water is received, with a view to discovering and removing the cause. A party of engineers, under the direction of Colonel Whitmore, performed the work; and, in the course of digging, came upon the remains of a Doric column, still in its place; an object, of which the appearance immediately induced Colonel Whitmore to pursue still farther researches, which brought to light the ground-plan of the temple. "The columns of the west, or land side," adds Mr. Railton, "were also in their places; as were also five on the south; and two on the north side, but in a very mutilated state. The walls of the cella, with the exception of two courses, have been removed: in the interior are some curious remains of an altar; but the rest of the building, together with the cliff, has fallen into the sea, above which it stands at the height of about a hundred feet.

In the spring of the year 1825, Mr. Railton was at Corfu, waiting for an opportunity to proceed on a professional tour in Greece and Egypt, when the engineers were again at work in excavating the temple, which had been again buried beneath earth, &c. brought down from the mountain by the water of the springs; and upon his return to England, in the close of the year 1827, Mr. Railton, finding that no detailed drawings of these remains had yet found their way to the public, was induced to prepare the present publication.

Mr. Railton quotes a part of the description and remarks of Colonel Whitmore; in the course of which the classical and archæological research and proficiency of the latter gentleman are made very apparent. Colonel Whitmore offers reasons for thinking that the temple was dedicated either to Esculapius, or to Apollo, and more probably the latter; and that the date of its erection was coeval with that which produced the Parthenon and Temple of Theseus, at Athens. The Colonel appears to have been successful likewise in establishing the relation of an inscription, long since preserved in the Museum at Verona, and published in the Museum Veronese, to this Temple of Apollo at Cadachio. The inscription, both the original and a translation of which are here given by Mr. Railton, details a variety of expenses incurred for the service of a temple, and, among others, for the supply of a brazen serpent; and mentions several items, which seem to fix its application to this temple at Cadachio.

Mr. Railton's drawings are executed in the finest taste, and with the utmost professional skill; and the whole contents of this interesting fasciculus do much honour to the research and observation of the author; and seem to promise that his name will belong to the list of those architects by which the art is destined to be advanced in England.

Scraps and Sketches. By George Cruikshanks.

Mr. G. Cruikshanks, by this publication, has given another proof of his fertile vein of humour, in perceiving and delineating whatever is ludicrous in figure, or can be made so in incident. Some of these graphic stories are very wittily imagined, and very well told. The quizz upon the large bonnets is admirable; and although many of the contours are extravagant, even for this species of caricature, Mr. Cruikshanks has contrived to throw great grace and beauty into some of his most absurd and preposterous sketches. As instances, we may notice the modish, flippant little figure driving the Light Bonnet Van; whilst some of the figures in Bonnet Building are the *à plus ultra* of French art and modishness in decking out a dandisette milliner. There is much satire in "Bow Church Bells," where the clergyman's orthodox wig is lost amidst the immense bonnets and their trimmings; whilst there is as much of the humorous in the idea of the wind taking the large bonnet and dividing the lady in two at her girt in waist, the bust and head-dress being carried aloft, to form, we suppose, the counterpart of Berenice's locks. The figures, especially that of the fat dog, in "Ignorance is Bliss," are excellent for telling the story; whilst the "Going to the Argyle Rooms" are equally good in telling a story of a very different sort. "The duel between a Daniel Lambert and a Dandy," "The Pleading at the Bar," and "Intended for the Bar," are excellent in their respective ways; whilst in some of these ludicrous caricatures, there are strong associations of the pathetic, as well as sources of reflection. The jailer telling the children to plead "by God and my country," is of this latter description.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We anticipated the gratification of this month recording another success of the author of "Virginius;" but his hopes and ours have been blighted, somewhat rudely in manner, yet not unjustly in substance. "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green" was not calculated to succeed; indeed, its author does not *calculate* at all; and though his friends must lament, they should not complain of its failure. It has passages in which the profoundest feelings of the human heart are made audible to the listening ear; scenes in which the nicest varieties of affection are shadowed out and contrasted; and touches which make us at once conscious of the hand of a master, and proud of the nature which he illustrates. But there is hardly any incident; no continuous interest; and while the feeling is always true, the plot is left to run utterly wild, and the characters to grow out of knowledge. The romance of the old story is dissipated or refined away among a succession of unconnected dialogues, intended to be comic, and signifying nothing. With a tithe of the dramatist's feeling and power, it might have been rendered the source of a strong and pleasant interest to all who, like ourselves, wish perpetuity to the beggars' trade; or rather let us call it their profession, since it appeals, beyond all other avocations, to the liberality of mankind. We look upon them as the visible representatives of want and sorrow, who present the outward symbols of misery to the senses of the prosperous and unthinking; not caring whether their particular tale, which gives a casual impulse to the dormant sympathies, have literal truth; and secretly hoping that the charges which impute to them stolen luxuries are not entirely inventions of the callous philosophers who advance them. We should, therefore, have been glad if Mr. Knowles had infused a new life into this antique legend of the annals of mendicity; had disclosed beauty, grace, and heroic virtue in the basest guise, and made of his sad and serious beggars a fit counterpart to the gay vagabonds of "The Jovial Crew." He has not attempted this; he has given us but a brief glimpse of the Beggar himself; and then he talks very beautifully indeed, but not like a true beggar; and his fair daughter is afflicted with nothing but the multitude of her admirers. The chief cause of this failure is the implicit, inexperienced reliance which the author has placed on the simple force of the household affections as he has felt and

disclosed them; he has thought it enough if he opened in his best scenes some sacred source of natural tenderness, and imagined that the tender hues of opening love and fond recollection were sufficient to attract attention to the sentimental portion of his drama, and to give weight to its attempts at humour. Thus he has introduced a miserly but affectionate old pin-maker, and his coxcomb of a son; and has occupied a considerable portion of his drama with the witless affectations of this ignoble scapegrace, with nothing to redeem the long intrusion but two exquisite passages in the father's part, which will redeem any thing with a reader, who may glance over the intermediate scenes, but are forgotten by the pit and unheard by the galleries. Here is one of them, where the old man's fatherly love and inveterate habits of saving are admirably mingled as he presents a purse to his son about to leave him:—

———"Have thy wish;
Thou'lt find no niggard hand has fill'd that purse.
I give it thee to feed thy wantonness;
But e'en for that, I'd have thee chary on't.
There's not a piece in it but is made up
Of grains of fractions, every one of which
Was slowly gather'd by thy father's thrift,
And hoarded by his abstinence! It holds
How many minutes ta'en from needful sleep!
How many customary wants denied!
How many throbs of doubting! sighs of care,
Laid out for nothing in thy waywardness!
But take it with a blessing! Fare thee well!
Thou never yet couldst suit thee, Thomas, to
Thy father's house; but should there come the
time,
Thou know'st the door, and it will open to thee."

The other passage in the fourth act, where the father and son meet again, is to the full as characteristic and as heart-touching as this; and both were given by Farren with perfect truth, but they could not overbalance a long hour of empty bravado. In like manner a noble piece of eloquence is put into the mouth of Albert, the Beggar; it could not supply the place of incident, to an impatient audience—but our readers will not soon forget it.

"I will not—cannot quit my native land!
Bann'd as I am, 'tis precious to me still.
It is my father's land, 'tis lov'd for that;
'Tis thine—thy child's—it should be loved for you;
It should be loved if only for itself!
'Tis free, it hath no despot but its laws;*
'Tis independent, it can stand alone;
'Tis mighty 'gainst its enemies; 'tis one;

* Is not this line a little out of season as applied "to the golden days of the good Queen Bess?"

Its son, though under ban and forfeiture,
Is envied for it; he's the brother of
The free! I cannot quit my native land:
For sight of other land I would not give
The feeling of its breath.—The wall of him
That does not forfeit it, which none may scale,
However proud; unscathed to do him wrong.
I cannot—will not quit my native land."

The play was generally well acted, especially by Farren, who acted Old Small: Harley, who strutted with a fine vulgar swagger as his son; Mrs. C. Jones, who embodied to the life a good-hearted landlady; Mr. Aitken, who delivered the speeches of Albert with remarkable feeling and good taste; and Mrs. Faucit, whose Queen Elizabeth was the most authentic copy of Henry the Eighth's own daughter we ever yet saw on the stage. Liston's part afforded him no scope to display any thing but the good-nature with which he accepted it; and Cooper had a long dull part of a young nobleman going about in masquerade to find a bride worthy of his love, which he played in his usual steady and solid style. The best thing, however, which he did, was that which was not set down for him. Early in the performance, the play was assailed with clamorous opposition; on which he came forward as stage manager, and addressed the audience in one of the most judicious and manly speeches ever delivered from the stage; reminding them that the play they were condemning was not the work of a day, and entreating them not hastily to destroy the product of many anxious hours. It was a just vindication of the rights of authors from the petulant rashness of the town, for which all who subject the fabrics of their thought and study to the caprices of the pit ought to be grateful. For the play itself, though essentially worthy of its noble-hearted author, there was no chance of a lasting success; and it was wisely withdrawn at once from the bolsterous scene, for which its beauties were unfitted. Let him take another classical story, and breathe into it the breath of the purest affection, as he has done with that of *Virginius*, and he will be again triumphant; but without incidents great or striking in themselves to support and direct him, he will only prove himself an inspired child.

Miss Phillips has rendered the painful play of the "*Gamester*" once more attractive by her performance of its heroine; tending, by her loveliness, to relieve that piece of moral deformity and gratuitous pain, "like a rich jewel in an *Ethiops*'s ear." Here, indeed, she was supported by Mr. Young in *Beverley*, whose long dying scene, in which the sense of intolerable agony and remorse is supplanted

by a gradual stiffening into the rigidity of the grave, is as fine as any thing on the stage. But she has since tried a more arduous though a more fitting part, where "her dreadful scene she needs must act alone,"—the fervid, love-engrossed, and heroic *Juliet*. We have not space to criticise her charming performance with the minuteness which it deserves; but when we say that it is wholly unlike any representation of the part we have seen since Miss O'Neill, we give it no slight praise; for all but Miss Kelly's have been woful blunders. If Miss Phillips was not sufficiently passionate, she was serious; and a slight frost lies not ungracefully nor untimely on her opening sense of tragic passion and sorrow. Her negative merits are great—she does not win applause by bridling and showing her teeth in the garden scene, and perking affected modesty in our face—she does not play the baby with the Nurse, or the coquette with *Romeo*—she does not bully the Friar, nor dash out our brains with her forefathers' joints—but she moves and speaks solemnly, gently, tenderly, as befits one devoted to love and the grave. Her finest effect is where her opportunity is greatest—in the scene where she first apprehends *Romeo's* death, and afterwards his banishment; nothing could be more poetically conceived, or brilliantly executed, than her deep and quiet sorrow on believing him dead; her eloquent vindication of him when assailed, and her restless agony when discovering that she is separated from him. How profound an insight into the spirit of this play is afforded by the different tone in which each of the lovers receives the news of the other's death, or of an event which may sever them on earth! When *Juliet* thinks *Romeo* dead, she submits almost without a murmur; but the idea of his banishment throws her into the most passionate grief; and in like manner *Romeo*, who was frenzied at the idea of exile, hears the sudden news of her death, and exclaims, "Is it even so? then I defy you, stars!" and soon consoles himself with the recollection that all separating power is defeated.—"Well, *Juliet*, I will lie with thee to-night!" Miss Phillips seemed to feel the spirit of a love so deep and gentle, and allowed no comic tricks or tragic contortions to disturb it.

We can only mention the two new after-pieces, "*Love in Wrinkles*," and "*Charles the Twelfth*;" but it is of the less importance, as every one must see them; the first, if it be only for *Braham's* spirited acting, which has quite astonished us; the last, for *Farren's* perfect picture of a hero we have often fancied; and for

Liston's charming performance of a good-natured farmer, who takes the most enviable liberties with his sovereign.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This theatre has at last reopened, freed from its perilous and offensive apparatus of gas, without any diminution of its light, and looking as cheerful as if no Court of Chancery existed. Its managers, after many delays, have fulfilled their promise of presenting to us Mr. Kean in Macready's great character of Virginius, which he has performed in a manner calculated to give great pleasure to his admirers, as a proof of his returning strength and capacity for study, but not to add to his brilliant reputation as an actor of genius. Although not quite perfect in the text, he went through the part without any material lapse; and if his physical power was not equal to sustain the full tide of passion in the more energetic scenes, he marked its variations with the skill of a master, and reserved himself for the more trying emergencies with consummate judgment and taste. In some points, some turns of pathos, and little expressions of fatherly love in the most agonizing scenes, he touched the heart more nearly than any other performer; but as a whole, in roundness of style, and harmonious execution, his performance can bear no comparison with that of Macready. There never was any thing of the kind more perfect than the earlier scenes of Macready's Virginius; those, we mean, in which he discovers the love of Virginia for Icilius, and betroths her to him—it is a manly and unaffected picture of natural affection softening the old Roman austerity, and far superior, in our minds, to the more broken and tearful manner in which Mr. Kean played them. On the other hand, Kean's reception of the news of the extraordinary claim of Clodius, was finer than Macready's; his grief and surprise had more intensity, with less emphasis; and the workings of his eyes and hands were fearfully indicative of agonies beyond the power of words. His fourth act was very unequal: a few passages were given with electrical force; and others, which should have thrilled us, were tame and feeble. Of the first kind, were his exclamation, "Let them try to take thee from me!" as he left the house for the forum; and his abrupt breaking off from his harangue to direct the indignation of the people to the Decemvir from his wretched instrument. Of the latter, the protest against the slave's oath, which was wholly ineffective; and the preparation for killing Virginia, in which he seemed more helpless than horror-stricken, and at a loss what to do, in-

stead of exhibiting the terrible decision before the deed, and stupid amazement after it, which we noticed as so fearfully true in Mr. Pemberton's representation of the part, and the image of which is yet before us. In the last act, which, with the exception of the short closing scene, is unworthy of the play, he produced little effect; and at the end, he neither gave the picture of the maniac cowering like a bird of prey over the dead victim, nor the gradual unfixing and suffusing of the stony eye, and melting into tears, by which Macready appalled and softened us. Kemble was, as usual, grand and impressive in Icilius, and Warde redeemed the part of Appius by his intelligence and fervour; but the massive persons and strong voices of these excellent actors are injurious to the general effect of Kean's performance, by rendering prominent all his physical deficiencies. Mr. Serle, whom the managers allowed to go and mature his powers in the country, would have been invaluable now as a second to Kean; but he will "bide his time," and take his revenge on fortune.

Miss Nelson, the heartiest of all the country girls who have come up to town since the days of Mrs. Jordan, has met with brilliant success as the delightful heroine of Wycherley's delightful play. Without any taint of vulgarity, she has a spirit of enjoyment which has not shed its influences on the stage for many a weary year; and wants only a fuller and richer voice to be recognized as the genuine, though late successor of the most charming actress within living memory. At present, her voice seems thin, and has been justly denominated *cat-like*; but it will probably improve as she becomes accustomed to the house; and, if not, its defects will be lessened to us by familiarity, and the gradual association of its tones with the sense, and wit, and joy, of which it will be the organ. The whole play, which is a fine exhibition of the triumph of natural and honest impulse over worldly craft, is well performed, especially by Fawcett and Green, who, in Moody and Sparkish, are finely contrasted: the first the most real in his crabbedness; the last the most unreal and airy in his fopperies, and glittering like a butterfly through the sunny scenes: the first is the most stubborn of facts; the last the lightest of embodied fancies.

A new comedy, entitled "Woman's Love, or the Trial of Patience," founded on Chaucer's tale of "Griselda," has been produced with fair success. It is not powerfully conceived, but it is very elegantly written, and is well acted, especially by Kemble, who tries his wife's patience, and

Miss Jarman, whose patience is tried, and who always plays excellently when she has quiet good sense to exhibit. The piece is highly creditable to the author, and very promising, if it be a first effort; but we fear it will not be very influential at the treasury.

Our old acquaintance, "The Sultan," has been expanded into a piece called "The Sublime and Beautiful," and interspersed with pleasing common-place songs, for Madame Vestris to display all her fascinations—her voice, her vivacity, and her limbs. She shows them all to

good purpose; and though we are rather sceptical as to their marvellous effect on a Sultan's character, we readily acknowledge their magic as exerted on an English audience. She is, however, much more delightful to our tastes when singing the music of Carlos in "The Duenna," in which Miss Byfield has played Clara with great brilliancy and success. As for Fawcett and Mrs. Davenport in this genuine operatic comedy, they would have made poor Sheridan's heart glad, and his sides ache, to see them.

MUSIC.

PERFORMANCES OF ITALIAN OPERAS BY THE PUPILS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The establishment of this Institution, in imitation of the *Conservatories* abroad, forms an important feature in the musical annals of England, in which music may, upon the whole, be said to have at all times been cultivated rather as a plant of foreign than indigenous growth. The bold and patriotic idea of domesticating this exotic, principally by means of natives from the countries in which the plant springs up spontaneously, or is reared with ease, gave rise, some years ago, to the Royal Academy of Music. However different opinions may have been as to the expediency of the undertaking, or as to its probable success, it surely was worth the experiment; for if even it failed to fulfil the sanguine expectations of the majority of its promoters, the results could not prove otherwise than highly beneficial to an art which, more than any other, cheers our existence, and yields intellectual pleasures of unalloyed purity. Considering, moreover, the privations, or at least the serious inconveniences under which we laboured during the iron reign of Continental blockade, it was worth while to devise means which held out the only chance of enabling us, in case of need, to do, tolerably at least, without musical importations from the Continent.

We say in case of need; for in the same manner as there are various products in the vegetable kingdom, which, with every pains we take, are not to be reared in the same perfection, of flavour at least, as those brought forth in more favoured regions, so are we inclined to imagine, that, in music, excellence of the higher order, not purely mechanical—excellence which is the offspring of genial taste and refinement, and may be termed the poetry of the art—will ever be found, not perhaps altogether ex-

clusively, but infinitely more abundant, in the more southern latitudes of Europe. These may be heterodox and ticklish tenets: be it so! we do not wish to push them farther than where they meet with willing concurrence. We question whether the Academy of Music will ever produce a Naldi, a Tramezzani, a Bellocchi, a Camporese, a Pasta, or a Catalani; but, if properly conducted, we make no doubt of its furnishing many clever and even accomplished singers and instrumentalists. Let us, therefore, blend foreign excellence with what we may be able to muster of native talent; let us drink Lachrima Christi from the Campagna Felice, Tokay from Hungary, Johannisberg from the Rhine, &c. without alighting altogether our valuable and wholesome indigenous beverage.

The Royal Academy of Music has been in existence for some years; but the tree, as Mr. Logier has it, had not hitherto been sufficiently known by its fruit. Some of the concerts of this Institution, it is true, had introduced a portion of the pupils to a limited tribunal of public opinion. The determination, therefore, of collectively submitting their proficiency to the public at large, by introducing them at once in the higher department of the operatic drama, was both laudable and judicious. The singers and the instrumentalists might thus be judged simultaneously, while to both, and to the former above all, the most advantageous opportunity would be afforded of perfecting themselves in that walk to which many of them might probably wish to devote themselves hereafter.

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

The first of these representations took place at the English Opera-house, on the 8th of December. On this interesting

occasion, Rossini's "*Barbiere di Siviglia*" was selected for the collective debut of our rising generation of musicians. A bold choice, truly! Without adverting to the difficulty of the music, every bar of the score is familiar to the public, and in its frequent representations at the King's Theatre, the opera has successively experienced an infinite variety in the cast of characters. That of Rosina alone has been in the hands of seven or eight *prime donne*. Comparison with numerous first-rate artists became thus unavoidable, and the necessity of making allowances seemed to be needlessly courted, as it were; and, after all, the establishment could not muster the principal character, Figaro. An opera less arduous, less universally known, would surely have been preferable to begin with. But the "*Barbiere*" has been played; our opinion therefore as to the choice matters little, and we proceed to give an account of what we have heard and seen.

We took our seat with feelings of the most eager curiosity, not unminged with considerable anxiety for the success of the juvenile debutants. If such sensations are experienced at the first appearance of a single individual, how much more intensely must our nerves be affected by the collective debut of an entire society of young artists, both on the stage and in the orchestra.

The parts were allotted as follows:—

Figaro	Signor De Begnis.
Count Almaviva....	Mr. Brizzi.
Don Bartolo	Mr. A. Sapio.
Don Basilio.....	Mr. E. Seguin.
Rosina	Miss Childie.
Bertha	— Bromley.
Fiorello.....	Mr. Smith.

As we could have wished to form an opinion of the capabilities of pupils absolutely English, we own we felt somewhat disappointed on seeing a *personel* composed of but three individuals of pure Anglican descent—not to advert to Signor De Begnis. Mr. Brizzi is an Italian youth, and Mr. Sapio and Mr. Seguin are of foreign parentage. If any of these three gentlemen should rise to eminence hereafter, the envious Continentals would, no doubt, claim them as of their own stock, in spite of whatever instruction they may have received among us.

Be this as it may, we feel the highest pleasure in stating that the performance of the *élèves*, in the aggregate, greatly surpassed our expectations. The Orchestra discharged its arduous duties most meritoriously; and the singers acquitted themselves of their respective parts with more or less ability, but altogether very satisfactorily. The opera proceeded to its

close without any marked feature of failure; all the parties showed vastly more dramatic tact and self-possession than we could have imagined.

Mr. Brizzi can scarcely be termed a pupil of our Academy, which we are informed he has attended but a few months, his previous instruction having been chiefly received at the *Conservatoire* of Paris. This gentleman is really too young for so laborious a part as that of Count Almaviva. His physical strength and years are not adequate to it; his voice wants the requisite force and volume. This defect, no doubt, will diminish as he reaches manhood; but upon the whole, we doubt whether his organs will ever acquire the vigour requisite for a first tenor on the stage; at all events, efforts like those which he was compelled to make in his part, will be far from proving beneficial to the due developement of his vocal organs. But if Mr. Brizzi's voice shall acquire the desired force, we have every reason to anticipate a very successful dramatic career in his case. His performance, making some allowance for his years, struck us forcibly, and realized the physiognomical indications of a prepossessing, intelligent countenance. There was feeling, sensibility, *naïveté*, and, when requisite, a considerable share of comic humour and archness. A little more dignity and gentlemanly deportment in the Spanish nobleman would have been desirable in some few instances. Mr. Brizzi sang with taste and feeling, and with considerable execution. The aria "*Ecco ridente il cielo*," he gave very sweetly. In the duets and concerted pieces, he was frequently thrown into comparative shade by the stronger organs of his colleagues.

Mr. A. Sapio is neither a youth, nor a novice, having played last season at the King's Theatre; in our reports of which he has been favourably noticed. On the present occasion, he performed the part of Don Bartolo very satisfactorily. There is a good body in his bass voice, and its improved cultivation was obvious. In point of acting, manifestations of comic humour were not wanting, although rather of a dry formal description, and not sufficiently assisted by muscular play of the features. We may add, though the praise is certainly not excessive, that Mr. Sapio's Don Bartolo was decidedly superior to the Don Bartolo of last season at the King's Theatre.

Mr. Seguin's Don Basilio was chiefly rendered impressive by the efficiency of his bass voice, which is of great depth and solidity, and presents tones of the finest quality. Of this gentleman's future suc-

cess as a *basso cantante*, we entertain no doubt. Without imitating the buffooneries of Porto in the same part, Mr. Seguin appeared not destitute of comic conception. "*La Calunnia*" was a little stiff or so, but he sang it well.

Miss Childe's was by no means the least interesting Rosina we have seen on the Italian stage. This young lady does great credit to the Academy and to her instructors, among whom the names of Liverati and Coccia stand foremost. Her voice is not of the clearest *timbre*, and the lower notes are husky; but, such as it is, it has been amply and most successfully cultivated. Her taste and style are good; and we observed more than one indication of genuine musical feeling. "*Una voce*" was sung with much neatness and fluency; but it lost considerably by the transposition to F. There is a charm in the authentic key of almost every composition, which a transfer to any other tonic tends more or less to dispel. "*Dunque sono*" also demands very favourable mention. Miss Childe's articulation is frequently indistinct. The defect may be partly organic; but it is far from being of such a nature or force as not to be conquered by strenuous resolution and assiduity. Viewing this lady's qualifications in the aggregate, we think it requires no prophetic gift to predict future, and indeed speedy, eminence in her profession.

The insignificant part of Bertha was allotted to Miss Bromley: to make amends, however, an aria of some strength, by Fioravanti we believe, was introduced, and executed very cleverly, but in somewhat too conspicuous a manner with regard to gesticulation, and vibration of the head and shoulders. An apparently rapturous *encore* procured to the waggish pit a repetition of this exhibition with increased efforts.

Mr. Smith, a nephew of Miss Stephens, had also but little to do; but that little was well executed, and sufficient to display a tenor voice, the fine sonorous quality of which, we trust, will stimulate his zeal and diligence.

Of Signor De Begnis's Figaro it is unnecessary to speak in detail. His comic powers were in their full force, but the voice did not appear to have gained since his absence from the King's Theatre. Great praise, however, is due to this gentleman for the effective drilling by which the pupils were enabled to go thus satisfactorily through their difficult task.

We have already adverted to the praiseworthy exertions of the juvenile orchestra. The sight of about thirty young instrumentalists co-operating with such preci-

sion and ability, is no common occurrence. We watched their evolutions with great attention and delight. The leader, Mr. Seymour, a young gentleman of about eighteen or nineteen, really surprised us; and we observed some other very accomplished hands among the violins. The oboe of Mr. Cooke, son of Mr. T. Cooke of Drury Lane Theatre, created universal sensation; and the performance of Mr. Lucas on the violoncello, as well as Mr. Howell's double-bass, especially in supporting the recitativos, ought not to be passed over in silence.

L'INGANNO FELICE.

This opera was selected for the second representation of the pupils, on the 18th of December. Its appearance at so advanced a period of the month, and a consideration of the space which this article has already filled, compel us to limit our notice to a few brief remarks. It is one of the earlier and weaker productions of Rossini, of one act only; but, by means of a variety of additions, the opera was amplified into two acts on the present occasion. The parts were thus cast:—

Bertrando, the Duke. . . . Mr. Brizzi.
Tarabotta Mr. A. Sapio.
Batone Mr. E. Seguin.
Ormondo Mr. Hodges.
Isabella Miss Childe.

Mr. Hodges, the only new performer, strongly laboured under the disadvantage of nervous timidity throughout his part. What it might otherwise have proved, it is difficult to guess. His tenor voice, though weak, is soft and pleasing, and appears to have received good cultivation; but, upon the whole, we do not feel warranted in anticipating striking future success.

Miss Childe's Isabella excited universal astonishment, we might almost say enthusiasm. It far surpassed her Rosina. We could not have believed, had we not witnessed the fact, that a young lady of her age and dramatic inexperience would be able to go through such a part with such decisive success, even adverting to the histrionic portion of her duty alone; and the wonder increases, when we take into account the singular felicity with which she overcame its vocal difficulties. All was in the best taste and style—her recitativo throughout infinitely impressive—and the plaudits of the whole house were incessant.

Mr. A. Sapio and Mr. Seguin also succeeded better in this opera than in the *Barbiere*. The former gentleman played Tarabotta with great spirit; and Mr. Seguin sang with the best effect, especially the bass aria "*Una voce m'ha colpito.*"

Mr. Brizzi, upon the whole, was less successful than on the prior occasion. Whether owing to a cold, or to some other cause, his voice at times seemed to fail him; but, nevertheless, we had frequent opportunities of confirming the good opinion we had previously formed of his musical abilities and genuine taste.

The orchestra, now led by Mr. Mawkes, again was all one could wish for; and Mr. Cooke's oboe was listened to with increased delight. The opera, however, seemed to flag in the progress of the second act. In fact, the singers were more or less exhausted. Upon the whole, we think the performance of such a mass of music, including all the numerous rehearsals, too arduous a task for such incipient vocalists; and we hope that a due regard to their voices and health will suggest to the conductors of their studies the propriety of restraining experiments like these within reasonable limits; more especially when it is considered that, during the numerous trials required for such undertakings, the progress of the non-dramatic pupils, especially of the vocal class, must necessarily suffer a comparative degree of inattention.

The third and last of these representations will consist of a repetition of the "*Barbiere di Siviglia*."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Collection of Movements, selected from the Sacred Vocal Works of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Hummel, Cherubini, Romberg, Spohr, Winter, Rink, Graun, Pergolesi, Marcello, Hasse, &c. &c. &c. and arranged as Voluntaries for the Organ. By W. H. Callcott." 4to.—The above, it must be admitted, are a glorious array of names; and the greater portion of the movements in the work are worthy of the minds from which they emanated. Throughout all the various styles of music, we think none is so touching, both as regards grace of melody, and grandeur and solidity of harmony, as that which is written for devotional purposes; and although sacred music has, undoubtedly, imparted much of its manner, particularly in harmonical construction, to secular compositions, yet it rarely condescends to borrow any thing in return. The ecclesiastical style maintains its own distinct character; and the majority of composers who write for the church (and these embrace nearly all the great musicians) seem, on sitting down to their task, to become almost inspired—to lay entirely aside whatever affectation and mere pedantry may occasionally be visible in their other works; and, in elevating their minds

to the Supreme Author of all good, to derive ideas which would seem to be unattainable by any other than so lofty and pious an excitation. We scarcely ever heard an uninteresting *Benedictus*, or *Recordare*, or *Kyrie-eleison*, or *Requiem*, or any other of the services of the Roman Catholic choir; and our own Church-of-England anthems are indisputably the finest things in our national music, though, for the most part, they are in a severer and less melodious style than the devotional compositions of foreign masters.—Mr. Callcott has, in our opinion, done wisely in arranging some of the works of these masters as Voluntaries for English churches. The parts are judiciously condensed, and the effect is excellent, with the exception of the Trio from a cantata by Rink, a German writer for the organ, whose production, we should think, must have been excessively dry in its original state. The printing of the work before us is nicely contrived; each movement does not occupy more than two pages, and these, in every case, lie open at once before the performer, so that the awkwardness of turning over is avoided. We have no doubt that the present publication will find its way into the hands of nearly every organist in the United Kingdom, and it may, moreover, be safely recommended as chamber-music for the piano-forte. Its use in this latter way, on Sabbath evenings, will, no doubt, be often resorted to.

"At the Silence of Twilight's Contemplative Hour," a Trio, with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte. The poetry by Thomas Campbell, Esq.; the music by W. H. Callcott.—The principal characteristic of this little trio is simplicity. It may, therefore, be easily executed by amateurs; and this will, no doubt, be a means of winning favour for it among private parties. The bass solos are effective.

"Trois Pièces Amusantes (et Non Difficiles) pour le Piano-forte. Composées par J. N. Hummel. Op. III."—This is one of Hummel's late works, but though admirably composed, and abounding in good ideas, it does not justify the title-page, or at least that part of it which announces that the composition is not difficult to the performer. This is far from the case. Whoever is able to execute these pages neatly, either on a first or second trial, must be already an accomplished player on the instrument. The movements, of which the *Divertimento* consists, are, for the most part, very striking and elegant, particularly the minuet in E. with variations, and the *Alle. gro rapsodique* in the minor.

FINE ARTS.

New Panorama of the Town of Sydney.

—All one's early associations with the name of Botany Bay are so connected with crime and convicts, that we can scarcely imagine the rising colony of Sydney to be the same place with that which was so long the bugbear of pickpockets; and a visit to which could only be thought of as accompanied with disgrace and punishment. It seems, however, that the March of Intellect has not stopped in the north country, but has "progressed," as the Americans say, even to those parts of our dominions which have been first colonized from the increase of crimes. Some few years since, Government were obliged to interfere to prevent felons from becoming judges, and administering the laws they had violated, and to remove convicts from places of trust and responsibility in the Colony; and our rulers began to imagine that the trip of a convict to Botany Bay had become rather a pleasure than a punishment. It was there that thief met thief, and renewed their old acquaintance. It was sweet in a distant country to shake the same hand which they had formerly encountered in the same pocket in the purlieus of Drury Lane or Covent Garden—and under a blue sky, and in the midst of magnificent scenery, to congratulate each other on the safety of their necks, and on their escape from the gallows.

Some few years since, one would scarcely imagine that Botany Bay would ever be apostrophized as

"Where Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells."

A Sydney Cove, according to the received slang of London, was a very different thing; and with a bosom that, if it ever swelled at all, swelled in the hope of a good booty, or in the pleasure of a successfully accomplished theft.

Times, however, are changed. Botany Bay, the bugbear of English convicts, has become a flourishing Colony, and has at length taken its place among the Panoramas of Paris and Athens, and other cities, to attract the sight-seeing folks of London and its visitors.

Previously to its being opened to the public, Mr. Burford indulged a select few with a private view of his new panorama of this celebrated place; and we confess we went with as much curiosity to see a thing so celebrated, as we should have felt for any place of more classic celebrity.

On entering the Panorama, our admiration of the scenery it exhibits no longer left us in any wonder at a felon's preferring an expatriation to a place so charming as it appears, to an excursion to the tread-

mill at Brixton, or to a few months' residence in Tothill Fields, or any of the Bridewells of England.

The appearance of the town, from the ground which it covers, is wild and irregular, consisting of about eleven hundred houses; many very respectable public buildings are seen in various parts, particularly on the left ridge, commonly called St. James's, from being the residence of the higher classes, where the Colonial Hospital, St. James's Church, the Catholic Chapel, Hyde Park, and the Prisoners' Barracks, are well worthy of attention; on the opposite ridge, called the Rock, are the old Church, the Scotch Kirk, and the very handsome Military Barracks. The immediate vicinity of the coast appears barren and unproductive: but it quickly improves into a more fertile region, thickly studded with trees of magnificent growth, consisting of stately gums, and iron beeches of immense size, &c.

The present Panorama is taken from the highest part of the Government domain, from drawings made by Mr. Earle. The view is bold, varied, and beautiful; and apparently selected with great judgment, so as to show at one glance the whole character of the town and scenery. In the foreground lies the town, with its irregular and singular buildings stretching to the very edge of the extensive Bay, whose blue waters and green islands are bound on the opposite side by a bold and precipitous shore, varied by numerous coves, and covered with native shrubs in perpetual verdure; towards the East, the eye stretches over a chain of commanding cliffs that mark the bearings of the coast; to the South, over the beautiful country that surrounds Botany Bay; and to the West, over a variety of hill and dale, backed by immense and towering forests, beyond which the magnificent chain of the Blue Mountains forms an imposing boundary to a most beautiful and interesting *coup-d'œil*.

As a work of art, this production is no way inferior to any of the former panoramas; the distant Blue Mountains, and the waters of the Bay, with the English shipping, are peculiarly well painted; while the Botanic Garden, with its neighbouring enclosures, gives the spectator an idea of domesticity that reminds him of England. The irregular buildings are also very well delineated; and the contrast of the natives indulging in their characteristic dances, nearly naked, with the well-clad European, adds greatly to the interest of the scene.

Upon the whole, we think this Panorama likely to be attractive, both for the subject and the execution; and, for our own parts, think the scenery of the Bay so beautiful that it would almost tempt us, in the contemplation of it, to pick a pocket, in the hopes of being sent there at the Government expense.

Mr. Lough's Sculptures.—It is a pleasure to look back at the history of those men of genius who have struggled, by the mere assistance of their own industry and talent, from obscurity to fame. Interest and influence may obtain employment; wealth may command success in many things; but neither interest, influence, nor wealth, can make a good painter, or a good sculptor. The public are the judges of works of art—posterity is to set the seal upon their excellence—and the favourable fiat of the public and posterity are the meed only of true genius. If, however, it is a pleasure to congratulate an artist on his success when it is obtained, and to look back at the state of obscurity from which he has risen to celebrity, it is still more interesting to observe genius in the commencement of its struggles—to mark its progress—to join in the hopes and fears of the artist as to his advancement—to see him labouring silently, assiduously, and alone, cheered only by the emanations of his own genius, and by the anticipations of that success which is to be his great reward, and which he knows can only be the result of a long series of labours, undertaken perhaps in the midst of poverty, and certainly under the dread of disappointment.

One may imagine such a man, in the short cessation which he allows for the pursuit of his art, deriving his principal comfort from the perusal of the biography of those men of genius who have risen from the state in which he finds himself; cheering his solitary musings with the thoughts which their history inspires; and seizing the chisel or the pencil with renovated hope, as he puts down the record of a success which may one day be his own. Again we see him contemplating with ardour the praises which posterity has bestowed on the works of those who have long since passed away themselves, while their productions live for ever on the walls and in the galleries of temples and palaces, the admiration of princes and people, and bestowing a never-dying name. We can imagine the glow which these ideas would communicate to him, and that his genius would beam the brighter in such a contemplation; we observe him, in a comparison between his work and theirs, sickened at the dread of never arriving at the perfection of the models they have

left him; and we see the flush of his cheek, the sparkling of his eye, as a stroke of his pencil or his mallet creates some fresh beauty, calls a feature into life in his picture, or gives animation to some muscle in his statue.

Such an artist as we have here attempted to describe is Mr. Lough. Born without one extraneous advantage—with nothing to light him to success but his own genius—with no model but such as chance and nature may afford him, and with his own fancy for his only master, we have beheld him already create the commencement of a fame, which promises to enrol his name as an artist among those of the most celebrated.

We have often blamed ourselves that our pages have never yet been devoted to a record of the promise held out by the earliest efforts of this young man; but, although this has not hitherto been the case, we were among the first to visit him in his humble abode in Burleigh-street, and among the first to contribute our mite towards that subscription which was then intended to defray the expenses of his studies in Italy.

We remember him then pale with labour, working at his great statue of Milo, in an apartment, the miserable appearance of which was enough to paralyse any thing but the efforts of true genius. Yet here, uninstructed by any thing but his own genius and observation, did we see him cheerfully at work, correcting, amending, and modelling, giving sharpness to one muscle, roundness to another—listening to the observations of criticism with attention, and displaying his own knowledge in his profession without once laying aside the implement of his art. Wrapt up entirely in his occupation, external appearances of distress and poverty had no effect on him; he seemed to disregard the present, and live for the future; while Mr. Peter Cox, no longer able to patronize the arts by his purse, sat on a stool in the corner of the neglected apartment, soliciting and collecting those subscriptions from the visitors, which were to extend the resources of this embryo genius, and procure him those models and advantages which his poverty had hitherto placed out of his reach.

At any rate this was a position in which, from the mere want of resources, Mr. Lough was not likely to be influenced by that slavery of imitation which is so fatal to true genius. Nature was the only model he could hope for, and his was a genius that wished—that wanted for nothing more; and had he possessed the advantages which the Gymnastics gave the ancients, of seeing the human form in

all its attitudes, its muscles and energies called into play by public exercise, he would soon have arrived at as much perfection as the mere imitation of external nature, without the aid of anatomy, can bestow.

It seems to us easier to imagine a painter created alone by his own genius than a sculptor. To the former there is nothing in nature that does not form a model; he has the brilliancy of colouring to dazzle and delight him in his labour, and his effect, the reward he looks for, is much sooner produced, and is much easier felt;—while the latter is a far more cold and mathematical study. The models of the sculptor are the mere variations of muscles in limbs of the same forms and character; he is denied the aid of colour to give expression to his work, and must depict passion and energy by the mere force of form. Sculpture, abstractedly speaking, is a simple imitation of form, and has no colour. The lights and shadows produced by it are regular, feeble, or harsh; and, therefore, not merely in themselves pleasing to the eye. It is capable of presenting only a single object in a single action. All that constitutes the groundwork and perfection of sculpture is connected with details of observation, either technical or theoretical, which it is very difficult to define clearly, because, on the one hand, the language which expresses those ideas is known and understood only by a few, and on the other, the presence of the objects themselves is required.

All this renders sculpture a much more difficult art to excel in, by the mere power of imagination and genius, than painting; while its greatest advantage, that of bringing nature embodied to our view, as the object is visible and of a palpable form on all sides, renders perfection still more necessary, and still more difficult, since the critic has the power of inspecting it in every point. The painter too can correct or efface his faults, while those of the statuary are irreparable—a pencil and a little colour covers a distorted limb, or a misshaped tree, or cloud; but a misdirected blow may hurt the roundness of a muscle, or destroy the expression of a feature, so that no art can repair the injury. The very study of the details of anatomy too, so minutely as they ought to be studied by the sculptor, is a wearisome task to the genius which is looking for general effect more than elaborate detail.

Mr. Lough's genius has, however, struggled through all these difficulties, and he was first called into notice by two productions, of which many of our oldest artists, with all the advantages of study and experience, might have been proud.

The first of these, (and it is of these alone we shall at present speak, as being the first claims to public notice and celebrity that his genius put forth,) is a colossal statue of Milo, taken at the moment when the energy of every muscle is displayed in resistance to the enraged animal by which he is attacked. The composition of this figure, its brawny limbs, and energetic attitude, are just such as we could imagine a first-rate artist would have painted, had he handled the subject with his pencil. Every part of the gigantic form is brought into full play, and the whole statue is indeed a fit representation of one who is said to have been crowned thirteen times at the Pythian and Olympic games for feats of strength; and who supported the roof of the School of Pythagoras, when the pillars gave way, while the philosopher and his pupils escaped from the threatened destruction.

The other work is upon a much smaller scale, but is, perhaps, a still greater proof of the industry and genius of Mr. Lough. It is an extremely elaborate group of Sampson slaying the Philistines, in which the human form is displayed in almost every variety of attitude that it may be imagined such a general and indiscriminate destruction would create. Here we have the strength and power of Sampson contrasted with the weakness of his enemies. We have every species of display of the human form, from the energy roused into temporary resistance, down to the lassitude of the dying, and the rigidity of the dead. We have all the attitudes of resistance and supplication—the resignation of the feeble—and the attempted flight of the alarmed; all various, and yet without unnatural distortion, all mingled together in one group of the dead and dying, yet without confusion, and all so elaborately detailed that each becomes a study of itself.

To these two first productions of this extraordinary artist we confine ourselves at present, reserving our future observations for those which may emanate from his chisel, after he has enjoyed the advantages which a more extended patronage is likely to produce—but we most heartily hope that these advantages will not lead him to depend on any thing but his original genius, or induce any servile imitation of any other school than that of nature, in which he is so well capable of studying, and by which alone he can arrive at perfection.

A Panorama of the Rhine, drawn from nature, by F. W. Delkeskamp, engraved by John Clark.—A Panorama of the Rhine, from Cologne to Mayence, has been published at Francfort: this is a copy, with the additional advantage of a very

useful pamphlet, in English, descriptive of the principal places on its banks, instructions respecting steam-boats, prices of fare, conveyance of horses, carriages, &c. also two maps, one showing the routes from London to Cologne, the other containing the roads from Mayence to the sources of the

Rhine. This Panorama, as a guide to the English tourist, possesses many advantages over the Francfort edition, and will be found indispensably necessary to every person who intends visiting the romantic and picturesque scenery of the Rhine.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society.—The following is the list of officers for the present year:—President, Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P.; Treasurer, Captain Henry Kater; Secretaries, Dr. Roget, and Captain Sabine, R.A.; Council, Francis Baily, Esq. Charles Bell, Esq. Robert Brown, Esq. Francis Chantrey, Esq. R. A. Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, Michael Faraday, Esq. Dr. Fitton, Charles Hatchett, Esq. John F. W. Herschel, Esq. M. A. Sir Everard Home, Bart. Captain Kater, Henry Marquess of Lansdowne, Right Hon. Robert Peel, John Pount, Esq. A. R. Dr. Roget, Captain Sabine, Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Henry Warburton, Esq. M. P. Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Young.

A paper, by Dr. Wollaston, was lately read to the Society, "On a method of rendering Platina malleable." In this paper the author details the processes which, from long experience in the treatment of platina, he regards as the most effectual for rendering that metal perfectly malleable. When it is purified by solution in aqua regia, and precipitation with sal ammoniac, sufficient care is seldom taken to avoid dissolving the iridium contained in the ore by due dilution of the solvent. The writer states the degree of dilution requisite for this purpose, and the exact proportions in which the acids are to be used. The digestion should be continued for three or four days, with a heat which ought gradually to be raised: and the fine pulverulent ore of iridium allowed to subside completely before the sal ammoniac is added. The yellow precipitate thus obtained, after being well washed and pressed, must be heated with the utmost caution, so as to expel the sal ammoniac, but at the same time produce as little cohesion as possible among the particles of platina. It is then to be reduced to powder, first by rubbing between the hands, and next by grinding the coarser parts in a wooden mortar with a wooden pestle, because the friction with any harder surface would, by producing burnished surfaces, render them incapable of being welded together by heat. The whole is then to be well washed in clean water. In this process, the mechanical diffusion through water is made to answer

the same purposes as liquefaction by heat in the case of other metals; the earthy impurities being carried to the surface by their superior lightness, and the effect of fluxes being accomplished by the solvent powers of water. The gray precipitate of platina being thus obtained in the form of a uniform mud or pulp, is now ready for casting, which is effected by compression in a mould, formed of a brass barrel, six and a half inches long, and turned rather taper within, so as to facilitate the extraction of the ingot when formed. The platina is first subjected to partial compression by the hand with a wooden plug, so as to expel the greater part of the water. It is then placed horizontally in an iron press, constructed so as to give great mechanical advantage to the power applied to produce compression. The cake of platina is then to be heated to redness by a charcoal fire, in order to drive off all the remaining moisture; afterwards subjected to the most intense heat of a wind furnace; and lastly, struck, with certain precautions, while hot, with a heavy hammer, so as effectually to close the metal. The ingot thus obtained may, like that of any other metal, be reduced, by the processes of heating and forging, to any other form that may be required. It may then be flattened into leaf, drawn into wire, or submitted to any of the processes of which the most ductile metals are capable. The perfection of the above method of giving complete malleability to platina is proved by comparing the specific gravity of a fine wire of that metal obtained by this process, which is found to be 21.5, with that of a similar wire drawn from a brette which had been completely fused by the late Dr. Clarke, with an oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and which the author ascertained was only 21.16. A farther proof of the excellence of the method employed by the author, is derived from the great tenacity of the platina thus obtained, as determined by a comparison of the weights required to break wires made of this metal so prepared, and similar wire of gold and of iron. These weights he found to be in the proportion of the numbers 590, 500, and 600, respectively. An account is subjoined of the process for obtaining malle-

able palladium, by the intermedium of sulphur; and also of that for procuring the oxide of osmium in a pure, white, and crystallised state.

Society of Antiquaries.—At the second meeting of the Society, on the 27th of November, it was announced from the chair by Mr. Hallam, one of the Vice-presidents, that his Majesty had been pleased to signify to the President and Council his intention of conferring two gold medals annually, of the value of fifty guineas each, for the two best papers on antiquity which may be presented to the Society. The announcement of this most gratifying intelligence was received as it ought,—with the utmost applause, and every demonstration of grateful respect for so munificent a mark of the Sovereign's love for the advancement of the study of antiquity. We have reason to believe that his Majesty has been thus induced to notice the Society, through the friendly interference of the Earl of Aberdeen. His Lordship's attention to the best interests of the body has been manifested ever since he was elected President; and we hail this noble mark of his Majesty's bounty, as a new era in the annals of a Society which has of late years attracted some attention more from the lukewarmness of its members than the spirit which might have animated them. It was also announced that the four large pictures by Holbein, which were sent to the Society by the late King, were to be immediately removed to Windsor, by command of his Majesty. These pictures were left as a deposit with the Society in 1805.—We are also happy to announce that a bequest of a collection of most interesting portraits of royal and noble personages, has just been conveyed to the Society by the executors of the late Dr. Kerrich, of Cambridge. They are of a very early date, from the time of Henry VI. downwards. The council have ordered them to be cleaned, under the direction of Francis Douce, Esq.; and they are intended to decorate the room where the Society's meetings are held. The most curious among them, perhaps, is a portrait of Queen Mary I. by Lucas de Heere, 1554, (though this date makes the painter older than the Biographical Dictionaries). The oldest, in four compartments, represents a part of the legend of St. Etheldreda, and came out of the Conventual Church of Ely. There are also genuine portraits of Edward IV. and Richard III.—An account, drawn up by Mr. Kempe, was read, of the recent antiquarian investigation at Keston, in Kent, commenced by Mr. Crofton Croker, and of which we gave some account at the time. After complimenting Mr. Croker, of whose labours he inti-

mated the Society might shortly expect the details, Mr. Kempe proceeded to state, that he had completely defined the walls of the circular and square buildings, and in the adjacent fields had discovered several extensive foundations—one a wall thirty feet in length, and three in thickness—which leave no room to doubt that Keston was the Noviomagus of the Romans. The distance from London, too, when measured upon the ordnance survey of Kent, singularly supports this belief. Mr. Kempe discovered several fragments of pottery, one or two of which were ornamented in the highest taste; a key, a bronze ear-ring, some bones, and other remains.—At the meeting of the Society on the 4th ult. Mr. Hallam was again in the chair. A letter from Mr. Wynn, our ambassador at Copenhagen, was read, giving a detailed account of the institutions in Denmark for the encouragement and preservation of northern antiquities. And a drawing and description of a gold bracelet, found in one of the northern counties of England, were communicated by Mr. Carlisle.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The session of this flourishing Institution for 1828–9, commenced on the 6th of December. The remaining meetings are January 3 and 17; February 7, 21; March 7; April 4; May 2, 16; June 20; and July 4 and 18. The Oriental Translation Association is going on with great vigour and success.

Medico-Botanical Society.—On the 28th of October, Sir J. M'Grigor in the chair, The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, many presents were announced as having been made to the Society:—A collection of six hundred plants indigenous to the Alps of Bavaria and the north of Italy, beautifully arranged by Professor Martius, presented by his Majesty the King of Bavaria; a considerable collection of East Indian medicinal plants, selected from the Company's extensive herbarium, by Dr. Thomas Horsfield, and presented by the Honourable the United East India Company; a collection of plants, made thirty years since in Jersey, by Sir J. M'Grigor, and now presented by him; a numerous collection of mosses, and other cryptogamic plants, with several rare phanerogamic plants, presented by Mrs. Frost; a numerous collection of plants indigenous to England, presented by James Woodford, M.D.; an excellent specimen of the Christ's thorn, or *Gleditsia triacanthos*, presented by Abraham Favenc, Esq.; a specimen of syrup, made from the *Visnea mocanera*, with some seeds of that plant, presented by Professor Berthelot, of Ténériffe; some rare hothouse seeds, pre-

sented by Professor Bertoloni of Bologna; a specimen of the chocolate plant, or *Geum Canadense*, presented by Colonel John Ready, Governor of Prince Edward's Island; a species of *Typha*, and also a plant called *Vanguilla*, possessing active medicinal properties, which are to be communicated to the Society by Mr. Friend, presented by the Philosophical Society of British Guiana, through Lieutenant M. C. Friend, R.N. F.R.S.; Nees an Essenbeck's complete collection of officinal plants, containing three hundred and eighty-four folio coloured lithographic plates, presented by Earl Stanhope, F.R.S. Vice-president; together with numerous works presented by Professor Hornemann of Copenhagen, Mr. Chevalier of Paris, Professor C. A. Agardh, of Lund, the Société de Géographie, the Editors of the *Flora Medica*, Joseph Houlton, Esq. F.L.S. Dr. John Richard Farre, Professor Bertoloni, Mr. Fincham, Baron William Humboldt, Dr. William Allmann, Mr. Frederick Otto, Mr. Boucher, of Abbeville, Dr. John Stevenson, Dr. Joseph Cope, Dr. James Woodford, Mr. Chereau, &c. &c. Mr. Aiton also exhibited a numerous collection of rare medicinal plants from the royal gardens of Kew. Count Bjorustjerna, Count de Lüdolf, and Baron de Otto, were respectively admitted foreign members of the Society. J. Smirnov, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. and J. Sigmond, Esq. were admitted Fellows, as were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Bedford, Sir George Murray, G.C.B. G.C.H. &c. Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Hardwicke, K.G. F.R.S. W. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, F.R.S. C. Arbutnot, M.P. and Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. F.R.S. G.C.H. &c. Letters were read from the Viscount Itabayana, returning the page on which the Emperor of Brazil had inscribed his name, and expressive of the deep interest his Majesty was pleased to take in the objects of the Institution; from Count Mandelsloh, announcing that the collection of plants, which his Majesty the King of Würtemberg had ordered to be made for the Society, was now nearly ready; and from his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, stating that he had directed the professor of botany, of the principal hospital in Florence, to collect the officinal plants indigenous to Tuscany for the Society.—The director (Mr. Frost) then delivered his annual oration, in which he recapitulated the various events which had taken place during the past year, dwelt on the useful results which would follow the active exertions of every member, and hoped that they would continue them to the utmost of their power. He

stated, that the Council had, in consequence of observing the beneficial results of such a proceeding in the Royal Asiatic Society, appointed a Committee of Correspondence, of which the Earl Stanhope was chairman, to consist of fifteen Fellows of the Society. He congratulated the meeting on the numerous and most highly respectable attendance that evening, and concluded by reading an interesting communication from Sir A. Carlisle, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, wherein the author dwelt on the great benefits which would result to medicine by a more general use of vegetable remedies. It was moved by Earl Stanhope, and resolved unanimously, that the oration which they had just heard should be printed. The President announced that communications for the Society's annual gold and silver medals, must be transmitted to the Council, on or before the first day of January, 1829. The meeting then adjourned over to Tuesday, the 11th day of November.

Nov. 11.—Earl Stanhope, Vice-President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, several presents were announced, amongst which were some fine specimens of the roots of *Cyperus articulatus*, or Adowro root, an infusion of which is occasionally useful in checking irritability of the stomach in the endemic fever of the West Indies; presented by Commissioner William Burnett, M.D.—T. Drever, M.D. R. Gibbs, Esq. and B. G. Babington, M.D. F.R.S. &c. were admitted Fellows.—Mr. Lambert exhibited to the meeting a fine specimen of the true rhubarb, reared by himself, at his seat, Boyton-house, Wilts, in the open air, from seeds sent him by Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, and which Mr. David Don, the learned librarian of the Linnean Society, had named *Rheum Australe*, before he was aware of its being the plant that yields the active medicine derived by our druggists from the Levant. A communication on the *Cichorium Intybus*, Lin., by Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S. chargé d'affaires at the Court of Persia, was read. Another communication on what is, by the natives, called the 'chocolate plant,' or blood-root, (*Geum Canadense*) by Colonel John Ready, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Isle, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was read. This plant is described by the author as being used by the inhabitants of the island as a mild, and, at the same time, effective bitter, calculated to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels, and seems to be particularly applicable as a remedy in the diarrhoea of children, and has succeeded where the common astringents have failed. A farther account of

the *Angustura* bark tree, or *Gallpea officinalis*, by Dr. J. Hancock, was also read.

Nov. 25.—Sir James M'Grigor, President. Amongst the presents announced, were the eleven first numbers of the *Bulletin of the Linnean Society of Bordeaux*, presented by that Society; the *Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Bordeaux for 1827*, presented by that Institution; a treatise on the *Prunus caccumilia*, and its medicinal properties, by Dr. Michael Tenore, of Naples, presented by the author; a catalogue of the plants growing in the Royal Botanic Garden at Naples, presented by his Excellency Count Ludolf. The King of Prussia was elected an Honorary Fellow. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—U. J. T. Bach, Esq. of George Town, Demerara, Sir F. T. Baker, Bart. M.A. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. W. Beatty, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. physician to Greenwich Hospital, T. Berry, Esq. Lieut.-Col. W. Blackburne, M.R.A.S. J. M. Brackenbury, Esq. B. B. Cabbell, Esq. F.S.A. V.P.R.I. J. Capel, Esq. M.P. W. F. Chambers, M.D. F.R.S. J. A. Choune, Esq. H. Dalzell, Esq. Sir A. B. Faulkner, M.D. A. Favenc, Esq. A. Garnett, Esq. of Demerara, G. Gibbs, Esq. H. Goring, Esq. Sir A. Halliday, M.D. K.H. Major-Gen. T. Hardwicke, F.R.S. F.L.S. R. W. Hay, Esq. F.R.S. Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Bart. F.R.S. of Cool, Sir J. P. Millbank, Bart. Sir O. Moseley, Bart. D.C.L. G. Parker, Esq. of Demerara, J. Penn, Esq. LL.D. Col. J. Ready, E. Stoddart, Esq. A. J. Valpy, Esq. M.A. M.R.A.S. C. Welstead, Esq. F.H.S. and H. Winchester, Esq.—Count d'Ofalia, and Baron von Bülow, were admitted Foreign Members. A communication on the *Halmarada* of the natives, or *Vandellia diffusa* of Lin., by Dr. J. Hancock, was read. A communication on the *Mocan-tree*, *Visnea mocanera*, Berth., and its medicinal properties, by Sabino Berthelot, M.D. Corresponding Member of the Society, residing in Teneriffe, was also read. The author first gives a botanical description of the plant, which belongs to the class *Dodecandria trigynia* of Linnæus. Its specific denomination is derived from the name *mo-can*, which the primitive natives of the Canary Isles gave it. It flowers from March to April; its fruits begin to ripen towards the end of May, and it is a strong handsome tree rising to the height of the larger *lauri*; its wood is hard, and somewhat reddish; its foliage bushy. It has been hitherto found only in the Canaries. Another communication on the germination of potatoes in a preserve of zinc, from which all air and moisture had been excluded, by Mr. D. Currie, was read. General Stewart detailed a most interesting

discovery of the medical properties of a plant in the West Indies, which he would, on his arrival there, make every exertion to procure and transmit to the Society.

Election of the Lord Rector at Glasgow.

—On the 14th of November the election of the Lord Rector of the University took place at Glasgow. The four nations having assembled and voted, it was found that two of them had given a majority of votes for Sir Walter Scott, whilst two other nations had preferred Thomas Campbell, Esq. who had already filled the Rectorship for two years. In such a case of the nations being equally divided, it is usual for the last rector to give his casting vote, or, failing him, for the preceding rector to do the same. A small party of the professors, however, who favoured Sir Walter Scott, dispensed with such an appeal, and, with questionable propriety, called out of his sick-room, Dr. Gibb, who had been appointed by Mr. Campbell to be his Vice-rector last year, to give his casting vote against that gentleman who had appointed him. We are authorized to say that the Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow gave, and still gives, an opinion against the validity of the Vice-rector's right to make this interference. The nations who had given majorities for Mr. Campbell were considerably more numerous than those who had voted for Sir Walter Scott; so that Mr. Campbell had been, numerically speaking, elected by a decided majority of the students. A sensation of this fact pervaded the Common-hall when Dr. Gibb had given his casting vote, and the assembly broke up very tumultuously. Sir Walter Scott, on receiving intimation of his election, sent his refusal to accept of the office by return of post. Meanwhile the students, who had protested against Sir Walter's election, wrote instantly to Mr. Campbell in London, conjuring him, by all his former expressions of kindness, to come down to them immediately. Mr. Campbell put himself into the mail-coach, and was in Glasgow in forty-four hours. He had scarcely arrived when the mass of the students gathered round his place of residence, and, after affectionate cheerings, called on him to promise to be still their rector—to maintain their rights, and not to desert them. Mr. Campbell promised anew that he would certainly abide by them, and fill the rectorship, if, on due consideration, they could find no one more likely to unite their suffrages. A new election took place, and Mr. Campbell was again voted rector by a still greater majority of the students than before, and by three out of the four nations. On Friday, 5th December, at three o'clock, as no exclu-

sion of the public was to take place, a great crowd assembled. When the doors were thrown open, the hall and the galleries were almost immediately filled to suffocation; and, as usual on these occasions, a very great noise and uproar prevailed, which was for a time pretty effectually silenced by a few decisive observations from Principal Macfarlan, who, after appealing to their feelings as gentlemen, said, that "if any individual was discovered behaving in a disorderly and improper manner, his offence would be visited on the spot by serious 'aulmadversion.'" The oath was then administered to Mr. Campbell, who, after having signed it, rose and addressed the students as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—It is an understood conventional propriety among all civilized elective bodies, that when the tumult of election has subsided, there should be an amnesty proclaimed to all past hostile feelings, and an abstinence observed on the one side from all hostile language, and on the other side from any ungentleman-like expression of discontent. I come not to break up any such amnesty. I am not capable of degrading myself on this bench, by an insidious insinuation against any man's motives or conduct. You, in the free exercise of your elective franchise, had a more than ordinary right to be divided in your opinions; and that division would have been to me, if I had needed it, only a fresh incentive to my desire of making you all my constituents in your hearts, by the faithful performance of my duty. But, contrary to what would otherwise be my wish, I shall be obliged, for a few moments, to speak of myself; for there are some circumstances respecting my motives and conduct in this whole affair that may be unknown to, or misapprehended by, many individuals in this assembly. It may not be generally known, that, before I suffered myself to be proposed for this high mark of your favour, I had ascertained the entire improbability of Lord John Russell's being able to accept of your Rectorship, if it had been offered to him. It is also a fact, that I knew not a single popular name, excepting that Nobleman's, that was likely to have divided your suffrages, at the time when I received and answered a first letter, from a large portion of the students, asking me to say explicitly, whether, in the event of being elected, I would come and take the oath for the third and last time. Now a twelvemonth had not then elapsed since, in the eye of day, and with emotions as justifiable as they were fervid and sincere, I had declared to the assembled students

of Glasgow, assembled not at my bidding, but by their own spontaneous enthusiasm, that whilst I lived, I should never forget the manifestations of their attachment, or refuse them any proof of my interest in their welfare, within the small compass of my power. And now when they tendered me a token of their regard, that was palpably meant to be the last of its kind—and now that they urged their token on my acceptance, by my sympathy in their own interests—I ask, in the name of consistency and warm-heartedness, what was the most natural and proper answer I should send? That I was in bad health, I could not say—that it would be impossible for me to come, I could not say—that it would be inconvenient for me to come, I disdained to say. For I should have thus shown myself a friend weighing the duty of friendship like a light or suspected coin in the little scales of my own convenience. Truly enough, indeed, I might have pleaded as my apology for not coming, that I had already shown some proofs of my good will, in having come last year, merely from anxiety to say a few good words in your behalf to the Commissioners—a journey that cost me my health, and literally put my life itself into peril. But the business between us now was not a matter of sentimental argumentation, but a practical question, whether I should fulfil your wishes, and attempt to serve, what you at least considered to be, your interests. And if I had spoken of my former services, the simplest youth among you would have had a right to ask—If our Rector's zeal last year was so ardent, what has become of it now? And if he could come to us in sickness, why cannot he come to us in health? Besides, all your shrewder students knew, as well as I knew, that, not from any fault or indolence of mine, but from absolute necessity, and from due caution not to moot certain points prematurely, I had, all but the journey in bad health, a comparatively placid and easy Rectorship; but that a crisis was now coming likely to render the Rectorship of this year both a trying and a troublesome post. By what honourable tie was I then bound, to insist on leaving that post against your general wish, just at the time when it might be feared that it would become a little more irksome? Was I to have sailed with you all smiles and affection through the calm, but the moment that the water threatened to be a little ruffled, was I to show my romantic interest in you by resolutely going ashore and shuddering at the prospect of keeping you company for another year? Was I to send you a fine declaration, for-

sooth, that my soul and zeal were still yours as much as ever; but to let it out after all, that my zeal was of a delicate constitution, that it could not brook any agitation, and that it would catch its death of cold in the first exposure to the slightest breath of censorious opposition?—No! I thought, it more like a man to answer, that, if elected, I should regard it my bounden duty to come. And if I had sent you any other answer, you might have been generally satisfied with me, but I should have never been satisfied with myself. I should never have ceased to have a secret misgiving, that I had tainted some young and ingenuous minds among you with a suspicion, that when men speak fervently of their attachment to any public cause, they are not to be literally understood as meaning all that they say. I should not have been satisfied that I had arched up to my declarations. By and by came a letter putting these declarations to the proof, and invoking me, by all my past regard for the students, to come to them immediately. This letter still came from a numerous majority of them. And you, honourable young men, even you who have opposed me—for I am bound to think you honourable—let me remind your candour, that still when I came, I coupled my promise of abiding by my friends with an offer of withdrawing, and supporting any other man who could be found to unite more of your suffrages. But from a contested election I could not fly without abandoning my friends, and my faith, and all pretensions to moral courage; and without setting an example to trustlessness and cowardice before a University resorted to by the youth of England and of Ireland, and filled with the young hearts of my native land. I therefore return you my best thanks for this appointment, as a token of your confidence and regard. But if I were to thank you for the pageantry and publicity of the office, I should record a sentiment to which my heart is at this moment an utter and disdainful stranger. For, supposing, what is any thing but the case, that in the present circumstances of my life, I was much alive to vain-glorious feeling, still your Rectorship, honourable as it is, if I had been without an affectionate interest in my native University, would have been but a sorry bribe to my most selfish calculations. And if I had gone on these, I should not have had the honour of now addressing you. But I had no selfish or ignoble motives. And for your crediting this assertion, I palter not with suspicions—I appeal to whatever is honourable in your bosoms—and I de-

mand belief. No, Gentlemen! I came to you in a frame of mind, not indeed crushed, though chastened by calamity, but still in a frame of mind little coveting any new sprig for my mere vanity, to be interwoven with this crape. Gentlemen! unavoidable circumstances have robbed me of the leisure that would have been necessary for addressing you in a worthy manner, on some of those points connected with your studies, on which your Rectors have, for some time past, felt it their duty or their privilege to address you. But I have not forgotten one pleasing privilege of the office; which is, that of adding to the prizes that may contribute to excite your emulation and to exercise your industry. I propose offering two silver medals, to be competed for only by the gown students, for the best exercises in Latin and Greek verse, on subjects that shall be speedily announced. I propose also to give two gold medals, to be competed for only by ungowned students, and graduates, whether gowned or not, on two subjects, which, though not intrinsically improper for the consideration of younger minds, might yet, as subjects of composition, distract them from more immediately important pursuits. The first gold medal which I propose is for the best English Essay on “the evils of intolerance towards those who differ from us in religion.” I use this circuitous phrase from disliking to couple the epithet *religious* with that spirit of intolerance, which, reversing the sublime aim of all religion, bows down the mind from its celestial aspiration to the anxieties of this world, like the Indian fig-tree, which, after bearing its head loftily in the sky, turns down again its branches from the sunshine of Heaven to be blended with and buried in the dirt of earth. Another gold medal shall be given for the best English Essay “on the comparative importance of scientific and classical instruction in the general education of mankind.” Now let no candidate imagine that I shall favour any essay on this subject, on account of the side which he takes as to this or that opinion in the comparative estimate, for I shall decide merely by the display of talent. In my own opinion, the importance of science is paramount, but that idea, from an unscientific man, and thus hastily thrown out and unargued, will not of course affect you; still less I hope will it cause you to suspect that I would depreciate the beautifying and exalting influences of classical learning. No! For in looking down through the farthest imaginable vistas of futurity, I cannot picture to myself any intelligent future age in which classical

erudition shall not hold a high and glorious niche in the grand temple of human knowledge. I have nothing farther to add than to beg you to return assiduously to

your studies; and that, if any feuds have sprung up among you in consequence of this election, you will bury them all in generous oblivion."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, a letter was read from M. Gannal, stating the result of his inquiries into the action of phosphorus brought into contact with carburet of pure sulphur. Having occasion to prepare a large quantity of carburet of sulphur, M. Gannal conceived the idea of endeavouring to separate the sulphur of this product, in order to obtain a pure carbon. Phosphorus was the material which he used; and he found that the phosphorus entering into combination with the sulphur, the carbon was set at liberty in the shape of small crystals, possessing all the properties of the diamond, and especially that of scratching the hardest bodies. The following is a detail of the experiment:—If several rolls of phosphorus are introduced into a matrass containing carburet of sulphur, covered with a layer of water, the moment the phosphorus finds itself in contact with the carburet, it dissolves, and, becoming liquid, is precipitated to the lower part of the matrass. The whole mass is then divided into three distinct layers; the first formed of pure water, the second of carburet of sulphur, and the third of liquefied phosphorus. Things being in this state, if the matrass be agitated so as to cause the mixture of the different bodies, the liquor grows thick, becomes milky, and, after a little rest, separates anew, but only into two layers; the upper one of pure water, the under one of phosphuret of sulphur; and between those two layers there is a very thin stratum of white powder, which, when the matrass is exposed to the sun's rays, exhibits all the colours of the prism; and which, consequently, appears to be formed of a multitude of little crystals. Encouraged by this experiment, M. Gannal endeavoured by the following process to obtain larger crystals, and succeeded. He introduced into a matrass, placed where it would be quite undisturbed, first eight ounces of water, and then eight ounces of carburet of sulphur, and eight ounces of phosphorus. As in the preceding experiment, the phosphorus dissolved; and the three liquids arranged themselves in the order of their specific gravity. After four and twenty hours, there was formed between the layer of water and the layer of carburet of sul-

phur, an extremely thin pellicle of white powder, having here and there several air-bubbles, and various centres of crystallisation, formed, some by spars or very thin sheets, and others by stars. In the course of a few days, this pellicle gradually grew thicker. At the same time, the separation of the two inferior liquids became less complete; and in three months they appeared to form but one and the same substance. Another month having elapsed without any new result, the question was, how to find means of separating the crystallised substance from the phosphuret of sulphur, to which the inflammability of the mixture presented great obstacles. After several attempts, more or less unsuccessful, M. Gannal determined to filter the whole through a chamois skin, which he afterwards placed under a glass bell, taking care, from time to time, to renew the air. At the end of a month, this skin becoming capable of being handled without inconvenience, it was doubled up, washed, and dried. For the first time, M. Gannal was then enabled to examine the crystallised substances which remained on its surface. Exposed to the sun's rays, this substance presented numerous crystals, reflecting all the colours of the rainbow. Twenty of them were large enough to be taken up with the point of a penknife, and three others were of the size of a grain of millet. These last having been submitted to the inspection of an experienced jeweller in Paris, were pronounced by him to be real diamonds! A M. Delatour states that he has also produced the diamond by a different process.

The French Scientific Expedition to Egypt.—Although very few months have elapsed since the departure of this expedition from France, several valuable relics of antiquity have already been forwarded as presents to the friends of the gentlemen composing it. These are said to consist chiefly of fragments of small statues, tablets of hieroglyphics, and a few specimens of papyrus, reported to have been discovered in a situation where this kind of record could not have been expected. We do not hear, however, of any official transmission from the expedition, beyond a list of the objects already attainable, with an estimate of the probable expense of sending them to France, and the amount required for the acquisition of some valu-

able articles, which the parties have not ventured to purchase without farther instructions from the Government, or the Academy of Sciences. In all the letters hitherto received from the members of the expedition, the hospitality of the Pasha, and of the different Egyptian authorities, in the places through which they have passed, has been highly extolled, and the Pasha has signified his intention of sending by them, on their return to France, some splendid presents, as tokens of his desire to maintain a friendly relation with the French Government. It would appear, from one of the unpublished letters of M. Lenormand, that, notwithstanding the liberal researches of the late Mr. Salt, the British consul-general in Egypt, and the efforts made of late by Englishmen of refined taste and splendid fortunes, a rich mine of antiquity yet remains to be explored in the interior. The last letter received from M. Champollion was dated on the 2d or 3rd of October, at which time, we understand, the expedition had quitted Cairo, for the purpose of prosecuting their researches at a place some few leagues distant from that city; but we find nothing published from the pen of this gentleman of a later date than the 27th of September, when he was at Cairo in perfect health, as well as his colleagues; a circumstance which he attributes in a great degree to the thick and heavy clothing they wore, according to the fashion of the country, and which kept them in profuse but beneficial perspirations. The expedition left Alexandria on the 14th of September, and proceeded on their journey by the canal of Manmoudieh, which was cut upon a plan laid down by French engineers, and is partly in the direction of the ancient canal of Alexandria, but much less circuitous. On the 16th, M. Champollion arrived at the ruins of Saïs, where he found an Egyptian necropolis, built of unbaked bricks, and several fragments of funeral emblems. On passing the gateway of the principal enclosure, he found enormous blocks of stone, eighty feet in height, which resembled rocks torn from their beds by some convulsion of nature. In the centre of this great enclosure were constructions of unbaked Egyptian bricks, sixteen inches long by seven in width, and five in thickness. These also were the remains of a necropolis, and explained, says M. Champollion, what had frequently embarrassed him, viz. how the towns of Lower Egypt, situated at a distance from the mountains, disposed of their mummies. This second necropolis of Saïs, in which there still remained several floors of funeral chambers, is stated to be 1400 French feet, nearly the third of

an English mile, in length, and 500 in width. In several of the chambers were found vases of baked clay, which had contained the intestines of the dead, and in the bottom of one of them was discovered a quantity of bitumen. To the right and left of this necropolis were mounds, in which were discovered fragments of rose-coloured, gray, and red granite, and of the white marble called marble of Thebes. The dimensions of the great wall in which these edifices were enclosed are extraordinary. The parallelogram, whose small sides are of not less than 1440 feet, and the large of 2160 feet, has a circuit of more than 7000 feet. The height of this wall may be estimated at eighty feet in length, and fifty-four feet in thickness. This gigantic circumvallation appeared to M. Champollion to have enclosed only the principal sacred edifices of Saïs. All those of which the ruins are visible were catacombs, and, according to the information supplied by Herodotus, M. Champollion considers the large enclosure which he visited to have contained the tombs of Apries and the Saitan kings, his ancestors; on the opposite side to these he supposes to have been placed the tomb of the usurper Amasis. That part of the enclosure which is towards the Nile may, he imagines, have contained the temple of Neith, the chief goddess of Saïs. At some hundred toises distant is a third catacomb, which appears to have been the burial-place of persons of quality. This had already been explored; and among other things was found the enormous sarcophagus, composed of green basalt, of a keeper of the temples under Psammeticus the Second. M. Champollion proposes to make fresh researches in these places, for which, however, he requires from the Government additional funds. From Saïs, which M. Champollion quitted on the 17th, until his arrival at the village of Aschmoun, he met with nothing of striking interest. On the 19th, although the party were then at a distance of eight French leagues from the Pyramids, they were forcibly struck by their appearance, and were able to form a correct idea of their magnitude. On the 20th of September, M. Champollion arrived at Cairo, with which city he appears to have been much pleased, although the accounts given of it by former travellers had prepared him for a very different opinion. He seems to have arrived at a moment particularly interesting to a person curious of witnessing the habits and customs of a nation like the Egyptians. It was the anniversary fête celebrated by the Mussulmans in honour of the birth of their Prophet. The ceremonies observed on this occasion are thus

described by M. Champollion: "The large square of *Ezbekieh* was covered with a crowd which surrounded a number of buffoons, dancers, and singers, and several handsome tents, within which acts of devotion were performing. In one place, Mussulmans were sitting chanting chapters of the Koran; in another were three hundred devotees, ranged in parallel lines, moving their bodies backward and forward like puppets, and singing in chorus, 'la-Alla-Ellallah!' (there is no God but God.) Farther on were four hundred enthusiasts ranged in a circle, leaping in concert, and uttering with sepulchral voices the name of Allah. Never did I hear so infernal a chorus. Amid these religious demonstrations, musicians, prostitutes, and games of every description, were in full activity." On the 22d of September, after paying a visit to the Governor of Cairo, who received M. Champollion with great kindness, and conversed with him a long time on the object of his mission, M. Champollion went over the citadel, where he found an enormous block of siliceous stone, upon which was cut in bas-relief the figure of King Psammetichus the Second. On other blocks of stone, which, like the first, had formed part of the temple of Memphis, were marks denoting under what king each block had been taken from the quarry. M. Champollion found the names of three kings, viz. Psammetichus the Second, Apries his son, and Amasis, the successor of the latter. M. Champollion concludes his letter by some general observations on the city of Cairo, which we have not now space to notice.

French Wines.—It appears by some recent investigations that the vine is cultivated in France in seventy-eight departments, occupying an extent of 1,736,056 hectares, of which the average annual produce is 35,075,689 hectolitres, being of the value of 540,389,298 francs. The average price of the hectolitre is therefore fifteen francs forty centimes, or thirteen centimes the common bottle. This is the original price; but it is nearly doubled by the expense of carriage, the indirect imports, and the *droits d'octroi*, and the profits of trade. Still the exceeding smallness of this average price shows that the quantity of good wine is very small, as compared with the quantity of bad. However, its selling price has less to do with its quality than with the facility of its conveyance in the vicinity of a great consumption.

Malaria.—At a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Villermie read a paper on the Influence of Marshes upon Human Life, from which he drew the following conclusions:—In the salubrious portions of our climates, the winter and spring months are those which give the greatest number of deaths, and the winter is more fatal in the north than in the south. In marshy countries the greatest number of deaths is in the months of July, August, September, and October; and the evaporation of the marshes is most fatal to persons from one to six years of age. The complaint which generally attacks children, owing to the malaria of marshes, is stated to be an acute gastro-intestinal affection.

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to Joseph Maudslay, of Lambeth, Surrey, for improvements on Steam-Engines.—Mr. Maudslay's steam-engine, for which this patent was obtained, is of the oscillating sort, the gudgeons of which are placed near the middle of the opposite sides of the cylinder; and one of them being hollow, passages are formed through it, and through the side of the cylinder to the two extremities of the latter, into which passages the steam is admitted successively, while the communication with the condenser is opened to that one of them from which the steam has been turned off. These alternations are effected by means of a D valve, that operates in a peculiar manner, but which from the imperfect and inadequate description in the specification, we have been unable to comprehend. The whole engine is sustained by two triangular frames, placed vertically a little more than the breadth

of the cylinder apart; in bars placed across which at a proper height the gudgeons work, while the crank axle to which the fly-wheel is appended, turns in their upper angles in a horizontal position, and carries also an eccentric wheel that works the D valve. The air pump in this engine is represented of an unusually large size, and is moved by a crank of small depth, formed on the last-mentioned axle beyond one of the triangular frames; which causes the stroke of its piston to be much shorter than that of the main cylinder's piston. The chief differences between this engine and the oscillating engines before constructed, are stated by the patentee to consist, 1st, in the general arrangement of the parts; 2ndly, in the form of the frame by which it is supported; 3dly, in the construction of the D valve and valve-box slide; 4thly, in the eccentric wheel that moves the D valve; and 5thly, in the pas-

sages which convey the steam along the side of the main cylinder to its two extremities; and it is asserted that the engine possesses the advantage of being less in weight in proportion to its power than common engines, of occupying less space, and of costing less in materials and workmanship.

Observations.—We cannot perceive any material superiority of this over other oscillating engines that we have seen, which possessed all the advantages that the patentee has enumerated as appertaining to his engine; nor indeed does there appear much difference between them, except in the disposition of the valves for regulating the communications between the main cylinder, and the boiler and condenser; which, in point of simplicity at least, was exceeded by an engine of this sort constructed by Mr. James Neville, which we saw at Dock Head about four years ago. In the specification of this patent no verbal description of the parts of the engine is attempted; and nothing more is given than a reference to the drawing annexed to it, which consists only of the mere outlines of plans and sections; in which those of the frame and of the different parts of the engine are so intermixed, as in some parts to be unintelligible to any persons perhaps but those who were concerned in its construction; and this unfortunately happens to be so much the case in the part relative to the D valve, in which the chief distinction between this engine and others of the same sort lies, that we own our inability to comprehend it. We do not mean to censure the use of outline drawings on all occasions, considering them very sufficient for most subjects of a simple nature: but when complicated figures are to be represented, and sections of tubes, cylinders, and other apparatus, some parts of which are hollow, while others project in various degrees; and where several portions of

an engine cross others in numerous directions and at different distances, we think mere outlines quite inadequate to produce fair and distinctly intelligible ideas of the objects, especially when they are unaccompanied by full explanations.—*Repository of Arts.*

On the Bleaching of Sponge, by M. Vogel.

—The sponge must first be sufficiently soaked in cold water. If, before the sponge is softened, the water be heated or made to boil, an injurious effect will be produced: it strongly contracts, its pores become closer, it becomes hard, and it is no longer possible to bleach it. But if the sponge remains in cold water, which is changed every three or four hours, and if at every change the sponge is subjected to a strong pressure till water ceases to be squeezed out of it, then, at the expiration of five or six days, it is sufficiently washed and prepared for bleaching. If, as frequently happens, the sponge contains small calcareous stones inside, which cannot be got out without tearing the sponge by striking upon it, it will be sufficient to soak the sponge for four-and-twenty hours in muriatic acid diluted with twenty parts water. A slight effervescence of carbonic acid gas takes place, and the calcareous concretions disappear and dissolve by degrees most completely. Afterward, the sponge, having been carefully washed anew, is put into sulphurous acid, which has the specific gravity of 1024, or which marks about 4° of Beaumé's aerometer. The immersion of the sponge in that acid is repeated for eight days, and it is occasionally submitted to the trial of the press. After this, it is left for twenty-four hours in a clear stream of water. When it has been washed in a sufficient quantity of running water, it may be sprinkled with rose-water to communicate a pleasant smell, after which it is left for a long time to dry in the air. The finer the sponge, the more easily it is bleached.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Fowler, of Great Torrington, Devon, for improvements in or for raising and circulating hot water, hot oils, and other hot fluids, for domestic and other purposes. October 2, 1828.

J. Brunton, of West Bromwich, Stafford, for improvements in the apparatus for manufacturing coal gas, and coke, and also improvements in the method of arranging such apparatus. Oct. 2, 1828.

D. Napier, of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, for improvements in machinery applicable to letter-press printing. October 2, 1822.

T. Tippet, of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, for improvements in the construction and mode of working engines with steam and air, and

in the boiler or generator of steam, and in the application of such improved engines to a new method of propelling vessels and other floating bodies. October 9, 1828.

S. Lawson, and M. Walker, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for preparing and dressing hemp, flax, silk, and other fibrous substances. October 9, 1828.

H. Duxbury, of Pomeroy Street, Kent Road, Surrey, for a new machine for splitting hides and skins. October 9, 1828.

E. Hancorne, of Skinner-street, London, for improvements in making nails. Communicated by a Foreigner. October 16, 1828.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Davies' Series of Etchings illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk. folio, 8l. 8s.; large paper, 11l. 11s.

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Memoirs of Scipio de Ricci, late Bishop of Prato and Pistola, and Minister of the Grand-duke Leopold of Tuscany. Edited by Thomas Roscoe, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

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The Naval and Military Magazine. This very valuable and interesting Journal is now incorporated with the United Service Journal and published Monthly.

Mr. Buckingham's Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia, will appear in a few days, embellished with numerous engravings. We understand that among other subjects of deep and powerful interest, the present work will contain a very curious account of the Joasamee pirates, who, it is well known, infest the Persian Gulf, and have by their daring proceedings and frequent captures of British ships rendered themselves the terror of those seas.

Letters from the Ægean, by James Emerson, will speedily appear. The work, it is said, contains a singular narrative of Crevelier, the Pirate, the original of Lord Byron's Corsair, many of whose exploits are literally transferred to his Lordship's poem.

Nearly ready for publication, Commentaries on the History, Constitution, and Chartered Franchises of the City of London. By George Norton, Esq. Advocate-General of Madras, late one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London. Edited by Edward Tyrrell, Esq.

Nearly ready, in one vol. post 8vo. with frontispiece, The Legendary Cabinet; a selection of British national ballads, ancient and modern, with notes and illustrations. By the Rev. J. D. Parry, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Washington Irving's Tales of the Moors will appear forthwith. They are, it is said, a history, in effect, of the rise, glory, and downfall of the Moors in Spain, composed by Irving, chiefly out of MSS., during his recent stay at Seville.

Clapperton's Travels are nearly ready. They include a memoir of his life, and a full account of his death.

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Allen's History of London is nearly ready.

We understand that Messrs. Boosey have nearly ready for publication Hummel's Piano-Forte School, on which the author has been employed for the last seven years.

In the press, the History and Antiquities of Beverley, in the County of York. By the Rev. George Oliver.

This present month will appear, Moral and Sacred Poetry, selected from the works of the most admired authors, ancient and modern.

The Adventures of a King's Page, by the Author of Almack's Revisited, will be published immediately.

Mr. John Hinds has a new work in the press, entitled The Groom's Oracle and Pocket Direc-

tory, in which the management of stable-horses generally, as to feeding, exercise, and health, is treated of.

A new novel entitled The Collegians, is announced for immediate publication.

Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S. &c. has in the press, A New System of Geology, in which the Great Revolutions of the Earth and Animated Nature are reconciled at once to Modern Science and Sacred History.

A Treatise on Printing and Dyeing Silk Shawls, Garments, Bandanas, &c. in permanent and fancy colours, by H. M'Kernan, will appear on the first of February.

Preparing for publication; A Treatise on Hydrostatics, by the Rev. H. Moseley, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Shortly will be published, Part I. of the Road of Faith; being a complete Catechism of the Jewish Doctrines, Rites, and Belief, arranged as dialogues in the purest Hebrew, by the late Rev. Dr. R. Meldola, (Chief Rabbi in London,) and accompanied by a correct English translation.

Memoirs of the extraordinary military career of John Shipp, late a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 87th regiment, written by himself, are announced for early publication, by subscription. The narrative extends over a period of thirty-four years of a very eventful life. The author in his prospectus assures us as a fact, that *he is still alive* to write these memoirs, after having led four forlorn hopes and received six ball wounds!

Mr. Rutter, of Shaftesbury, announces a Descriptive Account of the North-western Division of Somersetshire, and of the Antediluvian Bone Caverns in the Mendip Hills; to be embellished with seven plates and six vignettes.

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BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MAJOR LAING.

Major Alexander Gordon Laing, eldest son of Mr. William Laing, A.M. was born at Edinburgh the 27th of December, 1794. His father, one of the most popular classical teachers of his day, having for many years had an academy in the New Town of Edinburgh, young Laing received nearly the whole of his education under the paternal roof; and indeed, all that valuable portion of his learning which went to prepare him for the university, he received directly at the hands, or rather, we should say, from the lips of his father. Under such guardianship, and possessing, as he did, a quick intuitive perception, together with an ardent desire for the acquirement of classical knowledge, it might naturally be expected that he would make rapid progress in his academical studies, and accordingly, at the early age of thirteen, he entered the Alma Mater of his native city. Here those rays of learning, which had been concentrating in the tyro, began to beam forth from the youthful alumnus, and that in so marked a manner, that the late respected professor of humanity, Mr. Christison, perceiving his taste for literature, frequently took occasion to point to this youth, in the public class, as one whose example it would be for the benefit of all his fellow-students to imitate, though few might aspire to rival him. With the view to habituate him in communicating that knowledge to others which he so eagerly acquired himself, Master Laing went, in his fifteenth year, to fill, for a time, the situation of assistant to Mr. Bruce, an eminent teacher in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; whence he returned to Edinburgh, six months thereafter, and entered upon a similar duty under his father, for which it will be seen he was in no small degree qualified, having been trained to tuition in a manner from his infancy. At this period the habits and prospects of the embryo traveller had apparently assumed a settled and determinate form. Not that he had as yet taken any decisive or irrevocable step from which he might not recede without incurring the charge of fickleness—not that he was bound to pursue that precise path to which he had hitherto looked forward; but nothing appeared to be farther from his intention than the active, bustling, and adventurous life of a soldier, or the still more hazardous and arduous employment of a professional traveller in the unexplored regions of inhospitable Africa, amid the hordes of its selfish, treacherous, and uncivilized

Africans. Placed as he then was, with the prospect, upon his father's retirement, (an event which occurred a few years afterwards,) of succeeding to his establishment and profession, which, though no doubt abundantly laborious, was calculated to yield a comfortable and respectable maintenance, he had thus every inducement to follow it out; or with his predilection for study, if he did relinquish that pursuit, he was more likely to become a candidate for fame in the peaceful paths of science, than in the field where glory grows—the forlorn hope of African discovery was not then perhaps even dreamed of, much less contemplated! Circumstances, however, occurred, which unsettled all his preconceived plans, and aroused him to that spirit of enterprise and adventure which characterised his after-life. It was his fate to emerge into the world at a time when the profession of arms was everywhere blended with that of the civilian; at a time when it was considered that every man in Britain was in duty bound to bear a sword or a firelock, and to know how to use them; and it may be safely said, that nowhere was that feeling more generally acted upon, or that duty better understood, than in Edinburgh, the birth-place of Alexander Gordon Laing. During that rage of martial fever,—no one at the time ever imagined it to be a plague,—which few men and fewer youths escaped, Master Laing having attained his seventeenth year, was, like most of his acquaintance, not invulnerable to its attack; he was, in 1810, appointed an ensign in the Prince of Wales' Edinburgh Volunteers—a corps which certainly had nothing fascinating about it, though it afforded the occasional opportunity of sporting a military uniform, and of displaying a stand of colours. This regiment was originally armed with pikes, and although it was afterwards provided with muskets, the men continued to be vulgarly, and rather ironically, denominated the pikemen. It is well known, that this introduction of Major Laing to martial life is not an isolated or solitary case; thousands who have since fought and bled in their country's cause, commenced their career as volunteers; for not only was the British army provided with officers, but the ranks of the regulars were in like manner supplied from that fruitful source. Captivated with the slight foretaste of military service which the volunteer system afforded him, the object of this memoir “would be a soldier,” and would be nothing else :

he could no longer submit to the restraints, or go through the monotonous routine of school discipline; he, in fact, now regarded teaching with the most sovereign contempt, and finally gave it up at the termination of the second year, the latter of which was doubtless spent in a struggle between duty and inclination, as it was anxiously desired by his parents and relatives that he should not change his profession. Being, however, bent upon the military service, he, in the year 1811, went out to Barbadoes, where his uncle, Colonel, afterwards General, Gabriel Gordon, then was, and with whom he remained a short time till he obtained an ensigncy in the York light infantry, which regiment he immediately joined at Antigua, and in two years thereafter he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same corps, which he held until the regiment was reduced, and Lieutenant Laing was then placed upon the half-pay. Having no relish for inactive life, he exchanged, as speedily as the business could be negotiated, into the second West India regiment, which he joined at Jamaica. While there, he had to undertake the duties of deputy quarter-master-general, the exertions of which department induced a liver complaint; and in order to re-establish his health, the medical gentlemen recommended a sea voyage. He accordingly sailed to Honduras, by which his complaint was considerably relieved; but the governor, Colonel Arthur, finding him an active and intelligent officer, appointed him to the office of fort-major, and would not suffer him to return to Jamaica, but had him attached to another division of his regiment, then in Honduras, where he remained until a return of his complaint forced him to come home, his frame being so much debilitated that he was unable to walk, and it became necessary to carry him on ship-board. The effects of this attack made a serious impression on his constitution, and in consequence he remained for nearly eighteen months with his friends in Scotland. During this time, however, one-half of the second West India regiment, that to which he was attached, was reduced, and he was again placed upon half-pay. In the autumn of 1819 he returned to London, and having been sent for by the late Sir Henry Torrens, then colonel of his regiment, was familiarly complimented by him on his former services, immediately appointed lieutenant and adjutant, and proceeded to Sierra Leone. Early in January 1822, Lieutenant Laing was sent by the late governor, Sir Charles M'Carthy, on an embassy to Kambia and the Mandingo country, to ascertain the political state of those

districts, the disposition of the inhabitants to trade, and their sentiments in regard to the abolition of the slave trade. Having executed that mission to the complete satisfaction of the governor, and some alarm having arisen as to the fate of Sannasse, a chief in amity with our Government, who had been taken prisoner by Yarradee, a war man of the King of Soolima, Lieutenant and Adjutant Laing—though his health, which had suffered from the effects of his former journey, was yet only in a state of convalescence,—was appointed to undertake a second embassy for the purpose of procuring Sannasse's release from captivity. On arriving at the camp of the Soolima army, he was informed that the unfortunate Sannasse had been set at liberty after his town had been burnt, and that his life had been spared only from the fear of offending the British governor. While upon the second mission he had observed that many men who accompanied the Soolima army possessed considerable quantities of gold; and having learned that ivory abounded in Soolima, he suggested to the governor the advantages to the colony of opening up an intercourse with these people; that such an attempt would not be attended with much hazard or expense, and that a great object would be attained by the knowledge of many countries to the eastward of the colony, which, like that of the Soolimas, was known only by name. This suggestion was submitted to the council, who approved the undertaking, and left it to the judgment of the traveller to pursue his own route. He was now as much a volunteer traveller as before he had been a volunteer officer; nay more so, being in fact allowed to prosecute his own enterprise in his own way. This third mission, upon which he set out from Sierra Leone on the 16th of April, 1822, led him to penetrate through a far more extensive tract of country than before, much of it previously unexplored, but which is particularly described, together with the inhabitants, their manners, customs, &c. in his highly interesting journal, published only three years since; its publication having been retarded, first, by his being called into active service during the unfortunate Ashantee war, and subsequently by his being hurried off on his last great enterprise, when he was compelled to leave the superintendence of its publication to his friend Captain Sabine. While at Falaba, upon his third embassy, he received intelligence of his promotion to the rank of captain, and immediately on his return to Sierra Leone, in the autumn of 1822, he was ordered to join his regiment on the Gold Coast, where he was employed in the

command of a considerable native force on the frontier of the Ashantee country, and was frequently engaged with detachments of the Ashantee army. Upon the death of Sir Charles McCarthy, in 1824, Captain Laing was sent to England to acquaint the Government with the state of the command in Africa. At this period he obtained a short leave of absence to revisit Scotland, and again returned to London in October 1824. An opportunity now presented itself, which our traveller had long anxiously desired, of proceeding, under the auspices of Government, on an expedition to discover the course and termination of the Niger. He was now promoted to the rank of major, and departed from London on that enterprise early in February 1825, with the intention of leaving Tripoli for Timbuctoo in the course of the summer of that year. The kind treatment which he experienced from the late Marquis of Hastings, then at Malta, where the major went on his way to Tripoli, will be in the recollection of most newspaper readers: as the fact of his being repeatedly entertained at the table of the noble marquis was noticed in all the public journals at the time. At Tripoli a highly interesting scene awaited him; while at the same time, we think it must have been to himself, and at least one other individual, a peculiarly painful one, both in prospect and retrospect. The period of marriage is one to which most persons look forward as a season of joy and congratulation, and it is to be hoped that such a season is not unfrequently regarded, retrospectively, as one of unmingled pleasure to the "contracting parties" and their friends. But the rule has its exceptions—a notable instance of which is to be found in the history of Major Laing, and in allusion to which, it is here necessary to premise, that in the progress of the intercourse which the Major necessarily had officially with Mr. Warrington, the British Consul at Tripoli, that gentleman was not likely, under the actual circumstances in which the Major was presented to him, to restrict himself to the dry routine of official duty, and we believe that it is an acknowledged maxim that mutual courtesy leads to mutual friendship. If, therefore, the existence of friendship between Mr. Warrington and Major Laing, contracted in the course of the performance of official duties, was not merely permissible, but laudable, the existence of a more tender feeling between the Major and the accomplished daughter of his friend, was equally permissible, and perhaps not less laudable. The parties, it will be recollected, were utter strangers to each other but a few weeks before:

there was no time for protracted courtship—and on the 14th of July, 1825, Major Laing was married to Miss Emma Maria Warrington. But the eve of their marriage was also the eve of his departure upon that mission from which he was doomed, alas, never to return! The second day after the nuptials he set out for those valleys of death wherein all preceding adventurers had found a grave—for the mazes of African mystery have ever proved to be, in one form or other, a bourne from whence no traveller returns! The bitterness of parting from the objects of recent and romantic passion, under such circumstances, is to us altogether inconceivable; to the parties it must have been indescribably distressing.

* * * *

Had Major Laing been permitted to return, after having accomplished the great object of his heart—that of ascertaining the course of the mysterious Niger—how gladly would his admiring country have hailed him! With what transport would he have been received by his friends—by his three brothers, two of whom are, as he himself was, soldiers of fortune in a distant land—and by his five sisters—by his father and his mother, now sinking into the vale of years—and, lastly, by his still nearer, though more recently acquired relative, his now widowed *bride*, for the endearing appellation of *wife* appears, in her case, to be all but applicable. But it was otherwise decreed. From the time of his leaving Tripoli until he reached Tuat, which he was forced to do by a circuitous route, letters were frequently received from him; the last that reached this country was from that place under date of the 27th December, 1825, the thirty-first anniversary of his birth. From that time no accounts were received of his farther progress, and indeed little else was heard of him but vague and cruelly tantalising reports of his death, with, alternately, equally vague contradictions of those reports. Within the last few weeks, however, the reports of his death have been confirmed in a manner which has removed all doubts of the melancholy fact from the minds of his friends; and these but too well authenticated accounts state him to have fallen by the hands of the barbarians, under the murderous fiat of the King of the Foulahs, long the inveterate enemies of the Soolimas, with the king of which latter nation Major Laing had been on the most friendly footing on his previous mission, having resided in his capital of Falaba for upwards of three months. He is stated to have suffered soon after the 21st of September, 1826.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

EDWARD OF GLAMORGAN.

Death lately robbed Wales of a worthy, known there by the title of "Edward of Glamorgan, Bard, according to the rites and institutes of the bards of the island of Britain;"* whose lot, although cast unfortunate and in a humble sphere, prevented not a poetical existence from bearing traits of interest, or from echoing to our social agitations, in the deep, still, "crystal domains" of thought and fancy. This late successor to the harp of "Wilde Cambria" came of a father who was a mason, and who brought up his sons to the same craft; but of a mother, of whom it was ever a pride to him to relate, how she descended from a superior though decayed family; and that of her he had learned to read English, in a book of verses, called the "Vocal Miscellany." She also sang; and the hymns she warbled to his infancy, thrilled in his imagination through life. In his youth he used to be looked upon by all but her, as stupid and unintelligent; for he was then silent and moody, filled with emotions for which he had no language,—a frequenter of woods and solitudes, meditating on nature as on an hieroglyphic of mystery! Upon his mother's death he fled his home, and travelled as a journeyman mason into England, where he first betook himself seriously to books; in vain seeking a medium for the deeper vibrations of his being,—in vain any key to the shadows which encompassed him, or some glimpse into mysteries that beset and appalled him like enigmas of the Sphinx! But while thus struggling down the "broad way" of society, he continued to the end fiery and indignant, preserving his nature from the common standard in a warfare of manifold sufferings! Notwithstanding which, and the neglect and penury that were its ultimate consequences, perhaps the part of his destiny which more peculiarly oppressed him, lay in certain hard thoughts and misconstructions, and in the perplexity in which even himself lived and died, about his own principles: for his emotions, his sensibilities, his sentiment, his reason, were all at perpetual conflict, and impelling him in ever-varying directions!

His life was now pilgrimed away about the country, for the most part with a walking-stick higher than his head, and a wallet of books and papers across his shoulder. When he had learned to fabricate his thoughts and fancies into Welsh phrase and metre, he entered the Bardic

order after the rites transmitted from the Druids, and was every where welcomed by the Cymry, for the sake of the song, the Englyn, or the Tale of Old Times. He also wooed the muse not unsuccessfully in English; and was once encouraged to give to the public two volumes of English poems, by subscription. While in London, under the cares of publication, upon this and other similar occasions, several who moved in the higher walks of literature, distinguished themselves with their notice; and by some of them, haply, he may not yet be forgotten. Indeed, there is a letter of Mr. Southey's published, in which he says, that in memorial of respect, he had shadowed the old Bard, under the name of Iolo, in his "Roderick." It has also been said, that at the literary meetings, of Saturday nights, at Longman's, the Bard had attended, and astonished them all; particularly Mr. Ellis, Mr. Canning's friend, who was pleased to invite our journeyman-mason to his house. In his "garrulous old age," he used to take credit for having once posed Godwin, with a long-winded argument, at Mr. Clive's; where they used to dine weekly, with Gilbert Wakefield, Harris, Priestley, Aikin, Barbauld, Dr. Abraham Rees, and some others. He had even asked Dr. Johnson, at a bookseller's shop, which of two English grammars was the best; and received for answer, that either was good enough for him! But beyond all was the adventure which holds his admiring countrymen agape. For the fame of Richard Brothers had extended even into Wales; nor was its dying echo yet extinct among the mountains. And in the days that were filled with it, our Bard, happening to be in London, was led by curiosity and that David Williams to whom poor authors are indebted for the Literary Fund, to pay a personal visit to Brothers, under guise of purchasing the "Book of Prophecies," then selling at his residence. Here they were courteously entertained, and soon felt themselves strangely affected by the infection of his enthusiasm. For, as the prophet described to them the manner in which these revelations had been communicated by Angels,—often heard in the very room where they then sat, and often visibly crossing him in his solitary walks,—the fancied lustre of the prophet's countenance made our Welshmen's hearts burn within them while he spoke, and ceased not for a long while after importunately to haunt their imagination. At that time Brothers was every where the topic of conversation; and stood before the public in the character of Nephew of God, and King of the Hebrews, whom he called

* Iolo Morganwg, Bardd with fraint a defod Beirdd ynys Ffridain.

upon to follow him into the plains of Jordan, to establish the New Jerusalem! Nor was his mission to those only who belonged to the Synagogue, but by a peculiar light in the left eye, he pretended to recognise all whose souls had ever animated a circumcised body. It was as such that he challenged Mr. Pitt and some of the royal family for his especial assistants! His plans, too, for the projected city, amazed even persons skilled in architecture, by the magnificence and beauty of this "celestial order." Neither were his implicit followers few or despicable. The gifted Halhed, whose story was so tinged with the colours of romance, and whose accomplished *mund-errant* seemed to escape from one magic-castle of thought, only to fall spell-bound into another, had now come forward with his conviction, that this was the predicted Lion of the Tribe of Judah!

No marvel, therefore, that the Bard should presently fall into entertaining his friends with the narrative of his own visit to the prophet; and, in fact, it was upon such an occasion that, coming, after a variety of ambages, to a somewhat poetical description of the angelic sounds in which the revelations had been communicated, he was suddenly dumbfounded by a hectoring navy captain, who offered to wager him a thousand pounds that it was all the doings of a certain little French ventriloquist, by whom the said captain, among the rest, had been frightened out of Will's Coffee-house only a night or two before. Our Welshman, dashed at such a sum, was now fain to retreat, as he could, out of his exposition; and, to get off, promised a second visit to Brothers, to try and detect the practices of this Frenchman; who was described, by the way, as a person of low stature, affecting a naval dress, and strangely addicted to the display of a pair of legs, the calves of which cut in at a right angle. But when, in much simplicity, he set about to redeem his promise, the object of this second visit had well nigh been defeated, even at the threshold; for Brothers now recognised the mark of his elect in the twinkling grey eye of his visitant; and with a bright and beaming countenance was at once about to welcome him into the New Faith. The Bard, however, recovered himself enough to bring about the projected questions. Nor, at first, did Brothers evince any want of alacrity in his replies. He said, that the angels, in number three or four, always met him in his walks veiled, and never appeared in his house, although often heard there; and that the aerial sounds in which the revelations were com-

municated, hardly seemed to proceed from more than one voice. He even acknowledged, with some hesitation, that beneath their veils they appeared dressed in no celestial fashion: "But why," said he, "should they not assume the garb of the time and place of their appearance? And who, now, could bear the splendour of immortal countenances?" However, he could no longer restrain his agitation; and upon the inquiry as to whether he had observed any thing peculiar in the legs of one of them, he besought the object of such interrogatories, with an emotion, that, to our Bard, was altogether convincing. Yet the explanation was postponed to a future day. But to poor Brothers that day never arrived; for, on a sudden, Government threw him into prison, and so disconcerted all the Bard's plans for a discovery. Yet he presently cast about, and taking pen in hand, straightway indited an epistle to Mr. Pitt, setting forth his opinions of the manner in which Brothers had been practised upon, and how the origin of the matter was likely to be French. In reply came a note from the minister, appointing a time for his attendance at the Treasury-office. When he repaired thither, he was shown, as he used to relate with complacency, into a room of immense length, from one end to the other of which extended a table, surrounded with chairs, each opposite a portable writing-desk. Presently the "Great Minister" entered, and astonished him with the appearance of a civil, ordinary gentleman. When the merits, as above, had been canvassed, Pitt intimated a determination to sift the matter; but afterwards, again, the object of Government proved to be sufficiently answered by having the influence of this spiritual monarch limited to Bedlam.

To our Bard, however, the "divine madness" of the prophet never was any proof that he had not been the dupe of others; and he would often contend, before his admiring Cymry, that such an hypothesis acquired no small corroboration in the fact, that not only among the prophet's followers were Bryan and Wright, who declared that such a deliverer of the Jews had been shadowed in the revelations of Avignon; but also in that Bryan (who was not unlike Brothers in radiance of a fine countenance, and calm but infectious enthusiasm of disposition) had been himself in the first place spirited to Avignon, by a voice heard in the night, while he resided at Bristol. To that cabal at Avignon, therefore, it appeared to him not unreasonable to attribute the origin of these projects of Brothers, as well, perhaps, as of others,

that have ever and anon startled us with their explosion beneath the feet of Time. Our Bard also learned of his friend Mr. Southey, (whose attention had been caught by the same matter,) that a commission once emanated from the Inquisition at Rome to ferret out the constitution, aims,

and practices of that Avignon society; but that the report which the commissioners published, so quickly disappeared, that Mr. Southey never could procure a copy, even through persons of some influence in Italy. R.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Preservation of Life from Fire.—A society for this purpose is forming in the City of London. The following are some of its recommendations, well worthy of attention. Sweep chimneys regularly—sweep frequently with a broom the lower part of the chimney within reach. Beware of lights near combustibles—beware of children near fires and lights, or of trusting them with candles. Go into dangerous places in the day-time only. Don't leave clothes to dry unwatched either day or night—don't leave a poker in the fire—see that all be safe, before you retire to rest. Every family should have a fire-escape—as a knotted rope, or fringed rope (with a noose at one end to fasten it to a bed, &c. or to a staple, or to a pulley near a window,) a rope ladder with wooden steps and a large strong sack with a rope to let down children. There are many other fire-escapes. Many might have been, many may be saved, from the dreadful death by fire—Can the science and humanity of the age be exerted in a better cause, or one more neglected?—When a fire happens, put it out in its earliest stage; if suffered to extend itself, give the alarm. Beware of opening doors, &c. to increase the fire by fresh air. Muster the whole family—see that none are missing—try to be as collected as possible. First save lives, then property. Think of the ways of escape; by the stairs if no better way—creep along a room where the fire is, and creep down stairs backwards on hands and knees (heated air ascends)—come down stairs with a pillow before your face and a wet blanket round the body, and hold your breath—or try the roof of the adjoining house. Throw out of the window a featherbed to leap upon in the last extremity—fasten fire-escapes to the bed-posts first—send children down by a sack fastened to a rope, taking care of the iron spikes and area—then lower yourselves. When a fire happens—let every respectable neighbour attend. (He will protect and save both lives and property; and the state of the Fire Police will be publicly known, felt, and the evil remedied.) Send

instantly for engines both of the Parish and of the Insurance Companies, and the Parish and other ladders. Look for the nearest fire-plug—send instantly for all the watchmen, constables, and beaules, (Statute 14 Geo. 3d, c. 78, s. 75) and see they attend and are active—(let the state of the Parish engines and ladders, as also defaulters, be marked and reported)—send for ropes and fire escapes, (if any near) and a bed for the inmates to jump out upon—Inquire the number of inmates, and what is become of them. Any thing may be conveyed to the persons in danger by first throwing a stone at the end of a string (on the principle of Captain Manby's invention) into the room; and to that string may be fastened a rope, ladder, sack, &c. with directions for their use, or any thing else. Use ropes, ladders, and fire-escapes as early as possible.

Opening of the St. Katherine Docks.—The ceremony of opening the St. Katherine Docks took place last month, and was witnessed by 20,000 persons. Such was the excellence of the arrangements made, that not a single accident occurred. By one o'clock in the day the wharfs and ranges of warehouses presented a most brilliant and animated scene. Four bands of music were stationed at different positions, and enlivened the scene by playing national and other airs. The ships, nine in number, destined to enter the Docks, were off the entrance dressed out in the colours of all nations, and nearly every vessel in the vicinity of the Docks hoisted her colours, so that what with the numerous banners flying in all directions, and the fineness of the day, a more interesting sight has seldom been witnessed. On the eastern Dock wharf was stationed a small park of artillery, which was discharged repeatedly during the entrance of the vessels into the docks. At about a quarter to two o'clock the tide had risen sufficiently high to permit the commencement of the ceremony. The dock gates were opened, and the *Eliza*, a fine East Indian trader, in ballast, entered. The yards were manned, and the deck was crowded with visitors. Next came the *Mary*, laden

with goods from the Cape of Good Hope. The Catherine, Prince Regent, and five other vessels, followed.

Test and Corporation Acts.—The Act for repealing so much of these Acts as required any person to take the Sacrament as a qualification for office, having become a law, it seems important that the public should know what is now required to be done by every person admitted into any office or employment. He must, within six months after his admission, at the Quarter Sessions (or Courts of Record at Westminster), take, 1st. the Oath of Allegiance (25 Car. II. c. 2.); 2d, the Oath of Supremacy (25 Car. II. c. 2.); 3d, the Oath of Abjuration (6 Geo. III. c. 53.); 4th. Declaration against Transubstantiation (25 Car. II. c. 2.); and 5th, Declaration in lieu of taking the Sacrament (9 Geo. IV. c. 17.)—The penalty for not taking the first four is, that the office, &c. is to be void, and the party neglecting to forfeit 500l. to any person who may sue for the same; and for not taking the fifth, the office is void, but no penalty imposed. The only persons exempted from the first four are petty constables, tithing-men, headboroughs, overseers of the poor, churchwardens, surveyors of the highway, or any like inferior civil office—and foresters, park-keepers, bailiffs of manors, or any like private office. And the persons exempted from the fifth, are all naval officers below a rear-admiral, military officers below a major-general or colonel in the militia, all commissioners of customs, excise, stamps, taxes, or any officers under them, or the postmaster-general, or any officers under him.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. Smyth, B.A. to the Vicarage of Manton, in Rutland-shire.

The Rev. G. Hodson, M.A. to the Vicarage of Colwich, Stafford-shire.

The Rev. R. B. Byam, M.A. of King's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Kew and Petersham.

The Rev. J. T. Price, M.A. to the Rectory of Loys Weedon, Northampton-shire.

The Rev. W. G. Broughton, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of New South Wales.

The Rev. J. D. Hurst, B.A. to the Rectory of Clapton, with the Vicarage of Croydon, Beds.

The Rev. C. Tomblin, to the Vicarage of Walcot, near Falingham, Lincoln-shire.

The Rev. J. Atkinson, to the Vicarage of Owersby with Kirkby and Osgodby annexed, Lincoln-shire.

The Rev. G. Shiffner, to a stall in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. W. Harbin, Fellow of Wadham College, to the Rectory of Esher, Surrey.

The Rev. J. Peel, B.A. to a Stall in Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev. J. Topham, M.A. F.R.S.L. Head Master of the Grammar School of King Edward VI. at Bromsgrove, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of St. Andrew, Droitwich, Worcestershire.

The Rev. J. P. S. F. St. John, Prebendary of Worcester, to the Mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital.

The Rev. J. D. Hustler, B.D. to the Rectory of Great Fakenham, Suffolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

T. Cartwright, Esq. to be Secretary of Embassy in the Netherlands.

G. Tierney, Esq. to be Secretary of Embassy at Munich.

Married.—At Strathfieldsaye, J. Forbes, Esq. M.P. to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of H. L. Hunter, Esq.

J. Wood, Esq. M.P. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. J. Serjeantson.

John Myrns, Esq. of Chart-place, Kent, to Mary Withers, widow of the late J. Powell, Esq.

At Marylebone, H. Maxwell, Esq. M.P. to the Hon. A. F. H. Stapleton, youngest daughter of Lord de Despencer.

At St. George's Hanover-square, G. P. Rainesford James, Esq. to Frances, third daughter of H. L. Thomas, Esq. of Leicester-place.

At Whitechurch, Rev. D. R. Murray, rector of Brampton Brian, Herefordshire, to Frances, third daughter of J. Portal, Esq.

At St. Andrew Holborn, Lieut.-Col. Brook, E. L. S. to Frances, daughter of the late J. H. Dongate, Esq.

At Ewell, Lieut.-Col. Henry Austen, to Jane, youngest daughter of Joseph Alcock, Esq.

Captain J. Ratray, R.N. to Emily, third daughter, and W. G. H. Whish, Commander R.N. to Julia, second daughter of the late John Vivian, Esq. of Portland-place.

At Thorpe, Capt. W. Beechley, R.N. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Stapleton, Esq.

Died.—At Coombe Wood, the Earl of Liverpool. At Woolwich Common, Major R. H. Ord, K. H. of the Royal Artillery.

At Stewards, Romford, W. Tolbutt, Esq.

Capt. Sir W. Hoste, R.N. Bart. K.C.B.

At Bellevue, co Wicklow, Peter La Tonche, Esq. of Dublin.

At Tregollis, Cornwall, T. Spry, Esq. one of the oldest admirals in the British Navy.

In Great Russell Street, Bedford Square, Katherine, widow of Sir R. Waller.

At Fall Court, Worcestershire, General Dowdeswell.

In St. Giles's, Norwich, J. Hammond Cole, Esq.

Rev. W. Wheldale, A.M. Rector of Christ church, Middlesex.

T. Blair, Esq. of Walton grove, Surrey.

John Wilkin, Esq. of Tolleshunt Knights.

In Portman-square, the Countess Nelson.

At Cholmondeley house, Piccadilly, Marcia Charlotte Emma, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Cholmondeley.

In Upper Grosvenor Street, the Right Hon.

John Joshua Earl of Carysfort, K.P.

In Piccadilly, Lady Cope.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Dec. 12. Prize Subjects.—The Vice-chancellor has issued the following notice:—

I. His royal highness the Chancellor being pleased to give annually a third gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry to such resident undergraduate as shall compose the best ode or the best poem in heroic verse,—the Vice-chancellor gives notice that the subject for the present year is “*Timbuctoo*.” These exercises are to be sent in to the vice-chancellor on or before March 31, 1829, and are not to exceed two hundred lines in length.

II. The representatives in Parliament for this university being pleased to give annually two prizes of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Master of Arts; and two other prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all undergraduates who shall have resided not less than seven terms at the time when the exercises are to be sent in. The subjects for the present year are:—For the bachelors “*An putandum sit posthac fore ut geutes meridionales sub septentrionalium viribus iterum succumbant?*” For the undergraduates—“*Utrum apud Græcos poetæ an familiaris sermonis scriptores plus effecerint ad virtutem promovendam et mores emolliendos?*”—These exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1829.

III. Sir W. Browne having bequeathed three gold medals, value five guineas each, to such resident undergraduate as shall compose—The best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho—The best Latin ode in imitation of Horace—The best Greek epigram after the model of the Anthologia, and the best Latin epigram after the model of Martial. The subjects for the present year are—For the Greek ode,

Νήσων, Αργαῖη ὄσαι εἰν ἄλλ' αἰετόδουσι·

For the Latin ode, “*Cæsar, consecutus cohortes ad Rubiconem flumen, qui provincie ejus finis erat, paulum constitit.*” For the Greek epigram,

Σκῆτον δεδορκώς.

For the Latin epigram, “*Splendidè mendax.*” These exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1829. The Greek ode is not to exceed twenty-five, and the Latin ode thirty stanzas.

IV. The Porson prize is the interest of 400l. stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident undergraduate as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. The subject for the present year is Henry VIII. Act iv. Scene 2.—beginning, “*This cardinal,*” &c. and ending, “*Peace be with him.*” The metre to be “*tragicum iambicum trimetrum catalecticum.*” These exercises are to be accentuated, and accompanied by a literal Latin prose version, and are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1829.

CORNWALL.

At a late meeting of the Launceston Philosophical Society, Mr. Pethick, surgeon, delivered to a respectable auditory an interesting lecture on the material system, in which he took a very able view of the various properties of matter, and the different forms it assumes, with its tendencies and affinities, &c.—This Society, though yet in its infancy, promises to be productive of much benefit, especially to the youth of Launceston and its vicinity, by diffusing useful information, and exciting a desire for intellectual improvement.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Mayor of Plymouth lately received a communication from the borough members, stating that they had presented the memorial of the inhabitants of Plymouth against the dispersion of the Portuguese refugees, to Mr. Peel, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and backed it with such arguments as they thought most likely to promote its prayer; and that Mr. Peel had promised to obtain for it the consideration of Government. Orders, however, have been in the mean time issued to the Portuguese troops forming the depot, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Brazils in the course of a few days; and their departure from the land of freedom and hospitality, where they looked for an undisturbed asylum, may be considered as close at hand: indeed transports have been hired to convey from our shores those victims to the malice of the Portuguese usurper.

DORSETSHIRE.

Miss Anning, of Lyme, has found a large perfect specimen of the *Dapedium Politum*, an antediluvian fish, with oblong scales. This specimen is unrivalled.

A meeting was lately held at Shaftesbury, for the purpose of establishing a District Committee for the Deanery of Shaston, in correspondence with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Several resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting were agreed to, and upwards of thirty-seven pounds was collected in the rooms.

ESSEX.

Chelmsford Philosophical Society.—At a meeting of this Society, John M'Lachlan, Esq. one of its Vice-Presidents, having taken the chair, and complimented the meeting upon its number and respectability, and stated his favourable opinion of the establishment of such societies, Dr. Venables proceeded to deliver a very interesting lecture upon the anatomical structure and the mechanism of the eye, and upon the nature and theory of vision.

traffic. The opening of its ship canal has elevated it to the dignity of a sea-port. It is now easily and securely accessible to ships of five hundred tons burthen; which includes vessels adapted for the commerce of nearly all the world. As a port for vessels of such magnitude, it is the most cen-

tral in the United Kingdom. It is not only near to, but, by means of navigable rivers and canals, has the command of the counties of Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, as well as its own.

HAMPSHIRE.

The second session of the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Institution has commenced. The Rev. J. Davies, (late of Chichester,) whose philosophical works have created much interest, opened the business of the session by an address, admirably calculated to excite the energies of all, to remove the prejudice which even now lingers in some minds against the formation of such establishments, and to inspire that love of science which is the secret guide to successful application.

KENT.

Iron is said to exist in the neighbourhood of Crowborough, near Tunbridge Wells, in large quantities. Crowborough, it possessing any thing good or valuable, must have it in the earth; the land in that part being proverbial for its sterility. However plentiful the mineral may be, the scarcity of fuel requisite for melting in that neighbourhood, and the immense expense of conveying it to other parts for that purpose, would render such a speculation, it is to be feared, unprofitable.

LANCASHIRE.

A Catholic and an Anti-Catholic meeting have been held at Manchester, and petitions agreed to be presented to Parliament—the former maintaining that “it is the inalienable right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of a sincere conscience, without being subject to the curtailment of civil privileges;” and “that concession would allay the spirit of just discontent that pervades the Irish people;” whilst the latter earnestly prays that the Legislature would not grant any farther concession to the Catholics, as it must eventually tend to subvert the Constitution.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A short time ago an ancient brass seal ring was found at a place called the Old Haven, between Grimsby and Cleethorpes, buried a very considerable depth in the sand of the shore. It is in the possession of the Rev. G. Oliver. The characters formerly engraved on the seal are nearly obliterated; and hence it is scarcely possible to form any accurate conjecture respecting its antiquity or nation, though, from the remains of a letter which may be indistinctly traced, it is probably foreign. In Mr. Oliver’s “*Monumental Antiquities of Grimsby*,” p. 16, we find this creek or haven mentioned as a convenient place for shipping, before the Norman conquest. “So early as the time of the Saxons, Grimsby was the great emporium of commerce for all the northern nations of Europe, which fact is recorded by the early Norwegian and Icelandic writers. The Britons, both before and after the Roman invasion, carried on an extensive trade in the articles of chalk and lime, several depots of which were established at Grimsby; and so famous was this town for the chalk trade, that the lands on the opposite side of the creek in question were denominated *Clea*, from the Celtic word *clea*, chalk, and the parish formed subsequently on these lands, retains the name to this day.”

NORFOLK.

At the annual dinner of the North Walsham Literary Society, the Rev. Archdeacon Glover, in

the name of the members, presented Capt. Simpson, their Treasurer, with a handsome piece of plate, which had the following inscription:—“As a small token of gratitude for his useful and efficient services, this piece of plate was voted and presented to Capt. Simpson, R.M. by the Literary Institution at North Walsham, Dec. 12th, 1828.” The Rev. Archdeacon, in an appropriate speech, pointed out the great utility of such institutions, if well managed; and concluded with a handsome compliment to the treasurer, for the able manner in which he had conducted this Society for several years.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The following plans of public improvements have been lodged in the office of the clerk of the peace for Northumberland, as a preliminary step to obtaining Acts of Parliament for carrying the objects into effect. A plan and section of an intended railway, or tram-road, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Carlisle, with a branch therefrom. A plan and section of a proposed bridge over the river Tyne, at or near Scotswood, and of the proposed roads, avenues, or approaches thereto, with certain branches therefrom. A plan of part of Morpeth, showing the proposed site for a new bridge, and approaches. A plan of an intended ferry by steam or other boats, between North and South Shields, and of the roads, avenues, ways, and passages thereto. A plan of that part of a proposed road between Edinburgh and Newcastle, which lies in the county of Northumberland. A plan of roads, under the Wooler Turnpike Act, with proposed alterations.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. Crook lately delivered the first of a series of lectures on Phrenology, at the Literary Institution, Bath. He commenced by noticing, briefly, the history of the new Science as discovered by Dr. Gall, and brought to its present state of perfection by Dr. Spurzheim and other phrenologists. He next proceeded to explain the principles upon which the science is founded, viz. that the faculties of the mind are innate, and that the brain is the agent upon which their manifestation depends; that the manifestation of the faculties of the mind vary according to the size and state of the brain; and that there are external indications by which the internal construction of the brain can be ascertained. He produced numerous cases and striking arguments confirmatory of these positions upon which the science of phrenology is built; and we regret that this interesting lecture was attended by an audience so small in number as to render it dubious whether the evening course should be continued.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich Mechanics' Institution.—Mr. G. Sampson lately delivered his second lecture at the Society’s room, and described the anatomical, together with the mechanical, construction of the bones comprising the human head. In introducing this subject, he endeavoured to show, as well as to prove, the importance and relative application of anatomy considered with other sciences, briefly reverting to his former lecture on the spine, and the upper and lower extremities, pointing to a very fine skeleton by his side, (which was presented by the lecturer for the Institute’s Museum,) and observing that he should that evening direct their attention more particularly to the structure of the cranium; in the course of which, he clearly de-

monstrated the texture of the bones as regards the external and internal structure, explaining why and wherefore such should be the case by various illustrations, comparing the human skull and teeth to those of animals, birds, reptiles, and fishes, showing that each was perfect in its kind, and best adapted for the purposes of its creation; rejecting altogether the vague theory of chance in their particular formation, and impressing upon his hearers, that the whole was the result of design by the wisdom of their Creator.

WALLS.

*About 1160, Owain Cyveiliog, one of the most distinguished princes of Powis, flourished; he was a warrior and a poet; several specimens of his writings are given in the "Archæology of Wales," published by the late patriotic Owain Jones Myfyr. His poem called "The Hirlas Horn," (the long, blue horn,) is a masterpiece. It used to be the custom with the Prince, when he had gained a battle, to call for the horn, filled with mead, or mead, and drink the contents at one draught, and then sound it to show that there was no deception: each of his officers followed his example. Mrs. Hemans has given a beautiful song, in Barry's second volume of Welsh Melodies, on the subject, concluding thus—

"Fill higher the HIRLAS! forgetting not those

Who shad' its bright draught in the days which
are fled!

Though cold on their mountains the valliant repose,
Their lot shall be lovely—renown to the dead!
While harps in the hall of the feast shall be strung,
While regal EXULT* with snow shall be
crown'd—

So long by the Bard shall their battles be sung,
And the heart of the Hero shall burn at the sound;
The free winds of Cambria shall swell with their
name,

And OWAIN'S rich HIRLAS be fill'd to their fame!"

The committee for managing the Eisteddfod, which was held at Denbigh last September, voted Dr. Jones, the Honorary Secretary, a piece of plate for his valuable services on that occasion. Mr. Ellis, of John-street, Oxford-street, Medalist to the Royal Cambrian Institution, was requested to execute, after his own design, a drinking goblet of an ancient form. Mr. Ellis thought of the Hirlas Horn, and he has completed one of the most beautiful, as it is the most unique, pieces of workmanship we ever beheld. It is an elegantly carved horn, about eighteen inches long, brilliantly polished, and richly mounted; the cover highly ornamented with chased oak leaves, and the tip adorned with an acorn; the horn resting on luxuriant branches of an oak tree, exquisitely finished in chased silver. Around the cover is engraved the following inscription—"Presented by the Cymmrodorion in Gwynedd to Richard Phillips Jones, M.D. for his unwearied exertions in promoting the Royal Eisteddfod held at Denbigh, 1828." The horn (the inside of which is lined with silver) will contain about three half-pints; and we doubt not that it will be often passed round, filled with *Cwrw da*, in remembrance of the interesting event which it is intended to commemorate—

"And former times renew in converse sweet."

Snowdon.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh in 1828. — Population (including Leith), 170,000, a royal palace, a college, 31 professors, a riding-school, a military academy, 700 teachers of all branches of education, a Royal Exchange, 70 churches, 2 theatres, 13 courts of justice, 400 advocates, 800 writers to the signet and solicitors, &c.; 86 accountants, 40 physicians, 70 surgeons, 100 apothecaries, 7 libraries, 11 newspapers, 42 insurance companies and agencies (34 of these are English), 11 public hospitals, 60 charitable institutions, 25 literary societies, 80 royal mail and stage coaches, 86 hackney-coaches, 400 carriers, 80 public offices, 850 streets, squares, lanes, &c.; and 5 bridges.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The King Patron.—The Society lately held its anniversary meeting in their Hall on the Mound, when the office-bearers for the year ensuing were elected, viz. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, President; Sir Robert Dundas, Bart. Sir Walter Scott, Bart. and Thomas Thomson, Esq. Vice-Presidents.—Council: Thomas Kinneir, Esq.; Sir Henry Jardine, Knt.; the Hon. Lord Meadowbank; A. R. Carson, Esq. LL.D.; James Maidment, Esq.; Gilbert Innes, Esq.; Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart.; John Anderson, Esq.; T. Sivright, Esq.—Thomas Allan, Esq. Treasurer; E. W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq. Secretary; Donald Gregory, Esq. Assistant-Secretary; Rev. Dr. Branton, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence; James Skene, of Rubieslaw, Esq. Curator; Alexander Macdonald, Esq. Assistant-Curator.—In the evening, the Society dined at the British Hotel, when about ninety gentlemen sat down at the table, being by far the greatest number that had assembled on such an occasion since its institution: Sir Walter Scott, Bart. in the chair; Mr. D. Hay, croupier.

IRELAND.

The Sixty-nine Peers.—Lord Durlinn has added his name to those of the Sixty-nine Peers who have declared their opinions in favour of religious liberty. These seventy peers, of greater property than could possibly be put together in a list of double the number, are headed by sixteen Bruns-wicks; for of the twenty who have signed the bond of blood, four are only courtesy Lords.

Trinity College, Dublin.—The Visitation took place lately in the Examination Hall. The Visitors were the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin and Dr. Radcliffe, Pro Vice-Chancellor. After the usual formalities, Sir O'Beirne addressed the Court upon a subject which appeared to him to be of great consequence to the University, and more particularly to the scholars thereof. Drs. Magee and Radcliffe, however, gave it as the opinion of the Court, that he could not be heard upon any subject of complaint without having given the necessary notices to the Board and Visitors. After some observations by Sir Thynne as to the nature of the notice necessary, the Court was dissolved. The subjects intended to be brought forward by the above gentlemen on behalf of their compeers, relate to the elective franchise of the scholars, and the inadequacy of their annual pecuniary allowance out of the College funds. It is, however, somewhat singular that the entertainment of these important questions should be deferred through ignorance on the part of their advocates of the simple form of an appeal to the Visitorial Court.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from November 1, to November 30, 1828.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1828.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1828.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Nov. 1	38	54	30.16	30.20	Nov. 16	44	54	29.20	20.18
2	43	55	30.16	30.17	17	50	56	29.50	29.66
3	34	50	30.22	30.26	18	45	50	29.80	29.92
4	32	50	30.18	30.12	19	45	50	29.81	30.06
5	30	40	30.11	Stat.	20	39	52	30.06	29.96
6	30	40	30.06	30.04	21	46	54	29.92	29.87
7	37	50	29.06	29.90	22	50	56	29.76	20.77
8	33	40	29.80	29.83	23	20	49	29.91	29.85
9	28	47	29.70	29.60	24	32	52	29.66	29.72
10	27	39	29.40	29.48	25	33	53	29.82	29.86
11	23	34	29.48	29.50	26	35	58	29.86	29.76
12	12	37	29.56	Stat.	27	42	50	29.86	30.00
13	38	46	29.55	29.50	28	41	55	30.00	Stat.
14	46	45	29.30	29.29	29	48	60	29.90	30.08
15	45	54	29.21	29.29	30	45	55	30.05	29.96

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The East India Company's quarterly tea sale commenced on the 1st of December, in Leadenhall-street. The total quantity declared was 8,000,000 lbs., being 200,000 lbs. more than on any previous similar occasion. It consisted of Congon, Bohea, Souchong, Compoi, Twankay, and Hyson. On all teas sold at the Company's sales at or under 2s. per lb. the duty is 96 per cent., while on those qualities which fetch upwards of 2s.* it is 100 per cent. on the prices obtained. The rapidity with which the stock exposed this month went off, affords another instance of the immense increase of the consumption of the article of tea in this country. In Britain alone, it is calculated that not less than 31,000,000 of pounds are annually consumed. Competition in the trade increases in proportion. In the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, things have not worn a very favourable aspect during the last month. Superabundance of industry would seem to be as great an evil, in some cases, as a too redundant population in others; and we find that at a meeting of machine-holders, held at Nottingham in the early part of the month, several measures were decided upon for the purpose of checking the glut of lace in the market, which had become so great as to paralyze that branch of trade almost completely. The most essential of these measures was a restriction of the time employed for working to an average of four hours per day for each working individual. There were about seven hundred persons present concerned in the trade, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of watching the effect of the measures proposed, and of reporting the same in due time, so that their continuation or modification might be taken into future consideration. According to the accounts from Bolton, the trade there has been nearly in the same predicament as at Nottingham for the last month, inasmuch that in fine cambrics and Jaconets it has been almost impossible to effect any sale. In fancy goods, however, for the spring trade, there was some activity, and the gaters and weavers' joiners are very busy at present.

The industry of the inhabitants of Yeovil has also of late received some check from the abundant importations in gloves made from the Continent, chiefly from France, and loud complaints have already been set up against the diminution of wages among the manufacturers, as the necessary consequence of the competition. Whether it is the high rate of wages which has been so long the cause of the exorbitant price of gloves in this country, or the expensive mode of preparing the materials used in manufacturing them, is a question which we shall not at present stop to inquire into; but of this there can be no doubt, that if our own manufacturers succeed in exhibiting the commodity in the same perfection as our Gallic neighbours have unquestionably brought it to, their trade would only then deserve that protection which they so anxiously require of the legislature. It is calculated that the quantity of gloves manufactured at Yeovil, in the most busy times, amounts to six thousand dozen per week, and the number of individuals employed for the different processes of the manufacture, about ten thousand.

From Manchester the last accounts state that business has remained dull there, and prices continued as depressed as ever. It is certain, however, that purchases in piece goods, to no small extent, have been, within the last fortnight, made for the account of London houses; and it is expected that, in the course of the present and ensuing month, the demand in town for Manchester goods will become as great as it generally is at the same season.

In the City of London no kind of commercial business has remained under depression during the past month; and if any circumstance did arise capable of producing embarrassment of any kind, it was merely the momentary difficulty of obtaining discounts, a difficulty which only arose from the usual causes at the close of the year. We do not find, however, that any serious prejudice has been in any quarter sustained from the diminished circulation, nor can we perceive that its effect has

been even perceived elsewhere than in the money markets, where speculation may have been somewhat restrained in consequence, and the prices of all descriptions of securities rendered less liable to fluctuation, as will be better explained at the proper place.

In sugars, the transactions have been rather extensive for the present period of the year; but as the purchases were evidently made to supply immediate wants, prices were generally kept up. The business in coffees was rather less important than in sugars, and purchases were generally confined, especially during the last week, to Jamaica and Berbice, for the home markets chiefly. Almost the only purchases of foreign and East India coffee consisted in small, damaged parcels, which, however, fetched good prices.

Little has been done in indigo in the course of the month, and the purchases were principally made in small, picked parcels of the East India Company's last sale, at a premium of 6d. per lb.

The cotton market has been also rather flat during the month, than otherwise, throughout the country. At Liverpool, however, it has latterly been more brisk than in the metropolis. The arrivals of the wool continue very limited, and during the whole four last weeks do not exceed 4000 bales. By private contract, lots of common West India have been done at 5½d. to 7d.; of Berbice and Demerara, at 6½d. to 9d.; and of Grenada and Carriacou, at 6½d. to 8d. per lb.

In Baltic produce, the demand for tallow has generally been slack, and the price has not exceeded 39s. 6d. per cwt.; and though it is understood that contracts have been entered into for deliveries every month during the next season at 38l. per ton, it is not expected that the home consumption will require any very great importations this year. In other commodities coming within the above denomination, nothing has occurred particularly worthy of notice.

A great variety of fluctuations, at times considerable, have taken place in the course of the last month in the corn-markets. The arrivals of English wheat proved upon the whole, and as might very naturally have been expected, scanty. So great has been the influence of the English corn-markets on the article in other countries, that wherever the crops had been plentiful, prices were raised and kept high, with a view to the wants of England. No very copious supplies of foreign wheat have been brought, however, to the London markets, and speculation is so managed as to keep alive its wants, and maintain a continuance of high prices. A reduction of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter has, in the last week, taken place both in English and foreign wheat; and although every apprehension of a famine has long since been removed, yet it is impossible to foresee a very early decline in prices, and a greater steadiness in the current value of the article than it has for some time maintained.

A case has lately occurred at the Bankrupt Court which has excited a good deal of sensation in the city, and is of too great an importance to the whole community not to require being recorded among the commercial events of the month, to which it belongs. It appeared, on the examination of Frys and Chapman's bankruptcy before the Commissioners on the 17th, that one creditor came to prove a debt upon a cheque which had been some days in his possession previous to the

stoppage of payment of the house in question. Not having presented it within a reasonable time after receiving it, the holder of this cheque could neither in equity nor in law claim of the drawer, as it was his negligence alone that was the cause of his not being paid. The Commissioners, however, ruled that a creditor whose claim rests on similar grounds cannot come in and prove; so that a total loss to himself must ensue for not having presented his cheque for payment at the proper time.

The quarterly general Court of the Proprietors of the East India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on the 17th of December, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. Little business of any other description was entered into on the occasion, and the dividend was declared by Mr. Astell, the chairman, at five and a quarter per cent.

At one of the late sittings of the Committee of Trade in Paris, it was stated that the diminution of duty on French wines imported into England had materially increased the exportation of Bordeaux wine, and that it was likely much greater quantities of clarets of all qualities will be henceforward sent to England than what have been hitherto supplied. It is not generally known that this measure has been met with a corresponding one on the part of the French Government, by a reduction in the duty on English iron imported into France. Both countries have thus mutually benefited each other; and although we cannot yet say that good claret is reduced at any thing like a moderate price in this country, it is nevertheless certain that the inquiry for English iron has considerably increased in France, and that we now export to that country twice the quantity of that article that we did before.

The transactions in the Money Market have been unusually unimportant and uninteresting during the whole month of December. Speculation seems to have lost much of its former spirit on the Stock Exchanges; and whether from an acquired apathy, or from an absence of causes capable of exciting fluctuation, the jobbers have most singularly kept aloof of late. There is no longer a propensity for the dissemination of alarming rumours; and people have by this time too well learnt to be on their guard easily to become the dupes of designing alarmists. Capital abounds in the City; and the only evil regarding it seems to consist in its superabundance, and the absence of profitable means wherein to employ it. The experience of the present will perhaps open at last the eyes of the Legislature on the subject of the rate of interest, as at present regulated by law. The possessor of millions will not draw upon his coffers for a remunerating profit of two and a half per cent.; and the circulation of medium must necessarily be impeded in the end. During the whole period of the last month, Consols for the account have not fallen below 86 five-eighths; and for the greater part, they were almost fixed between 87 three-eighths, and 87 five-eighths. Exchequer Bills have also incurred but slight variations, and we left them at 70s. premium. The English heavy Stocks have been completely stationary, and their latest quotations are the same as per our former report. In the Foreign Market there has been still less activity than in the English, and scarcely any variations have taken place in any of the securities, with the exception of Mexican Bonds, which have

declined two per cent. In consequence of the news of Santa-Anna's insurrection, and the little indication that exists of any provision being even contemplated for the payment of the dividends. We left Mexicans at 31 one quarter. Brazilian Bonds have remained steady, and were not at all affected by the arrival of the treaty with Buenos

Ayres. Portuguese Keep up well also; and as to the Northern European Securities, they have remained almost immovable since our last. It is remarkable, that Russian Bonds have in no instance been affected by political occurrences or rumours since the commencement of the war with Turkey.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 24, TO DECEMBER 19, 1828, INCLUSIVE.

November 24. R. HUDSON, Norwich, wholesale stationer. J. SMITH, Brighton, maker of sweets. R. PATEN, Paddington Canal, Paddington, Middlesex, plate merchant. W. RYAN, and J. CHAPMAN, St. Mildred's-square, Poultry, London, bankers. T. B. MANNING, Lamb's Conduit street, Middlesex, money scrivener. J. DUNNETT, Chesapeake, London, toyman. G. NORTON, Rata-hiff-highway, Middlesex, and Camberwell, Surrey, chessman. R. GODDARD, Glasshouse street, St. James's Middlesex, fishmonger. J. BEAUMONT and A. BEAUMONT, Lepton, Yorkshire, manufacturers of fancy goods. W. F. DODGSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, victualler. W. NORTON, Clayton West, High Wycombe, Yorkshire, fancy waistcoat manufacturer, and F. J. HARRISON, Cateaton-street, London, warehouseman. E. W. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, builder. G. HARRIS, GREAVES, Liverpool, tailor. W. WILKIN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder. H. NIGHTINGALE, Queen's-row, Pinxten, Middlesex, bookseller. W. BARRI, R. Gray's Inn Lane and Hockley, Middlesex, grocer. D. ANDREWS, Cranbourne-street, Middlesex, straw hat manufacturer. D. A. HORNEMAN, Threadneedle-street, London, tobacconist. H. S. PEAKE, Rosemary lane, Middlesex, victualler. W. GOLDING, Lyncombe and Wycombe, Somersetshire, dealer. J. WANKLIN and B. WANKLIN, Cheltenham, plasterers. T. MORRIS, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. J. LAVERIE, Buckleigh, Devonshire, worsted spinner. A. GORDON and J. JOHNSTON, Halford, Lancashire, common brewers.

November 25. A. CLARKSON, No 11, Abchurch-lane, Commercial-road, Middlesex, ship owner. W. NORTON, Clayton, Yorkshire, the elder, Northallerton, Yorkshire, dealer. W. AUSTEY, Heli-Hol-Gill, Otley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner and corn miller. W. LOWICK, Moulton, Hants, butcher. J. H. ARTHUR, Garlick-hill, Que-nibeth, London, stationer. H. DODSON, High street, Southwark, hop and seed factor. R. ROBE, No 1, Whitebury-street, Euston-square, Middlesex, builder. A. COHEN, Lloyd's Coffee-house, London, and Migdalen row, Goodman's-fields, merchant. J. A. GEE, Doctors' Commons, money scrivener. F. CHRISTIAN, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, Middlesex, woollen draper.

December 2. F. Z. HIRSCHFELD, Billiter-square, London, merchant. A. CLARK, St. Mary at Hill, London, coal factor. T. WOOD, Shipton Mallet, Somersetshire, victualler. J. COOPER, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. J. TURREY and J. OSBORNE, Hackney-road, Middlesex, cabinet and chair makers. H. ALEXANDER, Manchester, common brewer. S. THOMAS, Leeds, Yorkshire, victualler. J. BRUNNER, Westbury, Wilts, clothier. D. DAVIES, Friday-street, London cotton and woollen factor. A. M. SANDERMAN, Fleet-street, London, wine merchant. J. KENNINGTON, Sheffield, mason. T. MONTON, Stearns, Middlesex, linen draper.

December 5. J. HEALD, Egremont, Cumberland, paper manufacturer. C. ROBINSON, Stone, Staffordshire, wine merchant. R. HEBRON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit merchant. W. GRAHAM, Leeds, Yorkshire, draper. N. SMITH, formerly of Withington, miller, but now of Bredenbury, Herefordshire. J. DOLY, Oxford street, Middlesex, draper. W. TURNER, Great George-street, Bermondsey, Surrey, builder. D. S. CAFF, Beaumont-street, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, grocer. P. J. LINTLEY and T. MILNER, Broad street, Hill, London, wholesale druggists. D. HUNT, of the Albany-road, Camberwell, Surrey, and of Sweeting's-alley, London, scrivener. J. HANCE, Buckingham street, Adelphi, Middlesex, wine broker. W. KIRBY, No. 1, Francis-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, dealer in music and unusual instruments. T. R. SMITH, Chesapeake, London, warehouseman. J. BROWN, Manchester, cotton dealer. W. BANKS, Wood-street, Chesapeake, lace manufacturer.

December 9. J. PILLIN, Talbot Inn-yard, High-street, Southwark, and Lambeth-place, Lambeth, Surrey, hop merchant. E. O. JONES, Gloucester and Birmingham timber merchant. C. KNIGHT, Worthing, Sussex, victualler. J. CROMPTON, Hushcroft, Oldham cum Froswick, Lancashire, fustian manufacturer. J.

SMITH, Evesham, Worcestershire, tailor. J. MARSDEN, Halifax, Yorkshire, coach proprietor. T. TUCKER, Sheldon, Devonshire, ship builder. H. HOWELL, Walsingham-place, Lambeth, merchant. G. MANON, Pershore, Worcestershire, horse dealer. J. F. BULL, Exeter, carver and gilder. J. FARRAR, Liverpool, merchant. J. SHELLLEY, Hauley, Staffordshire, dealer in sponge and colour. E. MILLOTT, Louth, Leics, Yorkshire, clothier.

December 12. H. J. STOBBS, Newgate-street, warehouseman. F. PACETTI, of the Bull and Butcher public house, West-bathfield, London, publican. J. LULLOCK, of the Strand, Middlesex, printer. F. SELMOUR, Gerrard street, Soho, Westminster, dial maker and engine turner. F. BROUGHTON, Great Russell-street, Middlesex, chemist. J. OAKES and R. THOMAS, Cranston, grocers. J. STEVENS, Bond-street, Lambeth, bricklayer. F. WYATT, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, warehouseman. M. H. STEVENS, James's-place, Finsbury-road, Lambeth, dealer. H. OLDERSHAW, No 6, Unin-place, Middlesex, wine merchant. G. H. LUCETT, Hampstead, Middlesex, coal merchant. F. RIDGE, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton spinner. E. PHILLIPS, North Shields, Northumberland wine merchant. J. JONES, the younger, Aston Juxta Birmingham, gun maker. J. W. FLOCK, Linton, builder. S. NEWCOMBE, Bateley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer. J. BECKETT and I. BECKETT the younger, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocers. R. DODGSON, Preston, Lancashire, unpicker. J. JACOB, Treeton, Monmouthshire, victualler. G. ROBERTSON, J. BOITON, and J. BOITON, Wigton, Lancashire, brassfounders. R. EMBLETON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tanner.

December 15. W. F. SMITH, Rochester, Surrey, boot builder and ironmonger. R. BLACKBURN, Chesham, Yorkshire, printer and unpicker. J. SERBULLI, of the Old Swan, Battersea, Surrey, victualler. F. ALPHIN, White Horse-court, Southwark, hop merchant. J. HARRIS, Reading, Berks, draper. W. F. L. WOOD, Birmingham, victualler. J. WHITE, Wakefield, Yorkshire, carpenter.

December 19. J. BROWN, Greenwich, Kent, currier and leather-seller. R. VINTON, Union-street, Old Artillery Ground, Middlesex, tailor and draper. J. CLARK, Kensington Gravel-pit, Middlesex, victualler. D. JAMES, Minories, woollen draper. G. CORNELL, G. NAYLOR, and J. HASALL, of Whitechapel, Salop, bankers. W. KAYE, Almonbury, York, fancy cloth manufacturer. J. DICKENSON, Almonbury, York, fancy cloth manufacturer. J. TOMBS, Kempford, Gloucester, cattle dealer. I. WILLIAMS, Holloway, Islington, merchant. W. MEALING, High Wycombe, Bucks, cabinet maker. W. LINDSEY, of Lower Row, Watling-street, and of Bennett's hall, Doctors' Commons, umbrellas manufacturer. H. R. KIRKMAN, Saint Paul's Church-yard, silk warehouseman. J. MOORE, Camden Town, builder. E. GIBBS, Threadneedle-street, Red Lion-square, corn chandler. J. BLACKBURN, Coleman-street, London, and Barnet, Hertford, stationer. J. FOZARD, Dalkin-street, Grosvenor-square, mercer. M. ELLIOT, Bawtry, Yorkshire, book-seller and schoolmaster. J. BEDFORD, Goswell-street, carpenter and builder. T. ELLIS, Sidney-street, Commercial-road, victualler. W. H. NICHOLS, Birmingham, victualler. G. COCKIN, Sheepcote, Huddersfield, manufacturer. J. ROBINSON and J. KITCHING, Sheffield, Grattan metal manufacturers.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.

R. CLEMMING, distiller, Glasgow. J. and A. ROBERTSON, timber merchants, Glasgow. G. BLAIR, grocer, High-street, Edinburgh. E. ANDERSON, accountant, banker, &c. now in America. J. ADAM, writer to the Signet, coal master, &c. Gorgie, after at Stornoway. W. and J. NIJARE and CO. merchants, Glasgow. R. MACKINLEY, merchant, Edinburgh. R. and R. DICKSON, architects, &c. Edinburgh and Portobello. A. LEITCH, coach proprietor, Glasgow. J. CHRISTIE, and CO. merchants, Glasgow. G. SIFFERT, wright and builder, Cupar Angus. W. RUSSELL, grocer, Edinburgh. J. GILL ESQ., grocer and merchant, Glasgow.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The most stirring event since our last number is the removal of Lord Anglesey from the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This step has spread consternation through that unhappy country. The general expectation of an Ultra Tory governor, and a reign of Orange despotism once more, has alarmed the people of Ireland beyond measure. Various causes have been assigned for this step, but the real reason seems to be that the late Lord Lieutenant was too impartial an administrator of justice for the Peel and Ascendancy faction, and that he has been removed by intrigues in the customary quarter.

The present military Premier has committed himself in a letter to Dr. Curtis, chiefly distinguished for its moderation, and palpable Irishism; for it speaks of burying a question in oblivion, and discussing it in the interim. The following is this celebrated epistle:—

"My dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic question, which, by benefiting the State, would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it. But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately. If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides, (for they are very great,) I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy. Believe me, my dear Sir, even your most faithful humble servant,

"London, Dec. 11.

"WELLINGTON."

To the same prelate Lord Anglesey has also written on the subject of the claims of the Catholics prior to quitting Dublin for England. We place this epistle without comment below that of his Grace, on whom the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports has been recently conferred. Dr. Curtis, it must be observed, answered the letter in temperate terms, arguing the impossibility of burying the question in oblivion. Dr. Curtis adds, that half the opposition to the measure proceeds from the faction that bullies the king's ministers from attempting what they themselves

are convinced may be easily effected, and from what they themselves would be personally desirous of settling as soon as possible, and ridding themselves of a most hampering question. The following is Lord Anglesey's letter, written, however, subsequent to the determination of recalling him. It seems that Dr. Curtis had enclosed a copy of the Duke of Wellington's letter to the Lord Lieutenant in the first instance.

"Phoenix Park, December 23, 1828.

"Most Reverend Sir,—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d, covering that which you received from the Duke of Wellington, of the 11th instant, together with a copy of your answer to it. I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me. Your letter gives me information upon a subject of the highest interest. I did not know the precise sentiments of the Duke of Wellington upon the present state of the Catholic Question. Knowing it, I shall venture to offer my opinion upon the course that it behoves the Catholics to pursue. Perfectly convinced that the final and cordial settlement of this great question can alone give peace, harmony, and prosperity, to all classes of his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom, I must acknowledge my disappointment on learning that there is no prospect of its being effected during the ensuing Session of Parliament. I, however, derive some consolation from observing that his Grace is not wholly adverse to the measure; for if he can be induced to promote it, he, of all men, will have the greatest facility in carrying it into effect. If I am correct in this opinion, it is obviously most important that the Duke of Wellington should be propitiated; that no obstacle that can by possibility be avoided should be thrown in his way; that all personal and offensive insinuations should be suppressed; and that ample allowance should be made for the difficulties of his situation. Difficult it certainly is, for he has to overcome the very strong prejudices and the interested motives of many persons of the highest influence, as well as to allay the real alarms of many of the more ignorant Protestants. I differ from the opinion of the Duke, that an attempt should be made to 'bury in oblivion' the question for a short time. First, because the thing is utterly impossible; and next, because, if the thing were possible, I fear that advantage might be taken of the pause, by representing it as a paucal achieved by the late violent re-action, and by proclaiming that if the Government at once and peremptorily decided against concession, the Catholics would cease to agitate, and then all the miseries of the last years of Ireland will be to be re-acted. What I do recommend is, that the measure should not be for a moment lost sight of—that anxiety should continue to be manifested—that all Constitutional

(in contradistinction to merely legal) means should be resorted to, to forward the cause: but that at the same time the most patient forbearance, the most submissive obedience to the laws, should be inculcated; that no personal and offensive language should be held towards those who oppose the claims. Personality offers no advantage, it effects no good; on the contrary, it offends, and confirms pre-disposed aversion. Let the Catholic trust to the justice of his cause—to the growing liberality of mankind. Unfortunately, he has lost some friends, and fortified his enemies, within the last six months, by unmeasured and unnecessary violence. He will soonest recover from the present stagnation of his fortunes by showing more temper, and by trusting to the Legislature for redress. Brute force, he should be assured, can effect nothing. It is the Legislature that must decide this great question; and my great anxiety is, that it should be met by the Parliament under the most favourable circumstances, and that the opposers of Catholic Emancipation shall be disarmed by the patient forbearance, as well as by the unwearied perseverance of its advocates. My warm anxiety to promote the general interests of this country, is the motive that has induced me to give an opinion and to offer advice. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

"ANGLESEY."

The faction has been busy in holes and corners in different parts of the kingdom. In Cornwall some of the more narrow minded of the clergy, seconded by county attorneys, have been getting up petitions. The leading families of the county are either friendly to emancipation, or content to leave the question to the Legislature. In one of the small snug boroughs of the county, discussion at the meeting on getting up a petition was prohibited. In others it has been difficult to collect signatures beyond the parson of the parish, the attorney, his clerk, the sexton, and so forth. Lord Falmouth is the only peer who has shown himself on these occasions in one of his own places, where, by means of a few Aldermen in his interest, he returns two members to Parliament, as the virtual representatives of six thousand souls. His Lordship, who bears a name once familiar in the annals of Parliamentary corruption, but now abandoned to the obscurity of the Peerage list, only repeated for the thousandth time a few of Sir Thomas Lethbridge's borrowed arguments, called upon the Cornishmen to take care of bloody Mary and Smithfield, and the Petition was carried. His Lordship added, he was mistaken if the Duke of Wellington did not speedily "settle it," (i. e.) the Catholic cause. Laying an emphasis on the word "settle," as if meaning to convey far more than was expressed. In every part of the county, however, even in the most obscure, there were always some individuals

who opposed solid and sound arguments to the sweeping averments of the intolerants.

At Exeter a county meeting has been held, in which the rank, talent, and information of the county were arrayed in favour of emancipation. A tumultuous scene, very similar to that in Kent, was acted by the partizans of civil disability. A petition was carried against emancipation, but the display made at this meeting was of great value, both as showing *who* were on the side of reason and common sense, and *who* on that of bigotry. The rapid advance of this great county in liberal feeling is wonderful. The Earl of Morley moved an amendment to the petition of the intolerants, which latter was proposed by a Mr. Fursden. The leading individuals of the emancipatists present, besides many magistrates, were the Duke of Somerset, Lord Seymour, the Earl of Morley, Lord Boringdon, Lord Ebrington, Lord John Russell, Lord Clinton, Lord Clifford, Hon. George Fortescue, M. P. Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, Hon. Newton Fellows, Hon. Robert Clifford, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M. P. Sir Thomas Baring, M. P. Sir Bouchier Wrey, Sir M. Massch Lopez, Sir John Kennaway, Sir George Bampfylde, Sir A. Chichester, Sir H. Davie, Right Hon. J. Abercromby, M. P. Albany Saville, of Oatlands. Esq. Edward Lee, Esq. late M. P. for Waterford, Messrs. Fellows, Wyse of Ford, Wyse of Mount Wyse, Wrey, and Harding, Colonels Seale, Pell, and Blakeney; Calmady Hamlyn, Thomas Northmore, William Courtenay, Dunn, Stanley, Cary, Davie Bassett, Rodd, Harropt, James Butler, Horatio Townshend, A. G. Tucker, LL.D. William Nation, Henry Woolcombe, Hum. Weld, Jasper Parrott, J. A. Frampton, and Thomas Barnes, Esqrs. Captains Louns and Hodgson, Rev. Chancellor Martia, Rev. William Martin, his brother, Rev. Mr. Barker, of Silverton, Rev. J. P. Jones, Rev. Henry Acton, and the Rev. J. Manning.

On the Anti-Catholic side were Lords Rolle and Exmouth, Sir L. V. Palk, Sir W. T. Pole, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Colonel Drake, Captain Bastard; L. W. Buck, Esq. and S. T. Kekewich, Esq. the members for Exeter; E. P. Bastard, Esq. M. P. for the county, H. Holdsworth Kitson, H. Lott, H. Studdy, the Rev. Dr. Collyns, and some forty or fifty other clergymen, and their retainers.

The speech of the Earl of Morley was, as usual, unanswered in argument, but the tumult prevented many speakers from being heard. The advance of this cause in Devonshire, and the moral effect

of the meeting, will be of great advantage to the free side of the question. Labourers were drawn in waggons to the place of meeting, and money paid them for their expenses. The hooting and violence of the Anti-catholic hirelings was tremendous, and towards the close of the meeting a fight with sticks ensued!

The state of the revenue for the last quarter has been improving. The Excise has mainly contributed to this gratifying result. The excess in this branch is more than is exhibited as the general surplus of the year, the defalcation in the Customs being more than sufficient to counterbalance the improvement in the remaining branches. Under the head of Excise, for instance, there is an increase of 1,730,809*l.* on the year, and of 794,395*l.* on the quarter; while the whole surplus for the year is only 1,660,647*l.* and for the quarter 686,221*l.* The improvement in the other branches is chiefly to be found under the head of Stamps, which afford an increase for the year of 291,223*l.* and for the quarter of 91,045*l.*; and in the taxes, which present for the whole year an excess of 81,029*l.* A trifling improvement has likewise taken place in the produce of the Post-office revenue. The chief falling off has occurred in the produce of the Customs, which present a defalcation for the whole year of 266,720*l.* the greater part of which has accrued

within the last quarter. The extraordinary increase in the Excise revenue, and the comparative deficiency in the Customs are to be accounted for chiefly from the same cause—the transference of duties formerly paid under the latter to the former head. The following is the usual quarterly statements.

	Qrs. ended Jan. 5,			
	1828	1829.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs...	4,082,274	3,789,222		293,052
Excise....	4,228,943	5,023,348	794,395	
Stamps...	1,527,585	1,618,640	91,045	
Post Office	328,000	341,000	13,000	
Taxes...	2,013,557	2,066,305	52,748	
Miscellan.	215,730	223,725	7,995	
Total	12,336,079	13,022,300	686,221	293,052
Deduct Decrease.....			293,052	
Increase on the Quarter			686,221	

	Years ended Jan. 5,			
	1828.	1829.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs...	16,301,838	16,125,118		266,720
Excise....	16,969,564	18,703,373	1,730,809	
Stamps...	6,475,140	6,666,363	291,223	
Post Office	1,365,000	1,400,000	35,000	
Taxes....	4,708,373	4,849,302	140,929	
Miscellan	704,800	564,160		140,640
Total	46,644,615	48,305,322	2,118,061	457,414
Deduct Decrease.....			457,414	
Increase on the Year.....			2,118,061	

THE COLONIES.

Accounts from Canada bring expressions of gratitude towards the home government, on the part of the colonists, for its attention to their grievances. They convey in a manly way, their sense of their improper interference of the parent state in the pecuniary affairs of the colonists, and hold out with their expressed gratification, the hope of soon seeing all matters of complaint finally arranged.

In that clever and useful little tract—"The Anti-slavery Reporter," is noticed the monstrous system of slavery in the Mauritius. It appears that the diminution of the slave population in that island is most appalling, and that this arises in a great degree from the scantiness of the fare, and the hard labour to which the slaves are kept. We fear that the efforts

of Government have been of little avail in diminishing the cruelties of this most infamous system. Justice, policy, and humanity, alike call for interference. In justice to the West Indians it appears that slavery is tolerant and mild among them to what it is in the Mauritius. It is really a lamentable thing to see how little is effected for justice and humanity even where the question of right and wrong is so clearly defined.

The Session of the Jamaica Parliament had been opened with the most conciliatory sentiments on the part of the Government. The Slave Bill, passed in 1826, and disallowed under Mr. Huskisson's influence, was, after some debate, read a first time by a majority of one, and ordered to be read a second time by a majority of five.

FOREIGN STATES.

The French minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Ferronnais, has obtained temporary leave of absence on account of ill health. It is generally supposed that he will never be able to act again. The French troops from the Morea are expected home.

There does not appear to have been any active hostilities between the Russians and Turks. A document published by a Russian officer of the staff, states that not one Russian soldier was lost in consequence of raising the siege of Silistria, and that the Turks were inactive. The state

of the weather shows this account to be probable, and that the accounts of the enormous losses of Russia are of Metternich manufacture. Nearly one half of the horses employed at the siege of Silistria perished from want of forage and from extreme cold. Russia and Turkey are alike determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the war—the former refusing to listen to any terms for a compromise of the existing differences; and the latter being resolved to accept of peace on no other basis than the total evacuation of Turkey by Russia.

The partizans of Don Miguel the Usurper give out that Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil has officially intimated, that, notwithstanding the changes which have taken place, the commercial relations between that country and Portugal would continue without any interruption, for the mutual interest and convenience of the two States; secondly, that the King (Don Miguel) is now totally free from indisposition, and that a solemn Mass and Te Deum has been performed on the occasion! The English are daily attacked and insulted in the streets of Lisbon, and even imprisoned in the most filthy dungeons.

The American President's Message, delivered on the 2d of December, is long

and more minute than interesting or important. The passages in it which are entitled to most attention, are those which relate to the intercourse with the British colonies; to the situation of South America; and to the effect of the last Tariff on the trade of the United States, with some incidental remarks on the impolicy of the British Corn Laws. The state of politics in Europe, and the measures requisite for the suppression of piracy, are made the plea for recommending attention to the efficiency of the naval force. A greater portion than usual of the Message is devoted to a consideration of the internal state of the Union. The report on the revenue is favourable, as it is stated to amount to 2,000,000 of dollars more than was anticipated at the beginning of the last session of Congress.

The Peruvian President's proclamation has been received, denouncing war against Colombia, repelling with indignation the charge made by Bolivar, that the conduct of the Peruvian nation had been perfidious, and calling on his countrymen to unite and defend that national liberty which they have once conquered at the expense of their blood, against the attack about to be made upon it by an usurper of the rights of nations.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Sailors and Saints; or, Matrimonial Manœuvres. By the Author of "The Naval Sketch Book." 3 vols. 12mo.

Though the incidents, and even the characters, of life be almost infinite, the class adapted to the purposes of a novel are peculiar and circumscribed. Nor can imagination vary either beyond certain limits; and he who saw the commencement of the species of writing called Novels, would have pronounced that, long ere this, all subjects would have been exhausted. The present work, however, has opened a new fund of materials for good novel writing; and although it must be partially sealed to all but professional men, we doubt not that ere long this source of entertainment will be liberally drawn upon. Smollett painted nautical characters and the incidents of ship-board, to the life; but the individuals, the habits, manners, and notions, which he so exquisitely portrayed, have (thank Heaven!) passed away, and we hope, never to return. The scenes of Smollett are replete with grossness; his humour is coarse and licentious; and what was in itself bad, he has not improved by his mode of narration. It has been said, that the best description of a hurricane and shipwreck is to be found in an obscure tale ("Mandeville"); but all other contemporary novelists of nautical life have betrayed the cloven foot of the landsman. The present work has not this fault. Nobody but a seaman could have so truly described a seaman's

feelings; the life and discipline of a man of-war, and the light as well as the terrific incidents which make up the sum of the nautical career. Though some of these scenes are painted too technically, they are made interesting by our sympathy in the daring valour and generosity of the parties, and by our contemplation of objects which rivet the attention by their terrific nature or awful results. The outline of the novel is very simple. A retired Captain of the navy lives in a beautiful cottage, romantically situated at the mouth of the river Dart. His valet, butler, subaltern, humble friend and factotum, is a veteran sailor (Tom Tiller), his former cockswain. A flag-staff with a union Jack, two swivels peeping through embrasures, and all the habits of the captain's nautical life, distinguish this cottage from all others. This will remind the reader of *Commodore Trunnion* and his man Pipes. But the scenes are altogether different. Captain Crank and his man Tiller are what Trunnion and Pipes would have been, had they flourished fifty years later than their era. Brave, frank, kind, simple, yet shrewd, and marine or amphibious animals, but more refined, better informed, and more gentlemanly. The other inmates of the cottage are, Mrs. Crank, the Captain's sister-in-law, and her daughter Emily. Mrs. Crank is a tall, meagre, ascetic old lady, who annoys the Captain by her obtrusive devotion, and amuses the reader by the contrast of her ill-temper, low cunning, and unfeeling selfishness, with the Captain's bluff man-

ners and good-hearted hilarity. A man-o'-war brig puts into the bay, and a Lieutenant Burton is invited to the cottage. The author here exhibits his tact at drawing and sustaining characters, and in placing them admirably in contrast. Lieutenant Burton is an intrepid, zealous young officer, a thorough seaman, but possessing the science, literature, and refinement of the new school;—he is to Crank what the latter would be to Commodore Truncheon. Burton, of course, falls in love with Emily, and is favoured by the young lady and the Captain, but is circumvented by the fraudulent and worldly mother. Burton joins his ship; and we have now an excellent description of a naval action and a fire at sea. These are beyond all praise. Returning with promotion and plenty of prize money, he arrives at the moment when Mrs. Crank was to be married to a carpenter who had turned evangelical preacher, and Emily was to marry a rich debilitated Major from the East Indies, who turns out to be Burton's brother. Emily is resigned to her first lover, and the evangelical carpenter resigns Mrs. Crank to her morose widowhood immediately he finds that the Captain had not left her his fortune. There is a humorous underplot, in which an apothecary intrigues for Mrs. Crank's hand. This outline is admirably filled up.—Of the domestic manners of this amphibious Captain Crank and his saturnine sister, the following is a specimen:—“See here, old girl, you might as well try to bring up the Royal Billy in the middle of the Atlantic, as to prevent a sea-faring man indulging in an odd damme now and then—it is only to give weight to his words. What the deuce would you do of a squally night, if you were to be squeamish about letting fly an oath at a fellow for keeping fast the tawpale hatches, or delicate about dunning the watch sky high, for not jumping up to the main clue-garnets? Why, d'ye know that a roaring thumper through a trumpet has often saved the ship from jeopardy.”—At perhaps the expense of the wearer's soul, interrupted the sister.—“Now, stand fast there. The less you say on that subject the better; and if to retain your rating on your brother's books, you'll clap a stopper on your petticoat preaching.”—Tyler describing his master, says—“The gout, to be sure, sometimes takes him aback, and sets him snarling when it makes him lie by with his legs in limbo—and he is not overpleased when his sister-in-law, a sort of she-clergyman, turns to a preaching, and tries to gammon the old man out of a new land. you know, for divorting the Jews, as she calls it; but the breeze once over, the sea soon goes down.”—The scene of an officer's dressing in a hurry on board the brig, for a shore dinner party, is well described.—“Please, Sir, all the blacking's out for this week past,” interrupted Burton's domestic, drawling out his words monosyllabically. The marine, to whose fostering charge the Lieutenant's holiday inexpressibles had been consigned, appeared at the gun-room-door with a wolf's face, and preluding with a scratch of his head, reported,—“the pantaloons, Sir, are rather out of condition. They must have been put by wet, and got mildewed. Besides, Sir, there's an ugly blotch of port wine in front. I've been trying to coax it out with a little hot pipe-clay, but I can't come it. I was thinking if it be so, Sir, as you must wear 'em, that, you had better get a small bit of pipe-clay in your pocket, and touch them now and again, as soon as they

gets dry enough; but you'd better let them be till you gets in the wind.”—The dinner scene is excellent. The two lovers talk of romances.—“‘Romances,’ cried Crank, ‘for heaven's sake don't talk of them. I hate them,’ and then glancing at his sister, added,—‘they are worse than those tracts of yours. Their high-flying phrases turn your women's heads end for end. I can't abide your shining suns and shady bowers. D'ye think the reader cares a pin whether the sun rose in a blaze, or set in a bank? And after all their sickening stuff about darting beams and bursting billows, and such like shore-going trash, they invariably omit to mention the most material point of all.’—‘Pray, what may that be, uncle?’ asked Emily with excited curiosity.—‘What! why the *wind*, to be sure.’—‘Right, Sir, right,’ exclaimed Burton, ready to choke with laughter.’” The Captain presently decries poetry.—“‘Well, but there's your great poet, Pope, who tells us, whatever is, is right. Now, was it right for poor Captain Towlin's agent to break with two thousand pounds of his client's money in his pocket? Was *that* right? I think that's a poser for your poetry.’”—But the prejudices of men of the old school are laughably exposed. When the retired Crank is told by Burton of lieutenants wearing epauletts by the new regulations, he exclaims—“‘Ha, ha, ha! the service is going headlong to the devil.’” When Burton tells him of the modern system of humanity towards the seamen, he exclaims—“‘See here, Sir, blow high, blow low, I'd always find something for seamen to do. D—n it, Sir, I'd make them polish a two-and-thirty pound shot, ay, and blacken it again, rather than let them be idling about decks. If you want to rule the seas, you must rule the sailor with a rod of iron. Work up Jack, as you would old Junk, an' the devil's in it if you don't draw the rogue's yarn in the end.’” This exposure is continued with spirit and judgment. Crank visits the brig. Seeing the new sights on the guns, he exclaims against such guineas.—“‘Sights, indeed, I never saw such sights. Well, it may be an improvement, to be sure, fighting with long balls, with mounted telescopes. In my time, we were above such cold-blooded cowardly butchery. No, no, Sir, damn all such stand-off work—come muzzle to muzzle, that's my maxim; follow up that sort of fun, and you'll soon riddle your opponent.’”—‘But what are you to do,’ asked the master, ‘if your opponent won't let you approach him. Suppose he sails better, and has got the weather-gage, and, moreover, prefers long balls.’” But there is no reasoning with prejudice, and Captain Crank prefers all the stupidity, filth, and vice of the service in his day, to the comfort and efficiency of the new school. All these scenes are food for reflection to every profession.—The scenes of a man overboard, the burning of the ship, and the desperate fight, are described with a fearful reality; but they are too long to admit of being extracted, and isolated passages would convey no idea of the merits of the whole scenes. The domestic jars are some of the best told tales in the novel. Mrs. Crank had intercepted Burton's letters to Emily. In an altercation, Captain Crank says—“‘Has not the young fellow been always honourable, and above board? That letter to the child, which you made such a fuss about, was natural enough, if you knew all I said to him.’—‘What letter, uncle?’ exclaimed Emily—on my honour, on my most sacred word, I never received

a letter from him or any man breathing.' Here the old man affectionately took her by the hand, saying, 'Cheer up, love, cheer up, no one suspects you; your mother took care you should never—'—'Are you raving, Sir?' said the matron, casting a prohibitory look at her brother, and now alarmed at the near prospect of being detected in her disingenuous conduct towards her daughter.—'Me raving!'—'Yes, one would think so indeed; but your conduct is all attributable to your want of knowledge of the world, and a deficiency of tact in matters of such delicacy.'—'Why, as to the world,' said Crank, 'I have been round that twice; then, as to tacks or tacking, I'd stay where you couldn't wear: however, that's all algebra to you. But as to opening any sealed despatches but my own—hang such delicacy, say I.'—'The whole scene is in excellent keeping, and full of humour.—The Captain dictating his will to his one eyed cackswain Tiller, is very well drawn. "Now, Thomas, you must first write at the bottom, I hereby add this codicil."—This what, Sir?'—'Codicil,' said Crank, syllabically.—'I axes your pardun, Sir, I doesn't think I can cum that ere; for you see it's impossible to spell properly when a body's a bad pen.'—'Oh never mind, Thomas, it's no time to be nice now. Come as near the mark as you can.' Consoled at this hint, the secretary took fresh courage, and proceeded to dictate as the master thus slowly dictated:—'To Thomas Tiller, my old coxun and faithful servant, who lost an z'—'Must that be in, Sir?' asked Tiller.—'Why yes, Thomas; I don't see we can well leave it out. It would spoil what I have in my head.'—'Very well, Sir, as you please'—'Lost an z in his majesties service, and a master in one of his most devout [devoted] officers.'—'Why, Thomas, what! are you blubbing? We must all come to this.'—'Natur's natur, Sir,' said Thomas, wiping with the lapelle of his jacket his weather-beaten cheek.—'Let's see, what were the last words you got down [devoted officers]—leave all my shits'—'I'll not have any, Sir!' said Tiller, bursting out into an ebullition of affectionate feeling; I never could abide to look on 'em, much more to put them on my back.'—'Go on,' said Crank, authoritatively.'—'In this strain does the scene proceed.—We must omit the gayer and more fashionable scenes at Cheltenham; the character of the apothecary Senna, and the courtship of Emily and Burton, having satisfied our readers with the style, character, and merits of the work.

A Practical View of the Present State of Slavery in the West Indies. By Alexander Barclay. Third Edition with Additions. 8vo.

Mr. Gibbon tells us, that, in his youth, when he read an apology for Catholicism, he became a staunch Protestant, and if he perused a vindication of Protestantism, it made him a proselyte to the Romish faith; when he studied a defence of Christianity he became a sceptic, whilst a justification of scepticism merged all his doubts in the certainty that every thing was doubtful. The present work reminds us of the confession, and we are convinced that Mr. Barclay's defence of negro slavery will go far to convert the most staunch opponent of emancipation, provided that, to a faculty for reasoning, he adds, what few partisans

of any cause ever possess—impartiality. The author has very patiently collected a large mass of facts to bear upon the subject; but he has omitted others which militate against his cause, and his arguments are often defective, and his conclusions lame and impotent. He frequently argues from individuals to generals; and rests every thing upon expediency, justifying the means by the object in view. His reasoning is founded on his own experience in Jamaica, and upon large estates, as if a highly civilized and extensive colony could be any criterion of smaller islands; and as if the rich and well-educated slave-proprietors could resemble the ignorant and desperate adventurers from Europe, who are stimulated by poverty to excite the few negroes they possess, to the utmost exertion upon the smallest sustenance. Mr. Barclay has no idea of generalizing any subject. He seems unacquainted with the facts, that in the progress of society there is a stage of slavery which gives way to the better system of free labour, and that no improvement is ever made in any institutions except by the incessant exertions of an enlightened few against the prejudices and self-interest of the multitude. That property is a social institution, to be regulated for the good of society, does not enter into his calculation; and it is amusing to find him revelling in the recent improvements of the slaves produced by the exertions of the abolitionists, whilst he is outrageous at the idea of those exertions being continued. These faults, with a continual justification of one error by another, are the characteristics of the work, and we must briefly illustrate a few of his errors, for although we have perused his volume with attention, we cannot, in our columns, give an elaborate scrutiny of more than five hundred octavo pages. As an example of arguing from individuals to generals, Mr. Barclay relates an anecdote of the wealthy Simon Taylor abstaining to cut down some trees because they had been claimed by his negroes, and from this he would lead us to infer the universal and scrupulous integrity of all negro claims. With admirable consistency he then gets rid of the example of General Washington's emancipating his slaves, by saying, 'the circumstances in which Washington was placed, were not of an ordinary kind; and he is not a pattern which the generality of mankind can be expected to follow.'—True, nor was Sir Simon Taylor, a man possessed of a million and a half of money. That Mr. Barclay often omits matter militating against his opinions is evident; for though he expatiates upon the justice and loving-kindness towards the negroes in Jamaica, he forgets the cruelties and memorable suicide on an estate owned by no mean personage—a member of the Council. Of our author's candour, take a specimen: "Mr. Stephens describes it as a system uniting in itself every species of oppression that has elsewhere existed under the sun, and with many aggravations as much beyond example as excuse." Fortunately for humanity, his delusion of the slavery in our colonies is, as I trust I shall be able to show, as mere a fiction as malice ever forged." The passage alludes to the state of slavery prior to the many meliorations produced by the abolitionists; and was then not far from truth. Our author palliates the use of the whip by comparing it with the cat o' nine tails used in England. But the cat is applied only upon trial before a jury, and by a judicial sentence; and what parity can there be between this

judicial flagellation, and the whip applied whenever and wherever the passions of an irresponsible driver may choose, and that without distinction of age or sex? Our author proves too much in very many cases. He says, that the owner "gives them (slaves) a portion of his land to cultivate, for their own use, provides them with clothing, attends to them in sickness, and supports them in old age." It must be clear that the owners give them less for value received than they would have to give them as free labourers; or as a body, they would not wish to retain slaves so manifestly against their interests. With respect to the argument, that were the negroes emancipated, their constitutional habits, and the abundance of land and vegetation, would destroy all labour, we find the negroes so industrious by nature, and so overcharged with the stimulus of avarice, that it is with difficulty they are restrained from working on the Sunday, even now they are allowed twenty-six days in the year to labour on their own account. Mr. Barclay argues that the negro is better off than the labourer in England. The question, however, is, not whether A is better off than B or C, but whether he is as well off as surrounding circumstances should dictate. To make one set of men miserable, because others can be found more miserable, is flagitious and absurd. But there is no parallel between the cases. Society in England is like the colours of the rainbow, running imperceptibly into each other; and the puppet of to-day may be a foreman to-morrow, and end in the master-workman of property: but in slavery there is no gradation—the dismal lot is unmovable. Our author confesses, that since the humane exertions of the abolitionists, "the improvement in their (slaves) manners, dress, and general appearance—the greater intelligence they display, from understanding the language better—the greater comforts they enjoy from improved habits of industry—and the advance they have made in religion, are in the highest degree encouraging." Such have been the results of those measures which brought obloquy on the abolitionists, and from which nothing but insurrection and massacre were anticipated. Let, therefore, the abolitionists proceed, heedless of defamation, and of the oft repeated and oft falsified prophecy of rebellion. In 1760, 1765, and 1774, the colonies of South Carolina and Jamaica abolished the Slave Trade, but the Royal assent was refused to the Bills. From this, our author perversely argues that England has no right to reverse her conduct, and follow the old example of the Colonies; but that the Colonies have a right to reverse their conduct, and follow the old example of Great Britain. This is above our comprehension. Mr. Barclay maintains, in opposition to Mr. Stephens, that if a negro obtain redress by a magistrate against his owner or overseer, and the overseer revenge himself for the complaint, the negro can repeat the charge, or obtain further satisfaction. How palpably absurd is this; for the overseer or owner has a hundred ways of indirect revenge, which no law can reach, and against which nothing but absolute freedom can protect the victim. Our author's outcry is against the rapidity of amendment; but let him reflect that one generation of slaves have gone to the grave since the scheme of benevolence commenced, and it is too much to sacrifice another race to timidity, self-interest, idle apprehensions, or sordid prejudices.

We must observe, that we are not hauling the question of emancipation, or of the interference of Great Britain with the local concerns of the colonies. We are simply examining the question as Mr. Barclay treats it.

Hungarian Tales. By the Author of "The Lettre de Cachet." 3 vols. post 8vo.

The favourable opinion which, on a former occasion, we gave of "The Lettre de Cachet," is abundantly confirmed by the work before us. The authoress appears to us to unite, in a manner not hitherto accomplished, something of the strength and fulness of the male intellect, with the grace and tenderness of the female heart; and her success has, at length, been commensurate with her talent and originality. We say "at length," because we believe that the former literary works of Mrs. Charles Gore have not been properly appreciated; and we take some credit to ourselves for having, at a time when no attention was paid to the productions of her pen, been the first and only journalist who announced that, in "The Lettre de Cachet," there were manifestations of a new and powerful accession to the existing class of female writers.

The Hungarian Tales consist of eight stories, in which, though the scene is in the same country, there is great variety of plot, character, and adventure. The interest of the reader never tires. Amidst much singular information as to the manners, society, and scenery of Hungary, (a country less known by us than any other European State,) the reader is presented with incidents and characters of decided peculiarity, and therefore of great attraction to his curiosity. The female characters, in particular, are delineated with success: the heart of woman is revealed to us by one of the sex, whose discernment enables her to detect all its foibles and pretences, and, what is no less difficult, to comprehend the greatness of its virtue; and her talent is competent to express to us what she has herself discovered. It is needless to add to this, that the revelation is no less delightful than curious.

But while we speak thus highly of the genius of Mrs. Gore, we cannot refrain from saying, that were she to cultivate, along with her grace, and sentiment, and talent in weaving striking plots, something of the dramatic faculty, in which she seems to us to be rather deficient, her tales would be much improved. As it is, her dialogue is not natural. The description of a character by the author should not more directly place him before you than the words of that same character when he himself speaks. Indeed, the nicer traits which distinguish one person from another, and which are so interesting when subtly traced, are perceived more clearly by the language of dialogue than by any other medium. But the greater portion of the personages in the work before us, speak nearly alike. High and low, and (more remarkable) old and young, make use of the same kind of parlance, as if they had all been educated in one school (like the French musicians), and had subsequently received the same practice and discipline in society. This deficiency detracts from the pleasure which the stories convey; but enough of beauty and originality is left to give to "The Hungarian Tales" a very high station in contemporary literature.

The Sorrows of Rosalie. A Tale. With other Poems. foolscap 8vo.

The present little work is attributed to the pen of a lady. Were it not for the fair, we should have but little new poetry now-a-days. Mrs. Hemans, Miss Landon, Mrs. Howitt, Miss Browne, and others of the *beau sexe*, have all a woman's constancy for the Muse, and do not desert the worship because it does not happen, just at present, to be the *ton*; and here is another lady (the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wife of the Member for Guildford,) to be added to the list. The title of the principal poem in the present volume is unquestionably in too sickly and romantic a taste, as tales of seduction generally are; but the stanzas have much merit, especially as regards tenderness of sentiment, and the melancholy interest of the story which they embody. Had we room enough, we should be happy to make an abstract of the latter, and to give specimens of the happy way in which the authoress has overcome the difficulties of the Spenserian stanza. We have seen a copy of a fourth edition of this successful little book, and therefore are enabled to lay before our readers a copy of verses which did not appear in the first edition, and which, we think, will soon flourish in the music-shops, in connexion with the notes of Bishop, or some other popular composer.

Love Not.

Love not, love not! ye hapless sons of clay—
Hope's gayest wreaths are made of earthly
flowers:

Things that are made to fade and fall away—
Ere they have blossom'd for a few short hours—
Love not!

Love not! the thing you love may die—
May perish from the gay and gladsome earth—
The silent stars, the blue and smiling sky,
Beam on its grave, as once upon its birth—
Love not!

Love not! the thing you love may change,
The rosy lip may cease to smile on you,
The kindly-beaming eye grow cold and strange,
The heart still warmly beat, yet not be true.
Love not!

Love not! oh warning vainly said
In present hours, as in years gone by—
Love flings a halo round the dear one's head,
Faultless—immortal—till they change or die.
Love not!

The authoress is said to be of the Sheridan family. She will not discredit her descent.

Hermes Britannicus: A Dissertation on the Celtic Deity Teutates. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, M.A. M.R.S.L. 8vo.

A work from the pen of Mr. Bowles will always excite the respectful consideration of the learned. We have devoted to this volume an attention commensurate to the character of the author, the nature of the subject, and by far more than commensurate to the goal to which Mr. Bowles has been able to arrive. The object of this historical and antiquarian dissertation, is to prove that the Celtic deity, as well as the religious notions, ceremonies, and structures of the Druids, had their

origin from the East, and were received by our ancestors from the Phœnicians in their voyages to Britain for tin. With this theory is mixed up much conjectative, and, we may add, irrelevant matter. The science of antiquities does not admit of demonstration; the most we can expect is induction and conjecture. Mr. Bowles indulges in a latitude of conjecture beyond any respectable precedent, and were his style of reasoning admitted, it would be possible to establish any theory; or numerous theories inconsistent with each other. Mr. Bowles commences by considering "the many circumstances which point out a resemblance in the Druidical rites to those of Oriental regions." These circumstances are the circles of a Druidical temple "being divided into twelve equal parts, containing twelve animals, and twelve human figures. This is decidedly the zodiac." "The mound at Maiden, that at Marlborough, and the one at Tisbury, make a triangle; will it not be thought an extraordinary coincidence that Bruce, on his first view of the pyramids, makes this observation? As near as it was possible to judge by sight, Menzies, Giza, and the centre of the three pyramids made an isosceles triangle, or nearly so." "If three objects be not absolutely in a straight line, if Mr. Bowles can tell us how they can form any other figure than a triangle, his knowledge of mathematics must be greatly superior to ours. But every thing that can be said relative to the number and disposition of the stones of Druidical temples, has been already set forth with great talent, learning, and elaborate research, by Mr. Higgins, in his "Celtic Druids."—Mr. Bowles's reasoning is as follows.—"He will not allow Tan-hill to be derived from Diana, because she was the goddess of the Groves, and "whereas this hill has not a single tree." Diana was not always associated with groves; for we have her under the names of Ilythia, Tlivia, &c. and does it follow that, because Tan-hill has not a single tree, it might not have been well wooded two thousand years ago? Ezekiel says, "Yea, the isles that are in the sea shall be troubled." This is merely a pleonasm, an Oriental amplification of speech; but Mr. Bowles infers from the words, "in the sea;"—"the very remote isles, not in the Mediterranean, but in the vast dark sea, without the pillars of Hercules."

Mr. Bowles's next point is, that "the Egyptian Thoth, Thot, or Tot, the Phœnician Tautus, or Taute, the Grecian Hermes, the Roman Mercury, the Teutates of the Celts, are universally admitted to be the same." This is true; but it has no relation to Mr. Bowles's theory, of the Britons deriving their gods from the East. Mr. Bowles never generalizes his ideas, and cannot see that these deities are not borrowed by nation from nation, but are similar only because they are equally the creation of our common passions, which are always uniform. They are merely the personification of the abstract ideas of power, modified afterwards by adventitious circumstances. Mr. Bowles argues that Plato obtained his notions of the eternity of matter, the immortality of the soul, and the unity of the Deity, from the religion of Egypt, but Moses drew from the same source, and had no idea of the immortality of the soul, and wrote of the creation of matter. Mr. Bowles, in his theories, is opposed to Bishop Cumberland, and to the more rational and ingenious Mr. Higgins; and his mode of reasoning is not calculated to make proselytes.

Comments on Corpulency; Lineaments of Leanness; Mem. on Diet and Dietetics. By William Wadd, Esq. F. L. S. post 8vo.

If Mr. Wadd is as fond of his profession as of his joke, he must be the most assiduous and experienced of all surgeons, past, present, and to come. We say "assiduous," because he neglects no opportunity, however unpromising, for a display of his facetious whims; and "experienced," because he is as familiar with the jests of others as with his own, and does not scruple to press them into his service. Being the prince of medical anecdotalians, Mr. Wadd exercises a royal privilege, and levies contributions where he pleases, and thus we find some of the remarks of this Magazine flourishing under the colours and special adoption of our modern Democritus. Let us be thankful. The present publication is evidently designed, not so much as a manual for the regulation of the stomach, as a gossiping collection of stories, and facts, and observations, touching that most interesting quality of the human structure, and a very diverting book the author has made of it. If there be such a thing as a subject of *universal* interest, surely this is it. As long as man continues to be an omnivorous animal, he will be an *eating* animal, and he will, therefore, always be addicted to the reading of books which, like this of Mr. Wadd's, is filled with stories of the ills "which *flesh* is heir to." We must not omit to allude to the plates, which abound in character. The head of a "Pauper Apicius," in particular, is among the most remarkable things we know.

Present State of Van Dieman's Land. By Henry Widowson, late Agent to the Van Dieman's Land Agricultural Establishment. 8vo.

It is evident that man is not only the creature of circumstances, but a very improvable animal; and that, congregated in society, he will improve, in spite of any government, or system of misrule. The most incorrigible ruffians of London improve, like Madeira wine, on a voyage, and transported to Botany Bay become industrious and worthy citizens. If a few of these be too vile and hardened even for Botany Bay, give them another voyage to Van Dieman's Land, and presently they form the nucleus of a prosperous and happy colony. Exactly forty years ago (1788) the first English convicts arrived at Botany Bay. In fifteen years some of these rogues became so wealthy, that it was necessary to protect their rights of property by establishing a sub penal colony, for the reception of the loose characters of their metropolis. Accordingly, in February 1804, Van Dieman's Land was settled by the location of 307 male prisoners, and "twelve free women." This disproportion was certainly well calculated by Government to make them free. From this small and injudicious commencement, let us view the present state of the Colony. Mr. Widowson estimates the population at 20,000, including convicts. Notwithstanding the general complaint of the great scarcity of females, and the very bad system of government, we find that in 1826, the imports of foreign luxuries and conveniences amounted to 99,747*l.* having increased in one year by about

thirty per cent. and being still found insufficient for the increased demand of the people. Hobart Town, the capital, contains about a thousand houses and seven thousand inhabitants. "Judging from the new buildings now erecting, the number of children, and the immense shoals of emigrants and convicts lately arrived, both houses and population bid fair to double their number in a few years. Almost all new buildings are either of brick or stone. St. David's Church is a plain-looking brick edifice, with a weatherboarded steeple and a clock. This church has a very fine-toned organ, and is built to contain a congregation of one thousand persons." This rising town, the creation of only twenty-five years, has well-paved streets, bridges, post office, charity-schools, banks, hotels, boarding-houses, and almost all the private and public establishments to be found in the old cities of Europe; not forgetting assemblies, concerts, private balls, and the ordinary amusements. "In travelling, the slightest introduction will always insure a welcome reception, both for yourself and your horse. Some years ago it was a matter of consequence to have a friend on the road who would afford a night's lodging; now the numerous inns supply a place of shelter and rest." We should be little at rest under the reflection that our host and all his servants were convicted felons; but yet it would appear that all the tricks and dishonesty to be apprehended are from our merchants and gentlemen, for the author's cautions are directed against these, from the captain of the ship that takes you out, to the merchant to whom your goods are consigned.

The free settlers are allowed grants, on purchase, at, however, a nominal price, to between nine and ten thousand acres, "or five lots of three square miles each. The largest grant I have heard of made without purchase, was 2500 acres, and the smallest 320; but in all cases grants are refused unless the party can show he possesses property, and intends to expend it in cultivation to half the estimated value of the land." That these grants must be "good things," it is evident, for the author is continually describing well-stocked farms, beautiful grounds, and spacious and elegant country-houses of brick or stone, with all other indications of prosperity; and this, in spite of bad farming, and many slovenly and improvident habits. The island contains some of the best and some of the worst of soils, with beautiful prospects, and abundant irrigation. But the treatment of the convicts is entertaining.

Convicts, whose term of transportation is expired, hire themselves out as servants for about fifty pounds a-year, exclusive of board. Prisoners of good behaviour receive tickets of leave from the Government, and hire themselves on about the same terms. "Upon being assigned to an employer, they receive, at his expense, a suit of clothes, a shirt and shoes, the cost of which is one guinea. Their weekly rations are ten pounds and a half of meat, ten pounds and a half of flour, seven ounces of sugar, &c. The prisoner is also entitled to two suits of woollen clothing, three pairs of boots, four shirts, and a cap, or hat, every year; for sleeping articles a pallassoe or bedding stuffed with wool, two blankets, and a rug, which are required every three years. Kindness and conciliation will effect wonders even with this abandoned race; in proof of which I have a friend who never yet has had a servant flogged,

or in any way punished, and yet no man's house or land, with every thing else on his estate, can be in better order." We believe that this observation is strictly applicable to the treatment of negroes, and every description of dependents. European servants carried to the Colony, generally prove a great loss to those who take them out. It is singular that wherever European Christians come in collision with their fellow men in the savage state, they immediately exceed them in sanguinary cruelty. The atrocities of the Bush-rangers in Van Dieman's Land equal any thing on record. These were desperate convicts who escaped into the woods, and in 1812, under a ferocious leader named Howe, commenced a system of plunder and massacre. "A reward of fifty guineas was proclaimed for the apprehension of any of the delinquents, and a like sum to any one giving information of aiders and abettors. Military parties were now sent after them, and many inhabitants armed and joined in the pursuit. The Bush-rangers paid a second visit to Mr. McCarthy, and wantonly fired a volley at his windows. A party of the 46th, however, who, unknown to the gang, were in the house, fired in return, and killed Whitehead the leader, who, when he received the shot, ran directly into the woods towards Howe, exclaiming 'Take my watch,' a phrase understood by Howe, who immediately decapitated him. This precaution was adopted to prevent the body being recognised, and to deprive any one of the benefit of the reward for taking in his head." In vain were parties of soldiers sent after this intrepid Bush-ranger; and all who were stimulated by high rewards to meet him in fight, paid the forfeit of their temerity with their lives. At length he was surprised and attacked by two resolute pursuers, and after a desperate fight they beat his head to pieces with the butt ends of their muskets. "Howe was an astonishingly athletic man, and wore, at the time of his death, a dress made entirely of kangaroo skins, and an extraordinarily long beard. After this affray the men severed his head, and buried his body upon the spot. The head they took to Hobart Town, in order to obtain the reward." This miscreant was full of superstition; and among his other spoils "was found a sort of journal of dreams, which showed the mental infatuation of the wretch." By scouring the woods and shooting these men, and hanging sometimes about seven a day, the race was entirely destroyed. One miscreant confessed that "he had assisted in the murder and cannibalism of eighty-one of his comrades."

We find the country outgrowing its institutions, and the Government at war with all classes of the people. The *employes* are Ferdinandially hostile to trial by jury, the elective franchise, publicity of proceedings, and above all, to the liberty of the press. "With the exception of two, every member of the legislative council has a large salary, and is sworn to secrecy," &c. The work is written in a spirit of moderation and candour, and is replete with useful matter.

A Treatise on Nervous Disorders, including Observations on Dietetic and Medicinal Remedies. By Thomas Richards. 12mo.*

We have read this work with considerable satisfaction, but we doubt whether the author will attain his object, which is "to afford a very numerous class of patients all requisite information

as to their maladies, and, at the same time, to place in their hands, in most cases, a decided remedy—in others, certain alleviation and comfort." It is too much to expect that the perusal of a duodecimo volume can teach the ignorant the diagnostics, the pathology and cure of a large and serious class of disorders. When we reflect how widely the most learned of the profession differ on such subjects, we must come to the old conclusion, that he who doctors himself has a fool for his patient. The most that can be done for those not initiated in the profession, is to enjoin what they already know—"Temperantia est optima medicina."

Mr. Richards is clear and succinct in his mode of treating the subject. He divests it of all technicalities and parade of science; and imparts his knowledge in a plain and very intelligible style. He first describes the mechanical structure of the skull, and the injuries to the brain by concussion and compression. We are told that a man may have a part of his skull and brain kicked away by a horse without injury; for "it is only when the medullary, or innermost portion of the brain, (from which, indeed, the nerves directly derive their origin) is irritated or compressed, that those serious evils ensue which are so detrimental to the functions of life." Now, Sir Everard Home and others have incontestably proved, that large portions of the medullary substance may be disordered or deficient without any injury to the patient. From the brain nine, and from the spinal marrow thirty pairs of nerves are sent over the body and limbs. These, with the manner in which the different parts of the body sympathise with each other, and are affected by the mind, are very neatly explained. "When we consider the structure (of the skin), which is somewhat elaborate; the use, which is very important, and the extent of this organ, we shall be at no loss to comprehend its sympathetic qualities. With the brain and the stomach, it possesses quick and powerful sympathy, which is proved by blushing and paleness as concerned with the brain, and by certain eruptions caused by eating indigestible food," &c. From this subject, Mr. Richards proceeds to nervous complaints arising from disordered functions. "It is a curious circumstance, and must afford ample food for reflection, that those persons whose mental endowments are the most rich and abundant, and whose feelings are the most acute and refined, are more particularly exposed than others to nervous affections."—"As a general rule, subject, however, to many exceptions, women are more exposed to nervous attacks than men; and their delicate structure, sedentary habits, and quick sensitive dispositions, would lead us *a priori* to infer that this would be the case. The artificial existence which a young lady of rank is now compelled to assume, however advantageously it may be thought to heighten her charms, must inevitably entail upon her evils at some future period, calculated to embitter her existence." We find tight lacing by ladies, and drinking too much tea by the studious, to be fertile sources of nervous disorders. After these causes, are enumerated a determination of blood to the head, and disorders of the stomach, occasioned by improper food and fermented liquors. The bad effects of the latter are very sensibly detailed. "I firmly believe that spirits act in a manner most injurious to the human frame, though taken in ever so small a quantity. A physician of great eminence once inform

ed me that he had never heard of more than two instances in which a thorough reformation was effected; and as far as my own experience extends, I have never yet been blessed with a reformed sinner." If this be true, it ought to have a powerful effect in checking the vice in its first stage. We find where nervous irritation prevents sleep, that lying on one side and compressing the carotid artery will remove the evil. To nervous causes are attributed noises in the head, deafness, dreaming to an inordinate and harassing extent, and head-ache, which latter is not so often to be attributed to the state of the stomach and bowels as to a fluctuation of blood to the brain. Optical delusions, palpitations of the heart, failure of memory, delusions, vertigo, epilepsy, paralysis, and even palsy, depend upon a diseased state of the nerves, and an irregular circulation of the blood. After a description of these and other similar diseases, Mr. Richards treats of the cure or alleviation, by diet and regimen. "The great rule is never to give the stomach too much to do. It is calculated that in health, a moderate meal is digested in three hours. Before the expiration of this time it is wrong to put more food into the stomach. Many persons are taking food every third or fourth hour, pleading that they cannot do without it. When the stomach is disordered, the exertion of digesting a single meal, after its excitements and efforts have ceased, is productive of sensations of languor, sinking, and inquietude, which ought to be counteracted by medicine, for a second meal cannot be digested in this state of the stomach. We often disorder our stomachs by fasting too long, and then we sit to a meal and fill it to its utmost, regardless of its power or its feelings. We should proportion the quantity of the food to the powers of the stomach, adapt its quality to the feelings of the organ, and take it at regular intervals of six or seven hours thrice a day. Our fancy is often the best guide to the quality of our food. Ardent spirits are so pernicious to most constitutions, especially to those of the inhabitants of crowded towns, that, except under peculiar circumstances, it is better to discard them. In many cases, the stomach is so weak, as to render the use of condiments and spices necessary; in no one case can they be pernicious. Sauces too have been cried down, and with the same injustice. The richest of sauces is gravy, and gravy is the gelatine or glue of meat. This surely cannot contain much poison. The other sauces are composed of nothing but what we eat in some shape or other every day—butter fried with flour, or butter boiled with flour, with a table spoonful of lemon-juice or vinegar, or an atom of salt or pepper, the grating of lemon-peel, or anchovy, or the juice of a mushroom. Such are the rich sauces which lay their poison in ambush in every dish. Men have died and worms have eaten them, but not of rich sauces."—"A person in good health, whose mental and physical occupations are not laborious, will find seven or eight hours sleep quite sufficient to refresh his constitution. Those whose constitutions are debilitated, or whose occupations are studious and laborious, require somewhat more; but the best rule for an invalid is to sleep till he is refreshed, and then get up. Sleep in a room as large and airy as the patient's convenience can procure, and in a bed but little encumbered with curtains. The lungs must respire during sleep, and it is of great conse-

quence that the air should be as pure as possible." The author then treats of exercise and medicine, and his whole work is characterised by liberality and sound sense.

The Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, D.D. By R. Vaughan. 2 vols. 8vo.

It has always appeared to us that English writers have attached too little importance to the life of Wycliffe; whether we consider the genius and spirit of the man, the phenomenon of his conduct in the age in which he lived, or the immense power of his doctrines and examples in eventually effecting the Reformation of the Church. Mr. Vaughan refers to but one Life of Wycliffe, that by Lewis, forgetting the more recent biography by Gilpin. But a work on the scale, and, in some respects, on the plan of that before us, was a desideratum, and we are not a little surprised that so few biographical notices have appeared of this extraordinary person. The chasm is now supplied. Mr. Vaughan has executed his task with learning, sagacity, and spirit, and with more impartiality than either of the preceding biographers. But in studying the black-letter parchments, and most prolix and verbose MSS. of our ancestors, Mr. Vaughan has unfortunately imbibed much of their tedious style and wearisome mode of treating every point, by including causes, effects, probabilities, and every relation and contingency, which might have been left to the reader's shrewdness, or totally omitted. In his style, there is a latitudinal inversion of phrases, with a redundancy of epithets and expletives, which weary the ear, and, by exhausting the patience, destroy the power of apprehension, and sacrifice what is meant to be conveyed—e. g. Mr. Vaughan cannot tell the reader of the date, extent, degree, and duration of the plague, in a short space and plain intelligible style, but he says, "The years of his minority had scarcely departed, when the nations of the earth began to droop under one of those afflictive visitations which the conscience of mankind has ever connected with the peculiar displeasure of the Almighty. It could hardly have passed before the eye of Wycliffe without affecting his religious sympathies, and its influence on the religious aspect of his country was extended and deplorable. It was in the year 1345 that a pestilence the most destructive in the annals of the world, appeared in Tarrhry. Having ravaged various kingdoms of Asia, it hovered about the Delta and the Nile, was wafted thence to the Islands of Greece; passing along the shores of the Mediterranean, it filled the several states of Italy with impartial ruin, and crossing the Alps penetrated into every recess of the European population." The plague itself could not have been more dreadful than such a style. Language becomes obstructive, and not ancillary to sense, when thus perverted. But the value of the matter is some compensation for the circuitous route by which we are obliged to arrive at it.

Mr. Vaughan sketches the rise and character of the Papal power, from the extinction of Judaism. He then takes a view of what he strangely calls the "Protestant Doctrine" in Europe to the commencement of the fourteenth century; by which he means the sectarian combats against papacy, which embraced the principles afterwards main-

tained by Luther. This, with a view of society and of church affairs in England, to the same period, forms an introduction of two hundred and seventeen pages to the Life of Wycliffe. The remainder of the work contains the life, opinions, and writings of this reformer; with Mr. Vaughan's summary of his character, and his speculative opinions upon the effects of Wycliffe's career upon the subsequent state of the Christian church. An appendix contains numerous extracts from Wycliffe's works, with copies of the Bulls and most material documents relating to his life. The plan of Mr. Vaughan's work is comprehensive, and, in this respect, leaves little to be desired.

Cruelty, rapacity, and almost every vice, constituted what was falsely called Christianity, and excited the opposition of Wycliffe. Children were appointed to Bishoprics. A child of ten and one of sixteen had been created Popes; and at length there were two Popes at once, most resolutely damning each other's souls, and as stoutly fighting for the good things of the Church. And yet these Popes claimed equality, or identity with the Deity. Constantine termed the Pope, God, and the title bestowed upon him was "our Lord God the Pope." Monachism had destroyed every virtue, and the religion of Christ was perverted for many centuries into the great Dagon to which happiness and life were sacrificed with fiend-like cruelty. Of the fifty-three thousand knights' fees in England, twenty-eight thousand had passed to the clergy, and Wycliffe describes the clergy as sunk into the lowest state of barbarism and vice. So much were they despised, that Fitzralf says that in his diocese, of two thousand persons condemned for murder, theft, &c. only fourteen had applied to his clergy for absolution. Wycliffe commenced his indignant opposition to the practical vices and doctrinal absurdities of the Church. In neither was he the first reformer; opposition to the doctrines of popery had always existed, and the Albigenses, as well as John de Ganduno, and Marcellus, had preceded Wycliffe in resisting the temporal encroachments and criminal practices of the clergy. But a spirit of opposition to the Pope had long existed throughout Europe, and in England it succumbed or triumphed as the monarch was warlike or otherwise. Henry II. effected his reform by knocking Thomas a Becket on the head; and Edward III. by employing the zeal of Wycliffe. The Pope claimed his annual fee of a thousand marks from Edward as his vassal, the Parliament resisted the demand, and Wycliffe, aged forty, and celebrated for his bold attacks on clerical delinquencies, was engaged by the King to defend the Parliament. The debate shows that some of the commoners possessed sound and enlarged, and even radical notions of Government. The offices of Lord Chamberlain, Lord Treasurer, Keeper and Clerk of the Privy Seal, Master of the Rolls, Masters in Chancery, Chancellor and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Treasurer of Ireland, Treasurer of the Marshes, Surveyor of Buildings, Clerk of the Kitchen, Superintendent of the Royal Robes, &c. &c. were all possessed by the clergy. Wycliffe vehemently arraigned this absorption of pelf, and became as obnoxious to the Anglican, as he had been to the Romish Church. But, supported by the King,

the Queen, by John of Gaunt, and the virtuous and enlightened of the nation, he resisted his enemies, became Doctor of Divinity, and received church preferment. He says in one treatise, "But I say thee, for certain, though thou have priests and friars to sing for thee, and each day hear many masses, and found chauntries and colleges, and go on pilgrimages all thy life, and give all thy goods to pardoners, all this shall not bring thy soul to heaven; while, if the commandments are revered, there shall be everlasting pardon and the bliss of heaven." He next maintained that the authority of the Pope, with respect to the affairs of state and property of the (English) Church, was usurpation. "The tax paid to the court of Rome for ecclesiastical dignities, amounted to five times more than that obtained by the King from the whole produce of the realm. From some one bishopric, or other dignity, the Pope is said to receive, by way of translation or death, three, four, or five several taxes; and while, for money, the brokers of that sinful city promote many cautions, being unlearned and unworthy, to a thousand marks living yearly, the learned and worthy can hardly obtain twenty marks, whereby learning decayeth. Aliens and enemies to this land, who never saw, nor care to see, their parishioners, have those livings, whereby they convey away the treasures of the realm, and are worse than Jews and Saracens." Rome was then to England what England is now to Ireland. Wycliffe was summoned to St. Paul's for his heresies, but, supported by John of Gaunt and Earl Percy, he escaped the fangs of his enemies. Subsequently tried for heresy at Lambeth by command of the Pope, the mandate of the Queen saved him from the sacrifice. Wycliffe's greatest point was the unalienable right of private judgment, the basis of Protestantism, but to which all Protestants are as averse as the Pope himself. He next denied the doctrine of transubstantiation, and prophesied the destruction of the world at the end of the 14th century. But our space will not admit of our tracing Wycliffe through his numerous opinions and most voluminous works. Mr. Vaughan gives a succinct, but satisfactory account of them. Much of Wycliffe's writings would now be called jejune and common-place; much is derived from the ancient dialectics, and the best part consists of the patriotism, the ethics, and the virtue of the ancients, mixed with the mysteries of the gospel, and to which union he wished the Church to conform. In this consisted his Reformation. But two paramount reflections arise out of the life of Wycliffe, and indeed of every reformer, whether of morals, religion, or science. First, that, to exceed the wisdom and conventional morals of the period, ensures persecution; and secondly, that all great corporate-clerical disputes turn solely upon property, except with a few dupes and fanatics, or the conscientious—the one plucked out of ten thousand. Wycliffe was safe until he defended the Anglican Church and his country against the robbery of the Pope; when he defended the people against the frauds and extortions of their own clergy; he had both the Papal and the Anglican hierarchies to encounter—"tout pour la tûpe," as the French satirist justly observes. Fortunately, the burning process only reached Wycliffe's bones thirty years after his death.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Another new tragedy at Drury-Lane—of sterling merit, though of very different order from that of *Rienzi*—produced while Miss Mitford's play still continues to draw the most brilliant houses of the season, speaks eloquently for the spirit with which the affairs of this theatre are conducted. "*Caswallon*" has decidedly succeeded, and its author well deserves his success. It has not the soft and melancholy graces of *Rienzi*, nor the dramatic turns of its language, nor the individuality of its principal character; but it has striking situation, stirring action, simple and noble sentiment. It has faults of expression, but none of feeling; and if it appeals oftener to the eye than to the heart, it at least makes no false claims, and awakens no low or dangerous sympathies. Its scene, though physically the very grandest in Britain, the immediate vicinity of Snowdon, is, perhaps, too boldly chosen. It is not yet hallowed to the imaginations of the Temple and Cheapside, like the mountains and glens of the Scottish highlands, over which every care-worn pleader and cuffed apprentice has roamed at large in fancy, and been made, for uncounted hours, a happy denizen of the wilds, by as potent a magic as ever changed a *Cinderella* into a Princess. No Welsh Sir Walter has subjected Carnarvonshire to the poet's dominion; has given present life to its rusty antiquarian lore; breathed upon it the breath of other days; and changed by his enchantments its puny, selfish, crafty, and ignorant esquires, into the invincible knights, or hardy patriots, or wild humourists, worthy of its primeval crags. In natural sublimity nothing, on this side of Switzerland, can exceed this region, whose peaks and bold undulations form a singular exception to the uniform outline of Welsh hills; but it has not been made familiar to our thoughts; and Mr. Walker's genius, pure and gentle as it is, has not human warmth enough to people its cold distances, and open a new vista to its air-drawn heights from the desk and the counter. To us, who know every step of it, "not in the dreaming of a poet's eye," but by toilsome, frequent, happy wandering, it is sometimes half-provoking to perceive the supremacy which some paltry billock of Scotland assumes in the light of her wizard's genius—for what, after all, is Parnassus to Snowdon?

In his natural sovereignty,
Our Cambrian hill is fairer far—he shrouds
His treble-crested head in higher clouds,
And pours forth streams more sweet than Castaly."

It may be that the days of *Cambria's* romance are yet to come: at present her diminutive inhabitants crawling over her huge hills, seem better adapted to figure in the Adelphi pantomime, than to shine in heroic story; illustrate no verse more lofty than that rhyme of universal truth, "*Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief*;" and present to us no wrongs and miseries more venerable than their judges! For this reason there is a coldness and want of reality about the drama, except when Miss Phillips breaks its gloom by her clear cordial voice and radiant smiles. Its story is the old tale of the futile resistance of a desperate chief to the invading Edward—diversified by the dramatic contrast between the rude patriot and a son bred in his enemy's camp, and attached by gratitude to the conqueror—and adorned by an orphan princess of the royal line of Llewellyn, nurtured by the hero, and beloved by his traitor son. Out of this collision of feelings arise situations of deep interest—as one in which the chief discovers his lost child in Fitz-Edward, the courtly officer of his foe, and opposes the ties of birth to those of habit and honour in vain—one in which the son, when his father's fortunes are desperate, betrays him to save him, and the father's unavailing efforts are paralyzed by the gentle command of the young girl, whom he reveres as a queen, and who loves the betrayer—and the last agonizing scenes, where the kindly purposes of Fitz-Edward are frustrated by the villainy of his commander, and his own power is asserted too late to save his mistress from death by poison, which she has received as a last present from her loyal protector, and has drunk to preserve her from violation. There is a fine idea in the last scene, where *Caswallon* is led out to die, and the castle gates opening, discover the scaffold, and, far in the distance, the heights of Snowdon; and, overlooking the apparatus of death, he sees only those beloved elevations, for the sight of which he had pined in his dungeon: nor can we agree with the able critic in "*The Spectator*,"—who, in a fine discrimination on matters of taste, is excelled by none of his contemporaries,—that this is copied from the dying wish of the brave follower of *Fergus M'Ilvor*, that his head, placed on the Scotch gate, might look, even in death, to the blue hills of his native land. The germ of the thought may be the same, but it is nobly apparelled and applied by Mr. Walker, and alone should rescue his play from the title of melodrama. In his actors he was fortunate; Young, who was

his hero, is the safest of all tragedians for a first night, in spite of the treacheries of his memory;—Aitken, who played the villain, is a youth of promise and mettle;—Cooper, as the lover, is always graceful and manly, though, it may be, a little too reasonable for the extravagancies of a very youthful passion;—and Miss Phillips is installed in the vacant queenship of tragedy, beyond all competition, and uses her sceptre as a talisman. In scenery the play is rich; but the attraction would have been greater if it had been locally correct—and the neighbourhood of Snowdon affords pictures worthy of Stansfield's highest art, and the features of which are too peculiar to be mistaken by any who have seen them. Although not of the highest strain, the language of the play is generally nervous, and in verse flows easily, except where the licenser's pious hand has been busy cutting out all irreverent appeals and thanks to heaven. If the poor authors, whose scenes he mangles, may not "thank Heaven!" while his deputyship lasts, how heartily will they do so when he resigns!

The Christmas pantomime at this house is a bright and agreeable wonder, even to us who do not aspire to be little boys, after the fashion of more amiable critics. It goes off rapidly and rightly; its changes "have no lunge or loop to hang a doubt on;" it has one or two original and happy notions, very completely executed, and nothing absolutely annoying but the astonishing American Dwarf, who is exhibited as a specimen of transatlantic climbing, and who ought not to be exhibited at all. The idea of the old fat Harlequin, who refuses to give up the sword or the part, is a pleasant caricature of the delightful tenacity with which old actors cling to young parts, and for which we cleave to them; the scene where the Brick Fields are changed into a populous neighbourhood, is scarcely an exaggeration of what Cobbett sneers at, as "Waust improvements, ma'am;" and Stansfield's moving picture is not to be painted in words. It presents a temptation to be very fine, hardly to be resisted—such wealth of words might be expended upon it; but the old sumptuary laws of taste have been revived lately against us to cut off our profusion of epithets, and the literary police is so strict that we dare not venture.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The Covent Garden Pantomime is as cleverly contrived as usual; its scenery is decidedly inferior to that of its rival; but then it begins with an old Nursery tale, has Young Grimaldi, and no Dwarf. Instead of the pitiable abortion of Drury Lane, it boasts a native artist in Parsloe,

who is turned into an animal denominated a wolf, but plays a sort of bear to admiration. Since poor Mazurier's monkey, who might have cheated Edwin Landseer, we have not seen nearly so complete a beast; and it may be satisfactory to the artist to know, that when he wishes to retire from the fatigues of the stage, he may find a comfortable asylum in the Regent's Park. The opening scenes in which he plays the wolf, are ingeniously managed; and there is life and bustle in the harlequinade which follows, and which he contributes, in his human form, essentially to enliven. Young Grimaldi, who on his first appearance was a raw, gawky lad, is ripening into a legitimate clown; acquiring that mellow humour which time only can give; and promising to steal with as good a grace, and cry O ho! with as strange a significance, and stand astonished at his own rogueries with as comical a wonderment, as his great father before him. Although the pictorial glories of this piece are eclipsed by Stansfield, there is one scene, both in painting and machinery, very happily executed—a view of St. Katherine Docks, with large vessels manœuvred with admirable precision through those waters in which are sunk so many interests, so much good-will, so many hundred claims to compensation and sympathy, and manned, as with good glasses, it is said, one may discover, by the triumphant company and their counsel—"Platt at the prow, and Adam at the helm!" The "Precocious Academy," with the gay old lady taken at her word when she tries to sing "I'd be a butterfly," is a legitimate bit of satire; and the fattening the ox with the bellows, a good practical joke well performed. The regular pantomimic performers are grown less active than they used to be; Ellar is an industrious apprentice, but an idle Harlequin; and the fair Columbine takes heed to her steps; but perhaps the fault is rather in the spectators than in them, who like a pantomime without dancing, on the same principle that Elliston, in the less daring days of the Surrey, used to play "all Shakspeare except the words."

The new opera produced here under the title of "The Nymph of the Grotto, or a Daughter's Vow," though founded on the sickly fancy, or displeasing fact of a girl brought up as a boy to preserve the entail of an estate, is a piece of very elegant trifling, and affords opportunity to Miss Jarman to show that she possesses true sensibility as well as sense. She plays the poor girl condemned to wear a most womanish heart under her manly attire, and who, besides the reproaches cast on her for the effeminacy of her

tastes, is required to make love to Madame Vestris, and to cherish, in silence, a hopeless passion for a young officer, with whom she fell in love when she appeared as a sea-nymph at a masquerade. Her acting throughout was delightfully feminine; and in one scene, where the man whom she loves confides to her his own passion for a stranger, in whom she recognises herself, exhibits a delicacy and a fervour which no actress on the stage could equal. She reminded us of that charming scene where Miss Burney's Camilla receives beneath the old oak-tree, the unhopd-for assurance of Edgar's love—and of that far more intense passage in which Miss Austen, that true betrayer of her sex's secrets, alludes to the emotions of Anne, the heroine of her "Persuasion," on a similar avowal. The whole performance is pleasing—the music pretty, but not striking—the singers well-tuned, but not overpowering—the scenery and dresses rich, but not gaudy—and Fawcett and Bartley excellent;—but it will chiefly be remembered for Miss Jarman's Amadis, which deserves to be thought of with Miss Taylor's Jenny Deans, and Miss Kelly's Yarico.

"The Beaux Stratagem," as revived at this house, has been justly called the true Christmas entertainment—it is a treat indeed. The play, though not sparkling all over like those of Congreve, nor so full of intellectual wit as those of Sheridan, seems absolutely written to make one happy—and the actors play in a congenial spirit. Kemble's Archer is the perfection of easy impudence; Bartley's Boniface is cordial to us as a draught of his own ale would be; Miss Chester is a ripe and

luscious Mrs. Sullen, with "corn, wine, and oil," in her looks; good Mrs. Davenport expands the first of motherly matrons; Power's Foigard is a complete Irish Jesuit; and Keeley's Scrub, the height of littleness and happy degradation. In this part Liston used to embody the Protestant ascendancy in his horror of Popery, and his cries of "Kill! kill him! I never saw a man killed;" and Keeley, accommodated to the Scrub of the time, fitly represents our punier Brunswickers. In point of cast this is the completest thing of the time; unless "Charles the Twelfth" at Drury Lane may also put in a claim for perfection.

Mr. Peel has transmitted a free pardon to the persons lately convicted in a heavy penalty for performing French plays at the Tottenham-street Theatre. The information against these actors was a disgrace to those who laid it; and we rejoice that it has been viewed in this light by the liberal mind of the Home Secretary. If our drama stands in need of such adventitious support, it must be fallen lower than we are willing to believe it: there is enough to lament and condemn, whether the fault lie in the national taste, or those who are its caterers; but we can still sympathise with the deserving, even though he be a foreigner, and can still reprobate all such attempts at oppression. Our countrymen in Paris have met with a more honourable reception, and none will pity the fate of our theatrical monopolists when they use such means to prop their calling. We can assure them that the low state of the drama at present in England will not be helped by such practices.

FINE ARTS.

The Spirit of the Plays of Shakspeare, in a series of Outline Plates, drawn and engraved by Frank Howard, accompanied by quotations and descriptions.—The eleventh number of this spirited and interesting work has just been published, containing twelve plates illustrative of "Measure for Measure," and ten of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The design is similar to that of Retsch (whom, however, Mr. Howard preceded), for it tells the tale of each drama in a suite of designs, and does not merely illustrate a few peculiar episodes. In work of this kind the artist, as well as his critic, must subdue those prejudices and impressions which the erroneous notions or costume of a favourite actor may have implanted. There is originality of thought in some of Mr. Howard's figures in the

present number. His Falstaff, for instance, is by no means the unwieldy mass of blubber ordinarily exhibited, but the stout, over-fed, but still robust soldier, who can "lift Hotspur in his armour," a feat out of the power of the stage character. Nor is Anne Page the giggling, romping, hoydenish tomboy; but as Shakspeare represents her, the modest, quiet, retiring maiden, exceedingly amiable, but a little "too much given to allicolly and musing." And Master Slender, too, is, in our minds, more the Slender of Shakspeare; not a clown, but "a gentleman born;" not an idiot, but one so tender of the comforts of others that he "would rather be unmannerly than troublesome;" and so thoughtful of politeness withal as to send his man to wait upon his cousin Shal-

low; "for a justice of the peace sometime may be beholden to his friend for a man;" he is not sneaking or ungraceful, but one "that holds up his head as it were, and struts in his gait;" nor is he childish and unaccomplished, but a fellow of muscle, "that has fought with the war-rener;" and a master of fence, "who has played at sword and dagger for a wager."

It is somewhat bold in so young an artist as Mr. Howard to attempt this reformation and return to the lines of the bard; nor is this his only merit,—his drawing is bold and accurate, his composition clear and graceful, his ideas rich and correct, and his execution of the mechanical part of his work equal to his designs. We trust his work is well received by the public, for his freedom from vulgar notions of his subjects merits every support.

Picturesque Antiquities of British Cities, No. 11.—A severe fit of illness with which Mr. Britton has been attacked, delayed the second number of this work considerably beyond the time for which its appearance was announced. It has not suffered by the delay, if we may judge from the execution, which has improved with the advancement of the work. The Peterborough view is very beautiful, almost as fine a thing as J. Le Keux has ever executed. The etching of Wells Palace ruins is capital, as are the ruins of Winchester Palace. The Ouse Bridge, York, is quite a Rialto piece of architecture; and the Gate of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, with the other views, viz. Westgate, Gloucester, Ely Palace, Lincoln Castle and Cathedral, &c. in all, nine engravings and etchings, fully come up with the editor's pledge to the public. Besides these nine engravings, there are eight wood-cuts, very neatly executed, and two sheets of letter-press description. We can only repeat what we have before observed respecting this work, that we lament we are not to see it indefinitely prolonged; for the subjects admit of its being so, and time will soon sweep away what it might, in that case, rescue from oblivion.

Mr. Haydon.—This artist has just published, through Ridgway, a pamphlet, entitled "Some inquiry into the causes which have obstructed the advance of Historical Painting in England." Mr. Haydon prefaces his remarks with his own case, and shows that there is a party among artists which is opposed to every branch of art, save portrait-painting; not but that there are exceptions, as Sir T. Lawrence, &c. but still that a great and numerous body of this class seem to think with Mr. Croker, that portrait-painting is the *summum* of art. There is much truth in Mr. Haydon's pamphlet. His

own treatment, and that of others (who dare to step out of a beaten track), from the envy and uncharitableness of some persons in the profession, who understand how to depreciate honest labour, to insinuate distaste, and to sneer down talent, have been marked. Mr. Croker and his partisans are easily refuted. Who do they think would give a shilling for one of their best portraits (except of some very noted character, for the character's sake) fifty years hence? A portrait by Reynolds, or by Lawrence, gains an intrinsic value from their names, and will always bring a price, though the name of the person it represents be unknown; but then the value is derived from the surpassing excellence of the artist. A landscape of Turner's, a life-scene of Wilkie's, and similar works, would be valued, if the artists and scenes were unknown, two hundred years hence, as well as now. It is thus with History, and this alone refutes the sorry doctrine of portrait-painting being the highest department of art. It is our belief that as long as picture-cleaners direct *dilettanti* peers in art, and the latter lead the wealthy by the nose—as long as the Farnboroughs and Seguiers are considered oracles upon art, we may have a sort of Low Dutch school, besides that we have already in existence, but we shall have none of high art. It is impossible to see the spectators at Mr. Haydon's "Mock Chaining" delighted with such a subject, and not an eye turned upon pictures in the same room, which no other British artist has equalled in their line of art.

The lovers of the Fine Arts, as well as the lovers of quadrilles, may be joyful that the season is about to commence, for the Arts, like the Fashions, appear to sleep during the interregnum of gaiety which occurs from Autumn to Spring. The British Institution is already covering its walls with pictures, and the busy artists are finishing their works, ready to meet the eye of criticism and fashion in our various national exhibitions. In the mean time we are obliged to be content with such minor food for our critical pen as the minor exhibitions of the metropolis present. Among these, there is one that becomes interesting to the soldier and the Englishman, by the introduction of a new picture among the representations of the battles of the French armies painted by General Le Jeune, which have been for some time exhibiting at Bullock's Museum in Piccadilly. The subject of this new picture is

General Le Jeune's Reception at the Cantonments of the British Army at Merida.—The pictorial historian attracts our attention by the subject which he selects for

his pencil, and the severities of criticism are generally softened by the ideas and recollections which are inspired by the interest we take in the story. The spectator feels this interest in the representation of those actions which he knows alone through the medium of history, performed by personages with whom he is dimly acquainted only through the pages of Xenophon or Thucydides, Livy, Tacitus, or Sallust; actions and heroes which may be considered almost imaginary to the modern, from the time that has elapsed since the first were performed, and since the last flourished. But how much more interesting to us must be the representation of those actions which have been performed within our own recollection, of which the only records we yet have are the evanescent gazettes of the times, in which we still read the lists of the killed and wounded, with many of whom we have associated; and accounts of actions performed by gallant heroes, whom we daily see walking about our streets, sitting in our public assemblies, or quadrilling or conversing in our drawing-rooms.

In the present instance, we confess, that all the bitterness of criticism was banished by the idea that the picture was a representation of a conspicuous instance of British humanity and kindness to a fallen foe, and painted by that enemy himself as a record of his gratitude to our countrymen. General Le Jeune (the artist) had been captured by a strong Guerilla party in the mountains of the Guadarama, in 1811, and was threatened with immediate death. His life was, however, preserved, through the interference of Don Juan el Medico, but both himself and his companions were entirely stripped, and then indignantly driven before these mountaineers, starving, and enduring for three long weeks the most cruel stripes, scorn, and indignities; so that, when they at length arrived at the city of Merida, then occupied by a detachment of the British army, the absolute misery of their situation exceeded the power of language to describe. The scene before the spectator represents the arrival of the party at this cantonment, and its reception there, so honourable to the British character, and the recollection of which is so indelibly impressed upon the minds of the French prisoners, that the General is rejoiced in the opportunity of showing, by this picture, that it will never be forgotten by himself and his suffering companions.

General Le Jeune appears in the centre of the picture, without clothing, while the British officers are offering different arti-

cles of dress, with money, (both, by the by, in our recollection, were very scarce with the English at this period,) and are doing every thing to relieve the wretchedness of the sufferers.

The representation of such a scene is gratifying to an Englishman, and we confess that we are unwilling to criticise it as a work of art, by saying that the picture does not at all recall the *locale* to our recollection (for we were there). Neither the remains of the Aqueduct, or of the walls of the Monastery of St. Jago, appear to us correct representations of those objects; and we are inclined to think that the memory and imagination of the painter were too much occupied with the action of the scene to think of the locality. There are, however, many very spirited figures in the composition, particularly those of the Guerilla chieftains; but there are others, particularly a female on the right, which are very much out of drawing. Upon the whole, this is really an interesting exhibition, and does not form a bad pictorial history of the warlike events which characterized the last twenty years of the great struggle between Bonaparte and Europe.

The Panorama of Paris.—It is an old idea, that many of our tourists have written their travels without stirring from their fireside (where, by the by, they do *stir* more than anywhere else); and really our modern panoramas are such *capital* illustrations of the various cities they represent, that a "stay-at-home" traveller may receive great assistance, in a tour to Genoa or Paris, by a walk to Leicester-square or the Strand. Indeed, such a walk may transport him into the city of Mexico, or the region of New South Wales, without crossing the Atlantic or picking a pocket.

On entering the Panorama of Paris, we were at first disappointed at its smallness, and at the very limited part of the city which it represents. But a closer inspection proved to us that the excellence of the detail and the finish of the painting made up for this defect. The view is taken from the centre of what was formerly the "Place Louis Quinze," subsequently the "Place de la Revolution," and now the "Place Louis Seize;" for every place has changed its name in France during the last twenty-five years, quite as easily as people have changed their parties. It is so contrived (and this we admire) as to show to great advantage many of the public buildings of Paris.

To the left, the Admiralty and the Garde de Meubles, with the Garden of the Tuilleries, the Rue Rivoli, and the Champs Elysées, attract our attention; while the

opposite side of the river is occupied by the magnificent building of the *Chambre des Députés*, with the dome of the Invalids in the distance. The Bridge of Jéna in the front, and the Pont Royal farther up the river on the one side, with the road to Versailles and the winding Seine on the other, preserve and give a good idea of the distances. It is certainly beautifully painted, and conveys a very correct idea of the court end of Paris. Many of these panoramas are really beautiful pictures, and it is with regret that we hear they are for the most part destroyed the moment they are no longer attractive to visitors. Four have of late been purchased, and subsequently exhibited with great success at New York—one proof that our trans-Atlantic countrymen are becoming lovers of the Fine Arts.

A Catalogue of Books on Architecture, Engineering, and the Fine Arts, purchased and imported by Priestley and Weale.—Such a collection as that which Messrs. Priestley and Weale have at length made, has long been a desideratum in the world of Art. Our catalogues of architectural

books have been hitherto confined to the stitched sheets which have deformed the books published by Taylor, who has long been the monopolizer of publications of this sort. We are at length, through the spirit and industry of Priestley and Weale, presented with a catalogue of nearly eight hundred works illustrative of the sciences of architecture and engineering, in which is comprised every work, ancient and modern, on these subjects, and all offered at moderate prices. The Catalogue itself is remarkably well got up. In the title-page is a very beautiful engraving of Windsor Castle, in its present state, which will be an interesting record when the alterations shall have been completed. In other parts of the book are well executed plans of Athens and Rome, with references to the situations of all the remarkable buildings. This is a book which ought to be in the library of every collector of works in the Fine Arts, and we really congratulate the architectural student on the spirit which has formed a collection of works on the art which has hitherto been unrivalled.

VARIETIES.

Antiquarian Society, December 18.—Mr. Amyot in the chair. The conclusion of Mr. Byrae's paper on Gothic Architecture was read. Mr. Ellis communicated to the Society a copy of an ordinance made in the 31st of Henry VIII. regulating the conduct of the officers and men in the Lord High Admiral's forts. The meeting of the Society was adjourned to Jan. 8.

Jan. 8.—Mr. Hamilton in the chair. Mr. Secretary Ellis laid before the Society an impression of the seal of the town of Bruges. Mr. Ellis then communicated a paper respecting the liberties and privileges of the houses of Black and White Friars, in London, in the time of Elizabeth, which he prefaced with some interesting remarks, as illustrative of the Alsatia, popularly described by Sir Walter Scott. Mr. D. Burton, Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B. Mr. J. H. S. Pigott, Rev. S. H. Cassell, and Mr. W. Lynch, of Dublin, were balloted for, and duly elected fellows of the Society.

Jan. 15.—Henry Hallam, Esq. in the chair. A highly interesting paper was read, communicated by Mr. Ellis, relative to the massacre at Paris in 1572, generally denominated the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It has been a subject of controversy among historians, whether this unparalleled and dreadful tragedy originated in a sudden ebullition of hatred to the Protestant religion, or was the subject

of a preconcerted and deep-laid plot. It was clearly proved, by an original document of instructions transmitted to the Regent Morton of Scotland, by order of Queen Elizabeth, that the massacre was a measure calmly and coolly determined on before it was carried into execution. The instructions give full warning to the Regent to be on his guard against the secret introduction of French emissaries to undermine the reformed religion, or, by a bolder attempt, in the descent of a French fleet on the coast of Scotland. Thomas Stapleton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, was ballotted for, and duly elected.

Royal Society of Literature, Jan. 7.—Mr. Archdeacon Nares presided at the meeting of this day. After the usual routine of business was gone through, the secretary proceeded to read the conclusion of a memoir on the Mercury of the Gauls, by the Rev. W. H. Payne, Canon of St. David's. That great sovereign and benefactor of mankind, by the invention of several of the useful and liberal arts, who was worshipped in Egypt and Phœnicia under the name of Photh, in Greece as Hermes, and by the Latins as Mercury, and of whom the prototype was probably the Egyptian Trismegistus, appears also to have been a favourite deity of the Gauls, and by them to have been called Teutates. The author of the paper accounts for the introduction of this personage into Gaul, from the my-

thologic history of the son of Jupiter and Maia, which states that, upon the death of his father, he inherited Spain and Gaul, as well as Italy: and among various proofs of the identity which he attempts to establish, he adduces the fact of the similarity between the temples and monuments erected in honour of Mercury by the classical pagan nations, and the cairns and romulechs of Gaul and Britain. The principal evidence, however, which Mr. Payne adduces in support of his theory is derived from an investigation of the British Historic Triads. Of the personages celebrated in these Celtic records—such as Gwyddon-Genhebon, or the Philosopher; Idris, or the Man of Science; Gwddion, the son of Don, or the Sage, the son of Genius, &c.—a sufficient number are certainly shown by him to be impressed with the character of Photh, or Mercury, to render the analogy remarkable, if not completely to establish the theory of identity.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At the adjourned special general meeting, on the 3d of January, the following additions to the articles of the regulations were agreed to:—1. The Literary Society of Bombay is from henceforward to be considered an integral part of the Royal Asiatic Society, under the appellation of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—2. The Bombay Branch shall be considered quite independent of the Royal Asiatic Society, as far as regards its local administration and the control of its funds.—3. The members of the Bombay Branch, while residing in Asia, shall be non-resident members of the Royal Asiatic Society; and, when in Europe, shall be elected resident members, in the same manner that honorary members are elected.—4. The members of the Royal Asiatic Society, while residing in Europe, shall be non-resident members of the Bombay Branch; and, when within the presidency of Bombay, shall be elected resident members, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Bombay Literary Society.

Electro-magnetic Current from Heated Fluids.—M. Nobili connects the two ends of his galvanometer-wire with the saline solution in two cups, and then these cups with two others containing more of the same solution, by bundles of moistened cotton. Two small cylinders of clay are then made, and, when necessary, connected with the cups by moistened cotton, so as to constitute the ends of the arrangement. When one of those cylinders is dried, then strongly heated, and suddenly thrust two or three inches deep into the other soft and moist cylinder, the needle

of the galvanometer deviates as much as 80° from its natural position. This experiment is considered as bearing upon the theory of the globe, or at least upon that theory which supposes a central fire; since, by contact with the cold, damp, superficial parts, the fire may be the active agent in producing magnetic currents.

The Ear.—It appears by recent experiments made on the semicircular ducts of the ear, that the division of them by the scissors produces no sensible effect on the hearing, but occasions a complete derangement of the bodily movements.

Scientific Voyages.—Letters have been received from Capt. H. Foster, commanding his Majesty's brig *Chanticleer*, dated Monte Video, Sept. 22, up to which time all the scientific objects of the voyage had proceeded very satisfactorily. The meridian distances had been determined between Falmouth and Funchal, Teneriffe, St. Antonio, St. Paul's Rock near the Equator, the island of Fernando Noronha, and between the latter and Cape Frio, Rio de Janeiro, St. Catherine's, and Monte Video, at which latter place a satisfactory set of pendulum experiments was completed.

Electricity.—An important fact has lately been ascertained with reference to electricity. It is well known that if the two poles of a voltaic pile are united by a short metal wire, a proper charge will make that wire red-hot in the middle. Philosophers have explained this by stating that the temperature of the wire was actually the same throughout; but that the extremities feeling the cooling effect of their contact with the pile, it followed that the middle must manifest a higher temperature. Experiments have, however, been recently made on the operation of the electrical current on a wire so long as to remove the possibility of any cooling effect on the extremities interfering with the result. By those experiments it distinctly appears that the temperature of the wire goes on augmenting from each end of the wire to the middle; and, consequently, that the cause which produces an electrical current, the intensity of which is uniform in every part of the wire, acts as an accelerating power in the development of heat.

Musical Prism.—A novel and ingenious article has just been published, under this title, by Goulding and D'Almaine. Its object is to facilitate to young people the acquisition of the elements of scientific musical knowledge, by employing the aid of the eye and the imagination. It is founded on the well-known analogy subsisting between the seven colours into which a ray of light is divisible, and the

seven notes of the musical scale. By means of this analogy, and by the most simple process, the student is enabled immediately to discover and point out—the mediant, sub-mediant, dominant, and sub-dominant, of any given tonic; the common chord of that tonic, and the common chords of its dominant and sub-dominant. So simple, indeed, is the process, that, in other days than these, this invention might have been reproached with having made too “royal a road” within the limits to which it extends. Those who have given attention to the mathematics of music, will also, perhaps, take some interest in these diagrams.

London University.—The Professor of Italian Literature at the University of London commences immediately a course of twelve lectures on the Morgante Maggiore, by Pulci; the Orlando Innamorato, by Bojardo, and Berni's Rifacimento; the Orlando Furioso, by Ariosto; the Amadigi, by B. Tasso; the Ricciardetto, by Fortiguerra. In the delivery of these lectures, abstruse criticism is avoided, to render them interesting even to persons to whom the study of Italian literature is a matter of mere recreation. The following points are to be discussed. A short historical review of the chivalrous ages, wherein some of the various stories of the *romanesque* poets are traced to their first sources, and thus the history of this species of poetry examined; the main subjects of the several poems are to be so separated, that the individual order and connexion of their plans may become evident, in spite of the variety of incidents; the characters of the most remarkable personages analyzed and compared; the kind of machinery employed by these poets examined, and its peculiarities pointed out and illustrated; the art with which the episodes are introduced, and the beauty of some of them (both as abstract compositions and constituent parts of a whole poem), are considered; the descriptive powers of the poets are weighed. In the last, the real merits of Berni's Rifacimento are investigated, and the charms of Ariosto's diction particularly attended to. Original matter is distinguished from imitations; what is singular and peculiar from what is considered as parallel similarities. Authors are compared one with another, so that they may be severally and duly appreciated. The Professor intends to illustrate them with appropriate quotations. These lectures are expected to begin about the middle of the present month.

Experiments on the Gastric Fluid.—In some recent numbers of the “Clinique,” a Paris paper chiefly devoted to medical and surgical reports, there is an account

of several experiments performed with the gastric juice of a young man who had a fistulous opening of the stomach. The results were curious, as showing the rate of time at which this extraordinary fluid acts upon different animal substances. Through the opening alluded to, the following substances were introduced into the stomach, each being secured by a silk thread: a piece of very highly-seasoned cooked beef, a piece of lean salted beef, a piece of raw bacon, a piece of raw lean beef, a piece of boiled beef, some bread, and a piece of white raw cabbage. The quantity of each substance was forty grains. At the expiration of an hour, during which time the young man followed his usual occupations, these substances were drawn from the stomach. It was found that the cabbage and the bread were more than half digested, whilst the meat did not appear to be at all affected by the gastric juice. These substances were then replaced in the stomach; and at the end of another hour, the cabbage, the bread, the bacon, and the boiled beef, were completely digested, and, of course, separated from the thread. The other pieces of meat were, however, scarcely altered: they were replaced in the stomach; and an hour afterwards, it was found that the highly-seasoned beef (*beuf à-la-mode*) was partly digested, while the raw beef was merely softened a little on its surface, but retained internally its hard and cellular texture. The fluid contents of the stomach had at this time a disagreeable and rather rancid smell, and the young man complained of uneasiness and pain in the epigastric region. The undigested substances, however, were replaced. At the end of the fifth hour he complained of a sense of oppression, nausea, and headach. The meat was then withdrawn in the same state as it had been two hours previously, but the liquid of the stomach had become more rancid and bitter. Dr. Beaumont then introduced into the stomach, through the fistulous opening, some calomel pills, which produced the same effect as if they had been taken by the mouth. A few days afterwards, the young man having previously fasted for seventeen hours, there was introduced into the stomach the bulb of a Fahrenheit thermometer, the mercury of which rose, in five minutes, to more than 100, and remained at that point. By means of a tube of Indian rubber, there was then withdrawn from the stomach an ounce of pure gastric juice, which was put into a three-ounce glass, and placed in an earthen vessel filled with water, of the same temperature as that indicated by the thermometer, the point of tempera-

ture being kept up by means of a sand bath. Into the gastric juice thus arranged was put a piece of salted beef, of the size of a little finger. At the end of forty minutes, the surface of the beef was being acted upon; and in ten minutes more the liquid seemed to be agitated, and the exterior of the beef was evidently softened. In three hours it was half dissolved, and in ten hours no trace remained of it. The gastric juice, which when taken from the stomach was perfectly clear, and nearly as thin as water, had become thick; and when placed in a state of repose for a few minutes, it gave a sediment of the colour of flesh. At the same time that the meat was placed in the glass, a piece corresponding in size was introduced into the stomach. The result was similar, except that the solution in the glass had been rather more prompt, owing to frequent stirrings, by which the gastric fluid was brought to act upon it more generally. A last experiment was made seven days after the first, with an ounce and a half of gastric juice, into which were placed two pieces of boiled fowl: they were longer dissolving than the beef, on account of their close texture, and the sediment which they left was more clear. The contents of both glasses were kept hermetically sealed for one month, at the end of which time they had neither unpleasant smell nor taste. Some days afterwards, the liquid in which the beef had been dissolved began to corrupt; the other, on the contrary, remained unchanged. It was the intention of the author of these experiments to follow them up with others, the result of which might have been highly useful to the medical world; but he was prevented doing so by the flight of his patient, who suffered some inconvenience from the experiments.

The Pendulum.—It is stated in a Plymouth newspaper, that Professor Airy of Cambridge has arrived at some new and unexpected results in experiments with the pendulum, made in some of the deepest Cornish mines.

Yellow Fever.—Of more than five hundred competent practitioners, only forty-eight are in favour of the contagiousness of the yellow fever, four hundred and eighty-three being decidedly against it. In those parts of America where it most frequently rages, nobody believes in contagion; the extension of the disease seems entirely owing to the atmospheric constitution, and to local causes; the latter consist, partly, in putrid effluvia; there exists, in no case, a clear proof of contagion having taken place, and all asser-

tions to the contrary are founded either on false testimonies, on defective observations, or on erroneous inferences from correct observations.

Surgical Libel.—A very interesting case occupied the Court of King's Bench lately. The action was for a libel published in "The Lancet," imputing to the plaintiff, Mr. B. Cooper, nephew of Sir A. Cooper, the unskilful performance of the operation of lithotomy, by which the patient died, after suffering near an hour under the hands of the operator. The defendant pleaded a justification, contending that the publication alleged to be libellous was true. The defendant laid on the floor a cast of a child, in the position in which a patient is tied when undergoing the operation of lithotomy. He then briefly addressed the jury, and proceeded to examine his witnesses, as to the unskilfulness of the operator, who all underwent a rigid cross-examination by Sir James Scarlett. —Sir James Scarlett commenced his address for the plaintiff; and called witnesses to prove that the operation was skilfully conducted. The jury, after a consultation of two hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 100*l.* The most singular circumstance in this trial was, that while the defendant brought forward numerous witnesses, all present at the operation in question, to justify his averments, the plaintiff produced only one so present, but several as to character. The evidence seemed decidedly for the defendant. The plaintiff's character could weigh little against direct evidence. But it seems that the jury took into account the mode in which the alleged libel was worded. This trial will be a public good. Many clever surgeons who can operate well before two or three individuals, are too nervous for their work, surrounded by one or two hundred of the profession, young and old. This is rather misfortune than want of skill.

Zoology.—The museum of the Zoological Society has been so rapidly enriched, that it is now stated to contain six hundred species of mammalia, four thousand birds, one thousand reptiles and fishes, one thousand testacea and crustacea, and thirty thousand insects: almost all these are admirably arranged. The vivarium (chiefly in the gardens) possesses upwards of four hundred and thirty quadrupeds and birds. The outlay of the Society last year amounted to 10,000*l.*; the funds being raised by the public admissions to the gardens, and by the contributions derived from a distinguished list of twelve hundred members.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—MM. Dumeril and Cuvier delivered a report on the memoir of MM. Audouin and Milne Edwards, concerning the respiration of crustaceous animals, July 21st. The details of this report tended to show, in the most satisfactory manner, that the organization of the crustaceæ offers the strictest analogy to that which has been observed among certain fish; and the highest approbation of the Academy was bestowed upon these ingenious naturalists. MM. Cordier and Beudant reported favourably on a memoir by M. Bonnard, relative to the locality of the Manganese of Romaneche, in the environs of Macon. M. Arago communicated a letter of M. De la Rive, in which this philosopher details several new facts, favourable to the exclusively chemical theory of the voltaic pile. M. Dureau de la Malle read a paper on the fabrication of sugar from beet-root. M. Milne Edwards communicated some observations he had made on the circulation in the *Nymphon gracilis*. M. Cauchy read a memoir on a new principle of rational mechanics. M. Virey presented the discourse which he had pronounced at the funeral of M. Bosc, and declined presenting himself as candidate for the vacant place in medicine. M. Raspail communicated an experiment which explained the circulation in the chara, and made some remarks on the use of Amici's microscope. MM. Arago and Mirabel expressed an opinion the direct contrary of that of M. Raspail.—28. A letter was read from Doctor Alibert, who, while he showed the highest respect for the Academy, declined appearing as candidate for the place vacant by the death of M. Chaussier. Upon a ballot for the election of a member in the section of medicine, the numbers appeared for M. Serres thirty-eight, M. Degenettes five, and the other votes were divided among MM. Double and Segalas; the former was of course elected. M. Brongniart read an extract from a letter of M. Julius Delanoue, which states his having found in the grotto of Miremont (Dordogne) fossil bones, for the most part like those which have been discovered in the caverns of Germany, France, and England. M. Dutrochet read a note on the clearing away of the heath called "la Gatine," in the department of Vienne.—August 4. M. The-nard gave an account of his examination of a substance, which, it was pretended, had fallen from the sky in Persia, and which turned out to be a moss.—11. M. Dominico Bocchini, advocate at Naples, transmitted to the Academy a philosophi-

cal and historical account of Sirrens, which was ordered to be presented to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. M. de Mirbel was elected for presentation to the Minister, to fill the place vacant by the death of M. Bosc. M. Moreau de Jonnés read a memoir, entitled *Researches on the Botanical Geography relative to Maize*, the synonym of this vegetable, its original country, the extent of its cultivation, and its antiquity among the aborigines of the new world. A note by M. Adolphe Maller, on the periodical oscillations of the barometer, was then read. M. Cagnat Latour read an abstract of a memoir on the action of hissing, when that sound issues from the human mouth.—18. M. Moreau de Jonnés gave an account of different earthquakes, and of an epidemic disease resembling rheumatism, and the scarlatina, which afflicted the island of Martinique.

The Canning Medal.—A recent number of "Le Globe" contains a letter to the editors from M. Dupin, the celebrated member of the French Institute, announcing the completion of the Canning medal. It is the work of an artist selected by a committee of the French Academy, M. Galle, who has taken as his model Mr. Chantrey's bust (from which a bas-relief was executed by M. David, a French sculptor), and has availed himself of the assistance of M. Gérard, to whom Mr. Canning sat for a portrait. M. Dupin states that the result will be an honour to the French school. After enumerating the various services which Mr. Canning had rendered to the cause of Liberty; the recognition of the independence of South America—the rescue of Portugal from the invasion and outrages of an army of the faith—the proclaiming of the inviolability of the constitutional throne of the heiress of Brazil—the conclusion of the treaty of the 6th of July, which guaranteed the salvation of Greece—and the combining (for the purpose of enforcing the execution of that treaty) of the squadrons of the three greatest naval powers of the old world,—M. Dupin observes, "the chiefs and ministers of the nations whose liberties Mr. Canning asserted, have shown themselves eager to be enrolled among the subscribers to a medal which will be a memorial of their gratitude, and which bears as its inscription, 'A la concorde des Peuples; Liberté civile et religieuse dans l'Univers.'"

Meteorology.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Bouvard read a paper on the diurnal variations of the barometer, and laid before the Acad-

my several tables illustrating his statements. The following are the results of his observations:—1. Towards the equinoxes the barometer reaches its maximum at fifty minutes past eight o'clock in the morning, and at about eleven o'clock at night. The minimum at the same period of the year is at four o'clock in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon. 2. In summer the maximum is at ten minutes past eight o'clock in the morning, and in winter at half-past nine. The other criterions of the barometer vary equally with the seasons. 3. The day periods are longer than those of night, and their variations are nearly like the corresponding periods. 4. Under the equator, and at the level of the sea, the periods are in their maximum. 5. Under the equator, in situations of great elevation, these periods diminish like the corresponding temperatures, and nearly as the square of the cosinus of the latitude. M. Bouvard says these results require to be confirmed by new observations, made with the best instruments, in high latitudes, and in very elevated situations under the equator.

HOLLAND.

Sects in Holland.—The proportions which the different sects in Holland bear to one another may be judged of by the following table of the population of Amsterdam, which was made in October 1826. All these sects live together in perfect harmony, under the protection of equal laws:—Members of the Reformed Calvinist Church, 100,899; Roman Catholics, 43,212; Evangelical (or Lutherans), 22,263; Jews, of Spanish or Portuguese origin, 2520; Ditto of German and Sclavonian origin, 18,978; Re-established Lutherans, 9845; Mennonites (Doopsgezinden, i. e. Teletobaptists), 1946; Remonstrants (Armenians), 777; Episcopals, 237; Greeks, Armenians, Quakers, and other sects, 107; total inhabitants, 200,784.

ITALY.

Count Arrivabene, an Italian nobleman well known in this country, having employed much time in collecting information respecting the institutions and societies of England, with a view of recommending them in his own country, has just published, at Lugano, a little volume to this end, entitled “*Di Varie Società e Istituzioni di Beneficenza in Londra.*” It is inscribed to Benjamin Smith, Esq. as a mark of friendship, and gives concise details of the different institutions of the British metropolis, the collection of which is highly creditable to the industry and patriotic views of the author, to whom his country is deeply indebted for the present he has made to her.

Etruscan Antiquities.—The great valley of Camposcala, in the territory of Montalto di Castro, the property of the family of Candelori, is reported to have been the site of Vulci, an Etruscan city, and the inhabitants of which are called Vulcienses in the *Fasti Capitolini*. A labourer ploughing the ground in the district called Pian di Voce (derived from the name of Vulci, or Volci, which it formerly bore), a very extensive Etruscan sepulchre was discovered. The family of Candelori caused excavations to be made there during the course of last October; and in the tombs which were first opened were found antiquities and ornaments of all kinds, of alabaster, terracotta, glass, gold, and bronze, among which are sculptures, vases, pateræ, ampullæ of various sizes and colours, with mythological emblems, and Greek and Etruscan inscriptions. Encouraged by the first success, the family of Candelori has doubled its exertions to open all the tombs along the river, with the intention of publishing an historical description of the place, and of the most rare and valuable of the articles that have been found.

GREECE.

New Greek Money.—The Greek Government has caused coin to be struck of three denominations. The copper money has the name *Ægis* given to it; 600 *Ægides* are equal to a *Minerva*, which is a silver coin; there is also another silver coin, called a *Five Phoenix* piece, of the same value as the *Minerva*.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman empire is as extensive at the present day in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, as it was during the period of its splendour; but among the vast countries which it still considers under its dominion, some, as the Barbarian States of Egypt, are independent of its authority, or recognise it only in an illusory manner; others, as the Asiatic provinces, cannot, in their condition of ruin and devastation, afford it the assistance promised by their size, their fertility, and the riches, as well as the population, which they formerly possessed. The Ottoman empire, if considered as comprehending all these countries, is one of the largest on the face of the globe. It consists of Turkey in Europe, with Greece, 23,692 square leagues; Turkey in Asia, with its Islands, 58,750; African territories, 36,297; total, 118,739. This is a surface inferior in extent only to that of the empire of Russia, which comprehends 210,000 square leagues. But the Barbarian States have long been emancipated; Egypt obeys solely its own interests; a part of Greece is free, and the remainder

threatens to be so; the example of the Cyclades will soon be followed by the Asiatic Isles; and Moldavia and Wallachia, already under the protection of Russia, are at this moment invaded by her armies. Thus reduced, the Ottoman empire will stand as follows:—Turkey in Europe, without Greece, 16,128 square leagues; Turkey in Asia, without the Isles, 57,279; total, 73,407. Without Moldavia and Wallachia, it will be 67,156. This surface is equal to once and a half that of the Austrian monarchy, double that of the Germanic Confederation, four times that of Prussia, and thrice and a half that of France. This immense territory will, however, lose much of its importance when we consider that Turkey in Asia is a distant colony, badly peopled, feebly united to its metropolis, and in the neighbourhood of powerful enemies. Separated from Turkey in Asia, and reduced to its European provinces, the Ottoman empire would have an extent of only about 16,128 square leagues.

RUSSIA.

A Moscow journal contains the following article:—"On the 4th of February a phenomenon, equally extraordinary and magnificent, was observed at Kiaibta, in

Siberia. At sunrise, the cold being extremely severe, luminous rays, known in Siberia by the name of the Sun's Ears, were perceived on both sides of that planet. At ten o'clock in the morning the rays changed into parheliions. An immense whitish column, similar to a comet's tail, issued from the sun, which had already risen to a great elevation, and took the direction of the west; there was formed throughout the whole extent of the heavens a regular circle, at the circumference of which were seen seven images of the sun, pale and without rays, situated at an equal distance from the sun and from each other. The sun, moreover, reflected in the atmosphere four large white circles, disposed so as to form a pyramid, and of which two were circumscribed in the above-mentioned circle, whilst the other two were in the part of the horizon opposite to the sun. It was remarkable that there should have been four circles in the large one; but one of them was effaced by the brightness of the sun, and of another only half could be seen, resplendent with the colours of the rainbow. It is to be regretted that this phenomenon, which continued till nearly noon, was not observed by astronomers."

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the means of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of food.—An eminent economist says, "Every country which depends chiefly on potatoes for food must be frequently exposed to scarcity, because the surplus of one year's crop cannot be preserved to supply the deficiency of another, as in the case of grain. The extreme poverty of our people has compelled them to subsist almost entirely on this root for several years, and it has therefore become an object of the highest importance to discover a remedy for the above defect. Since the famine which prevailed in Ireland, in the year 1821, I have paid great attention to this subject, and I found that this purpose might be accomplished in various ways; but the conversion of potatoes into flour, I consider far superior in utility to any other means. By many experiments, I found that potatoes of good quality will afford about a fourth part of their weight of this flour, if carefully prepared, and of the same degree of dryness with common flour. Fourcroy says it yields a fifth, some chemists say less, and others say more; and it is notorious that a large portion of what is sold in our shops under the name of arrow-root is actually this flour manufactured at home.—Accum

stated this many years ago, and medical men are quite aware of the fact; nor is the purchaser injured by this deception, the one being, in all respects, precisely the same with the other, of which any body may satisfy himself by comparing them. I have very often known persons who had long been accustomed to the use of arrow-root in the West Indies, take the potatoe flour in its stead, without ever suspecting any difference, nor is there indeed any. The two roots are natives of the same country, and entirely of the same quality; they are also applied thereto the same purpose, arrow-root being used for starch, as well as the potatoe flour. This flour is admirably adapted for commercial purposes, from its great value in small bulk, and it may be kept without damage for a great length of time. I happen to have known it preserved for eight years without any change whatever. This article has long been used by several respectable families in the Highlands of Scotland, as a substitute for wheaten flour, on a small scale, for curiosity, though it has never been turned to any public advantage as food, so far as I know. I have myself, however, used it for a considerable time in my own house in large quantity with great satisfaction, for puddings, pancakes,

and all sorts of pastry. It is incomparably good; boiled in milk, or water coloured with milk, it makes excellent food, and mixed with a small portion of common flour, with eggs, or even with mashed potatoes, it makes the finest loaf bread; and improvements in cooking it will no doubt be daily made. In short, it is in all respects superior to wheaten flour, and equal to arrow-root. The enormous quantity of potatoes which the stomach receives, and which the system requires for nourishment, when it is the sole food, cannot fail to injure that organ; and diseases of that class have therefore become very frequent of late years, to the unspeakable distress of the lower orders. On weighing the measure of potatoes usually allotted for a labourer's meal, I found it amounted to six pounds, and from that I procured a pound and a half of flour, which afforded eight breakfasts for my own use, each consisting of two table spoonsful of the flour boiled in a pint of milk. This very interesting fact may give us some idea of the importance of this subject. Here we have many wholesome, delicious, nourishing, nay, luxurious meals, from one very bad one; in consequence of the very easy process which the material had undergone, the worst of all human food is converted into the very best. The average produce of an acre of land under potatoes over the United Kingdom, cultivated by the spade, may be calculated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels, or from fourteen to eighteen tons,* which will yield from three to four and a half tons of flour, or from fifty to seventy bolls of one hundred and forty pounds each. Now our best land under wheat will not average above six or eight bolls an acre. The return of flour from wheat is very various. (A. Young says that the average produce of England is about twenty-two bushels an acre.) When we add to this the superior quality of this flour, we have here an advantage almost too great for the mind to conceive.—Immense as the advantage is, however, it is unquestionably true, as may be easily proved, by the infallible test of experiment, which all, even the poorest, can easily make, and to which they are earnestly entreated to have recourse. The annual expense of supporting the poor of England and Wales cannot be short of eight millions, including every shape in

which charity is bestowed. Under this system, let an acre of land and the milk of a cow be assigned to every four poor families; with these, and a few hens, they may live comfortably. To breakfast and supper they may have this flour boiled in milk, and to dinner, by the addition of eggs, they may have pudding or pancakes, while they themselves may cultivate the ground. This is stated as one of the innumerable blessings which may flow from this improvement. If the yearly produce of the United Kingdom be worth several hundred millions, as political calculators assert, what must be the value of that discovery which increases that produce many fold? By the due cultivation of this system, in two years Great Britain and Ireland, instead of depending on other countries for food, may supply the greater part of Europe; and even China would maintain many times its present population. According to the usual price of potatoes, the boll of this flour will cost about seven shillings, or fourteen shillings the sack; the pound will cost about a halfpenny, and half a pound is about the average consumption of a family. Now this is the very same article which the rich and luxurious at present enjoy, and actually consume in large quantities, at the exorbitant price of two shillings the pound, or twenty-eight pounds the sack, under the foreign name of arrow-root, and we have lately seen it at double the price,† while all this benefit is obtained without any expense whatever. Perhaps there is no process more universally known than the manufacture of this flour, under the appellation of potato starch. By means of a barrel lined with sheet-iron grating, placed on an axle horizontally, like a butter churn, the women and children of a family may prepare any quantity of this flour, and this barrel will supply fifty or sixty families, at an expense of less than one shilling each. The pulpy mass may be filtered through the milk strainer, or a coarse cloth, diluting it plentifully with soft water: it may be dried on linen or on boards in the sun's rays, or in an oven over a slow fire, stirring it frequently.‡ Corn must be thrashed, fanned, kiln-dried, ground, and sifted, all of them laborious, tedious, and some of them very expensive

* Eighty bolls of this flour, being the produce of one acre, if sold at two shillings the pound as arrow-root, would amount to £1200.

† The refuse which remains on the filter will make delicious pudding, if prepared in the same manner with rice; and the water is a powerful detergent.

* In 1800, an acre of land in Fifeshire produced eighty bolls of potatoes, or three hundred and twenty barrels, for which a premium was given by the Highland Society.

operations, while potato flour may be prepared without any expence, and it may be used as food in the course of three or four hours after the root is dug from the ground, though for preservation it must be rendered perfectly dry. In course of time, mills will, no doubt, be constructed

for grinding, or mashing or filtering it, and proper kilns for drying it. The intimate knowledge which our people already have of this article, under a different name, and for another use, ought to favour the rapid progress of this discovery."

USEFUL ARTS.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. G. Kneller, of Great Pearl-street, Spital-fields, for improvements in evaporating sugar, which improvements are also applicable to other purposes. November 27, 1824.

J. D'Arcy, of Leicester-square for improvements in the construction of steam-engines, and the apparatus connected therewith. November 20, 1828.

E. D. Philp, of Regent-street, Middlesex, for an improved distilling and rectifying apparatus. November 20, 1828.

R. Stein, of Regent-street, Middlesex, for improvements in distillation. December 4, 1828.

W. Brunton, of Leadenhall-street, London, for an apparatus to ascertain and register the quantity of specific gravity and temperature of certain fluids in transit, part or parts of which invention is or are applicable to other purposes. December 4, 1828.

P. Derbshire, of Ely-place, Holborn, for a medicine or embrocation to prevent or alleviate sea sickness, which may be applied to other maladies. December 4, 1828.

Z. Riley, of Union street, Southwark, for an apparatus to be attached to carriages, for the purpose of affording safety in travelling. December 10, 1828.

G. Rennoldsou, of South Shields, Durham, for improvements in rotatory steam engines. December 4, 1828.

J. Hague, of Cable-street, Wellclose-square, for improvements in the method of expelling the molasses or syrup from sugar. December 6, 1828.

I. Dickson, of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, for an improved projectile. Partly communicated by a foreigner. December 8, 1828.

J. Brase, of Albany-street, and T. Smith, of Augustus-street, Regent's Park, Middlesex, for improvements in machines or machinery for scraping, sweeping, cleaning, and watering streets, roads, and other ways, which machines or machinery may be applied to other purposes. December 10, 1828.

T. Lawes, of the Strand, for an improvement in the manufacture of bobbin-net lace. December 10, 1828.

C. Cummierow, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, for improvements in propelling vessels. Communicated by a foreigner. December 10, 1828.

A. Louis, of Dean-street, Birmingham, for a mechanical "volti subito," to assist the player of music quickly to turn the leaves of music-books, whilst playing. December 10, 1828.

S. Jones, of the Strand, Middlesex, for a new and improved method of producing instantaneous

light. Communicated by a foreigner. December 10, 1828.

T. W. C. Moore, of the city of New York, in the United States of North America, now residing at Hampstead, Middlesex, for improved method of fabrication of machinery for manufacturing hats or caps. Communicated by a foreigner. December 10, 1828.

V. Llanos, of Hampstead, for an improvement or improvements on bits. Communicated by a foreigner. December 15, 1828.

J. Forbes, of Cheltenham, for a method of burning or consuming smoke. December 15, 1828.

R. Williams, of Tabernacle Walk, Middlesex, for improvements in the application of elastic and dense fluids to the propelling of machinery of various descriptions. December 15, 1828.

A. Bernhard, of Finsbury Circus, Middlesex, for improvements on, or additions to wheels or apparatus for propelling vessels, and other purposes. December 15, 1828.

J. D. Whitehead, of Oakview Mills, Saddleworth, York, for improvements in making, constructing, or manufacturing cartridges for sporting, and other purposes. December 15, 1828.

J. Morfitt, of Cookridge, near Leeds, for an improvement in retorts used by bleachers, and makers of oxymuriate acid, or oxymuriate of lime. December 15, 1828.

J. Slater, of Birmingham, for improvements in axletrees, and the boxes for carriage-wheels. December 15, 1828.

J. Levers, of Nottingham, for improvements in machinery for making lace, commonly called bobbin-net. December 18, 1828.

W. Stead, of Gildersome, and J. Stead, of Doncaster, for a paddle wheel upon a new or improved principle for propelling steam packets and other vessels. December 18, 1828.

J. Charlesworth and J. Charlesworth, of Holmfirth, and S. A. Mellor, of the same place, York, for improvements on, or additions to gig-mills for the raising and finishing of woollen cloths and other fabrics. December 18, 1828.

J. Simister, of Bull Street, Birmingham, Warwick, for improvements in weaving, preparing, or manufacturing a cloth or fabric, and the application thereof to the making of stays and other articles of dress. December 18, 1828.

E. Josephs, of Haydon Square, Middlesex, for improvements on the wheels, axletrees, and other parts of carts, waggons and other conveyances. December 18, 1828.

F. H. N. Drake, of Colyton House, Devon, Esq. for a process for the invention of a peculiar till. Communicated by a foreigner. December 18, 1828.

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Stratton Hill, a Tale of the Civil War, by the Author of *Letters from the East*, 3 vols. ;—

Richelieu, a Tale of France, 3 vols. ;—and the Irish Baronet, a Novel from the pen of a well-known and successful Dramatic Writer.

The New Edition of *Burke's Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage* is far advanced at press, and may be expected towards the end of the month. It has received a vast accession of new and important materials.

Mr. Crawford's *Embassy to Ava*, in 1 vol. 4to. is also on the eve of publication.

A new and much improved Edition of Mr. Ward's *History of the Present State of Mexico*, is far advanced at press.

The *Naval Officer*, by a Post Captain, will speedily be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

The *Carbonaro*, a political novel, by a noble Duke, is in the press.

Burckhardt.—A volume of *Travels* of the late celebrated John Lewis Burckhardt is about to be published, by authority of the African Association. It will consist of his *Travels in Arabia*, comprehending the Hedjaz, or Holy Land of the Mussalmans, the territory least accessible to Christians. A more interesting portion of the globe could scarcely be selected for the study and examination of the inquiring traveller.

A new novel, entitled *Ecarte, or the Salons of Paris*, is announced for immediate publication. It represents, we understand, certain scenes as having occurred at Paris, which will throw much light on the indulgences peculiar to a highly accredited class of public men.

The *History of the Rise and Progress of the Mahomedan power in India*, from its commencement in the year 1000 till 1020, translated by Lieutenant

Colonel John Briggs, at present at Satara, from the original Persian of Mahomed Kasim Astrabad, entitled *Ferishtah*,—is about to be published.

The Rev. W. Lisle Bowles is engaged on a *Life of Kenn*, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and invites possessors of documents or letters relating to that eminent prelate to communicate them.

The Rev. J. D. Parry, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has in the press *The Legendary Cabinet; a Selection of British National Ballads, Ancient and Modern*, from the best Authors, with Notes and Illustrations.

Mr. Valpy is publishing a series of *School and College Greek Classics*, with English Notes, in duodecimo form; the *Medea* and *Hecuba* of Euripides, as well as the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, are ready for delivery. *Thucydides*, *Herodotus*, *Xenophon*, &c. will follow in succession on the same plan.

An Allegory is announced, under the title of *A Geographical and Historical Account of the Great World*, with a *Voyage to its several Islands*, a *Vocabulary of the Language*, and a *Map*.

Preparing for publication, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, with *Explanations in Latin and English*; and a copious *English Index*, in 1 thick vol. 8vo. by the Rev. J. Bosworth, M.A. F.A.S.

Miss Isabel Hill has in the press a volume called *Holiday Dreams, or Light Reading in Poetry and Prose*.

Preparing for publication, *The Prize Essay on the Lever*, embracing its numerous modifications in the *Wheel*, and *Axle*, and *Pulley*. In this work, the errors of Gregory, Lardner, Nicholson, and other eminent professors of mechanical science are proved and corrected, while the theoretical part of the subject is mathematically treated.

A sacred poem, entitled *The Opening of the Sixth Seal*, dedicated by permission to Professor Millman, is about to appear.

A *Personal Narrative of a Journey through Norway*, &c. by Mr. Detwent Conway, will form an early volume of *Constable's Miscellany*.

The *Portraiture of a Christian Gentleman*, by a Barrister, will soon make its appearance.

Shortly will be published, in one volume, *The Misfortunes of Elphin*, a romance of the 6th Century, by the author of *Headlong Hall*, &c.

Tales of the Wars of Our Times, by the Author of the *Recollections of the Peninsula*, will be published about Easter.

Preparing for publication, *Some Account of the Writings and Opinions of Justin Martyr*, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Dr. Davis, Professor of Midwifery, &c. in the University of London, is preparing a *Treatise on the Diseases and Constitutional Management of Children*.

A Set of *Turkish Melodies*, by Mr. Dowling, are on the eve of publication. The *Symphonies and Accompaniments* by David Lee.

Preparing for publication, *Rural Recollections or the Progress of Improvement in Agriculture and Rural Affairs*. By George Robertson, Author of the *Agricultural Survey of Mid Lothian*.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

On the 4th Dec. at Coombe Wood, the Earl of Liverpool. Soon after breakfast, without any previous warning, he was seized with spasms and convulsions. Medical assistance was immediately summoned; but before it arrived, he had breathed his last. The late Earl of Liverpool was the second of that title. The first Earl was indebted for his elevation to the peerage to the private favour of George III. to whom he was first introduced by Lord Bute. It is well known by what means, and through whom, Lord Bute was made the object of odium: some of the stories against him survive to this hour. In the first year of the late King's reign, Mr. Jenkinson was made one of the Under Secretaries of State, and brought into Parliament. In 1763, he was appointed Joint-Secretary to the Treasury; in 1766, by the Grafton administration, a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1767, a Lord of the Treasury; in 1772, he took his place at the Council-Board; in 1778 he became Secretary at War; and in 1786, he was created a peer by the title of Baron Hawkesbury; obtaining about the same time, at the King's express desire, conveyed to Mr. Pitt, the valuable appointment of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1796, after running through a vast circle of public employments, he received the last mark of the King's favour, being advanced to the dignity of the Earl of Liverpool. In 1808 he died.—Robert Banks Jenkinson, the second Earl, was the only child by Mr. Jenkinson's first marriage with Miss Amelia Watts, daughter of William Watts, Governor of Fort William in Bengal. He was born on the 7th of June 1770. By a second marriage with a daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop's, his father had two younger children—a son and a daughter, the first of whom has, upon the death of his half-brother, succeeded to the family honours. Robert Jenkinson received his education at the Charter-House and at Christ Church, Oxford; at which latter place he formed an intimacy with Mr. Canning, which no event in their after-lives ever disturbed. To this intimacy has been ascribed the early disruption of those ties which connected Mr. Canning with opposition, and in particular with the patronage of the House of Cavendish. It is, indeed, highly probable that, through Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning obtained an introduction to Mr. Pitt; an event of sufficient magnitude in any young man's life, and especially at the

stirring æra of the French Revolution, to determine the complexion of his future politics. At his father's elevation to the peerage, Mr. Jenkinson was sixteen years old. Before he was twenty-one, and, therefore, contrary to law, Mr. Jenkinson was elected member for Rye in Sussex, and took his seat during the first Session of the Parliament, which opened in November 1790. He did not, however, speak until the Session which followed. His maiden speech, (Feb. 27, 1792,) was in reply to Mr. Whitbread, and produced a considerable impression; indeed, without allowing too much weight to all the civil things said of the son and heir to one "whom the king delighted to honour," it was undeniably an ingenious refinement on Continental politics, and a good deal better than the worthy brewer expected. The subject was the armed mediation of this country between Russia and the Porte, which Mr. Jenkinson defended, upon the ground that it was the duty of ministers to strengthen our Prussian alliance, (as that which, of all German alliances, would be most available to Holland,) by cultivating a friendly interest in—Constantinople. This had the air of a juvenile extravagance; but Mr. Jenkinson explained himself to mean that a Dutch interest required a Prussian protection; to strengthen which against Austria, it was politic to create a diversion for the arms of that power on the quarter of Turkey. In 1795, (March 25,) Mr. Jenkinson married Lady Theodosia Hervey, third daughter of the Earl of Bristol. She was a most exemplary woman; and if, in any instance, she betrayed her family eccentricity, it was when she recommended to her husband, on her death-bed, a particular lady as a suitable successor to herself. After holding office at various times, on the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806, Mr. Jenkinson, (who, since 1796, had borne the courtesy-title of Lord Hawkesbury, and, since 1804, had been called up to the Upper House by the same title,) received a private offer from his late Majesty of the Premiership—partly as a mark of the great favour with which he continued to regard both father and son, and partly out of a hope that, in that way, he might defeat Mr. Fox's pretensions to office. Lord Hawkesbury felt himself not strong enough; and the King yielded to his reasons. The Whigs came in and went out; then came the Portland, and after that, the Perceval administration. The Regent soon after appointed Lord

Liverpool, on the death of his father in 1808, his Prime Minister, which post he filled until 1827. On Friday the 16th of February he had retired to rest, apparently in good health. The next morning he breakfasted alone at ten o'clock, and in the act of opening a letter, as it was supposed, he fell speechless from his chair; in which state he was found by his servant. With impaired mental faculties, but with an unhappy consciousness of his situation, he lingered on through many variations of bodily health until December 4, 1828. On the 12th of June 1821, he lost his wife. Fifteen months after, he married the lady recommended to him by his first wife: this lady was Miss E. Chester, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Chester, and sister to Sir R. Chester, master of the ceremonies.

HENRY MATTHEWS, ESQ.

At Ceylon, May 20, died, aged thirty-eight, Henry Matthews, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in that Island, author of the well-known "Diary of an Invalid," and one of the earliest contributors to the "New Monthly Magazine," on its new plan, in 1821. He was the fifth son of the late Colonel Matthews, of Belmont, Herefordshire, whose virtues and talents he largely inherited. His literary abilities had been favourably appreciated by the public before he left his native country; but his subsequent forensic career abroad evinced his possession of much higher powers than a popular book of travels could display. His recent elevation to the judicial bench served still farther to develop the extent of his capacity, which, ever expanding with the occasion, would have been found equal to the most arduous station. In the exercise of power, he manifested the same generous attachment to the principles of real liberty, the same ardent love of truth and justice, and the same abhorrence of oppression, for which he had been remarkable from his earliest years. His administration of the laws, in this spirit, had rendered him deservedly respected and beloved by all classes of the Colony, as well native as European; and the Journals of India testify that his death has been regarded there as a public calamity. To mental endowments of an order so superior, and suited to the gravest functions, he added the charm of a lively and playful fancy, manners irresistibly engaging, and the most endearing qualities of heart; and as few men ever possessed in a greater or equal degree the faculty of exciting attachment and affection, so never was the premature loss of one thus highly and amiably gifted, more intensely felt or more deeply deplored. The Ceylon Gazette

contained the following tribute to his memory:—

"Colombo, Saturday, May 24, 1828.

"It is with feelings of no common regret, in which we are sure that our readers will fully sympathise, that we have to announce the death of the Honourable Henry Matthews, Esq., Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. This melancholy event took place at his house at Mutwall, at one o'clock in the morning of last Tuesday, 20th May; and in the evening of that day, his remains were interred in St. Peter's Church, in the Fort of Colombo, with the honours due to his rank. The funeral was attended (his Excellency the Governor being absent from Colombo) by the Chief Justice, the members of his Majesty's Council, the gentlemen of the several services, civil and military, and other European inhabitants of the place; by the second Maha Modeliar, and many of the principal Modeliards and chiefs, as well as a considerable number of the most respectable natives, desirous of testifying their respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Matthews was born in 1789. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1817 he left England for the Continent, on account of ill health; and on his return in 1819, published his "Diary," which is well known, and generally admired. In the latter end of 1821, having been previously called to the Bar, he was appointed Advocate Fiscal of Ceylon, and fulfilled the duties of that office, with the warm and unqualified approbation of his Majesty's Government, till last October; when he was promoted to the Bench, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Hardinge Giffard. The short period during which it was permitted to Mr. Matthews to exercise his judicial functions, fully realized the expectations even of those who had been in the habit of listening to and admiring his brilliant efforts as an Advocate. His natural talents were of the very highest order. Strength of mind, quickness of perception, and accuracy of judgment, directed and tempered a warmth of feeling which influenced every action of his life, and an ardour in the discharge of his public duties, which neither fatigue nor bodily suffering could damp, nor any thing but death itself extinguish. His attainments, independently of such as were incidental to his profession, were those of an elegant scholar and a polished gentleman. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the death of such a man is a severe loss not only to his profession, but to the public. But it was in the private relations of life, and above all,

in the bosom of his family, that it was most pleasing to contemplate his amiable and endearing qualities. As a husband and a father, his conduct was above all praise. Such indeed was his devotedness to the dearest objects of his affections, that he might have been supposed to be wholly absorbed in them, if the number of his friends, who now deplore his loss, did not testify that his heart was as capacious as it was open and accessible. His highly cultivated mind and extensive information, his manly and generous sentiments, and the playfulness of his imagination, rendered him the charm and delight of society; and not to love him, was scarcely possible. Kind and affectionate as was his life, his end was in every way worthy of it. On the bed of sickness and of death, his body worn down by lingering disease, he was still the same; his thoughts still fixed on every one, rather than himself. Fortitude the most undaunted, resignation the most exemplary, marked his last moments; and gave proof, cheering and undeniable, of a mind calmly conscious of its own rectitude."

MR. CURWEN.

At Workington Hall, Dec. 11, J. Curwen, Esq. M.P. Mr. Curwen was born in July 1756; consequently he was in his seventy-third year. Active and temperate from youth, and strongly attached to rural pursuits, he enjoyed an almost uninterrupted flow of robust health during his long life, till within about the last two years, when his constitution exhibited symptoms of breaking up. In the Session of Parliament, 1826-7, he began to experience the inconvenience of late hours and crowded houses. The freshness of the Cumberland breezes produced a beneficial effect upon him in the summer and autumn of 1827; but as winter approached his debility returned, and he found himself unable to encounter his senatorial duties during the whole of the last session. Mr. Curwen was a member of the ancient and very respectable family of M^cChristen, of the Isle of Man, "who," says Lyons, "for several generations were Deemsters or Judges of that Island. They appear first to have written their name Christian about the year 1600. Ewan Christian, Esq. the first of the family, who settled at Unerigg, (or Ewanrigg) died in 1719." At the age of about twenty, Mr. Curwen, then Mr. Christian, married Miss Taubman, of the Isle of Man, by whom he had issue the present John Christian, Esq., now one of the Deemsters of that Island. On the death of his first wife, Mr. Curwen married his cousin, Miss Curwen, only daughter of

the late Henry Curwen, Esq. of Workington Hall, and last of the family of that name; Mr. Curwen therefore added Curwen to his name of Christian in 1790, by the King's sign manual. By his second marriage he had three sons, Henry, William, and John, and two daughters, all living, except William. Mrs. Curwen died in 1820. The Unerigg property goes to the Deemster: the Workington-Hall estate descends to Henry Curwen, Esq., who for many years past has lived in comparative retirement at Belle Isle, Windermere. Mr. Curwen served the office of High Sheriff in 1784. He began his political career in 1786, in which year he was returned to Parliament for the City of Carlisle, after a warm struggle; and he retained his seat till 1812. The tide of popular favour then began to flow against him; he was opposed by the late Henry Fawcett, Esq., and very early quitted the field, in just anger, his friends alleged, at the fickleness of that many-headed master whose humours it had been his pride and pleasure to worship, as well as serve, that he in turn might rule. In 1816, on the death of Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Curwen was prevailed upon to quit his retirement, and again offer himself for Carlisle. He was elected after a sharp struggle with the late Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., who on that occasion made his first essay in public life—and, young as he was, fought a good fight against the political veteran. In June 1818, Mr. Curwen, in conjunction with the late Sir James Graham, Bart. of Edmond Castle, was re-elected for Carlisle, without any other impediment than that opposed by the silly pretensions of Mr. Parkins. In the succeeding week, Mr. Curwen made a demonstration in favour of the County representation, much to the disrelish of his old friends in Carlisle; and even offered to contest the county, in union with Lord Morpeth, but his Lordship declined, and Mr. Curwen retired, satisfied with showing that he possessed an influence which he then did not think it prudent to exercise. This very naturally laid the foundation of a schism among the Whig or Blue party, which is still in existence. At the general election which followed the death of George the Third, in 1820, Mr. Curwen, to the public surprise, once more presented himself to the Freemen of Carlisle, and was at first very coolly received, but was returned. At the Cumberland election, which shortly followed, Mr. Curwen declared himself a candidate for the County representation, and succeeded in ousting Lord Morpeth without a contest. In 1826, he was again returned for Cumberland, and met with no opposition.

These choppings and changings did Mr. Curwen much injury in the popular estimation. Mr. Curwen was in early life actuated by a just sense of the importance of rural improvement. This incessantly engaged his attention. By subduing the sterility of his own estate—fertilizing the barren waste—stimulating the inert—meliorating the durid and tenacious—draining the swamp—and by giving depth and superior qualities to the staple of the land, he insured a luxuriance of crop, in spite of an ungrateful soil, and cold rainy climate. He also introduced every kind of improvement, which, under his own superintendence, became still farther improved—calling forth the capabilities of the land by every practicable and judicious mode of cultivation, and by rearing and feeding, in the most economical way, every kind and breed of animals which experience had approved, and which assiduity or money could procure. Mr. Curwen seems to have been particularly attentive to assist that general law of nature, by which animals and vegetables reciprocally interchange their substance or qualities with each other; on this circumstance he founded the necessity and propriety of his “Soiling System”—that is, by confining the animals to the spot where they are fed; by which means a more abundant quantity of dress is collected and prepared to be returned to the partly exhausted soil, whence the food has been produced. Hence Mr. Curwen was called “the Father of the Soiling System.” He also studied, and successfully practised the means of rendering the food of cattle more nutritious, by preparing it for their use by steaming, in preference to simple boiling, thereby retaining the saccharine qualities of the roots, &c., which would, by boiling, be extracted and lost. The drill husbandry Mr. Curwen also adopted successfully: in short, no expedient was neglected, or rational practice omitted, which could in any way tend to the perfection of agricultural science, that Mr. Curwen did not follow, and, in following, define and confirm. His skilful operations may be said to have given a new character to the business of farming. His excellent example has imparted an impulse to agricultural exertions all over the kingdom; many old prejudices and erroneous customs have been banished, and his improvements have amply compensated every farmer who had the spirit to adopt them.

THE HON. SIR G. GREY, BART.

George, the fourth son of the late Baron Grey de Howick, and brother to the present Earl Grey, was born on the 10th of October, 1767. He was bred in

the royal navy; was a lieutenant of the *Resolution*, in Rodney's action, in the year 1782; and, at the commencement of the war in France, in 1793, he served as a lieutenant on board the *Quebec* frigate. From the *Quebec*, he was promoted to the command of the *Vesuvius* Bomb; and, on the 1st of November, in the same year (1793), he obtained post rank in the *Boyne*, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir John Jervis, with whom he served during the memorable West India campaign. He commanded the *Boyne*, at the time when that ship was accidentally burnt at Spithead. At the siege of *Guadaloupe*, Captain Grey commanded a detachment of five hundred seamen and marines, landed to co-operate with the army. He subsequently commanded the *Glory*, of ninety-eight guns, forming part of the Channel fleet. His next ship was the *Victory*, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, with whom he continued during the whole period that officer held the command on the Mediterranean station. He consequently assisted at the defeat of the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of January, 1797. In 1800, when Earl St. Vincent hoisted his flag in the *Ville de Paris*, as commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet, Captain Grey assumed the command of that ship, which he held till the 12th of March, 1801. He was soon afterwards appointed to the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, in attendance on the royal family at Weymouth, in the room of Sir H. B. Neale. In that service he continued till 1804, when he succeeded Sir Isaac Coffin, as commissioner of Sheerness dock-yard. From Sheerness, he was removed as commissioner to Portsmouth; an appointment which he held until the time of his decease. In the month of June 1814, his present Majesty, then on a visit to the fleet at Spithead, in company with the allied sovereigns, presented Captain Grey with the patent of a Baronetcy; and, on the 20th of May, 1820, he was graciously pleased to confer on him the order of K.C.B. Sir George Grey married, in the year 1795, Mary, sister of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P. for Bedford, by whom he had a numerous family. He died on the 3d of October, at his residence in Portsmouth dock-yard, after a long and painful illness. In title and estates he is succeeded by his eldest son.

THE QUEEN OF WURTEMBERG.

At Stuttgart, October 6, aged sixty-two, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England, and Queen of Wirtemberg. Her Majesty was the eldest daughter of the late King George the Third, born at Buckingham House, Sept.

29, 1766. On the 18th of May, 1797, she was married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to Frederick-Charles-William, Prince, and afterwards King of Wirtemberg, to whom she was second wife. When the alliance was announced to the House of Commons, it was stated to be with "a Protestant Prince, and a descendant of the Princess Sophia." Her Majesty had been afflicted with dropsy for many years past, which was the cause of her extraordinary size. Her afflicting malady was one principal inducement for her Majesty visiting her native country last year, being of opinion that the English faculty could give her relief. Sir Astley Cooper and others were called in to attend the Queen, and, by Sir Astley Cooper's advice, her Majesty underwent the operation of tapping, while residing in St. James's Palace, which was performed by Sir Astley with great privacy. There were flattering hopes that the operation

would lead ultimately to a perfect cure. Her Majesty frequently experienced great difficulty in breathing, was obliged to be carried up-stairs in a chair, and when she entered a carriage, to be assisted by two domestics. So far, however, was her Majesty from exhibiting any serious idea of her approaching dissolution, that she entertained at dinner the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at her palace of Louisberg, only three days previously to her death; and having withdrawn with them in the course of the evening to her private apartments, kept up for nearly two hours a most interesting conversation on a variety of topics. Her Majesty's obsequies were solemnized at Stuttgart on the 12th of Oct. the body being deposited in the Royal vault beneath the chapel of the Louisberg palace. They were attended to their last home by the King of Wirtemberg as chief mourner, and several other members of the Royal Family.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Bills of Mortality.—The Christenings and Burials in the ninety-seven parishes within the walls of the City of London, from Dec. 13, 1827, to Dec. 12, 1828, were—Christened, 998; buried, 1125: in the ten parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster—Christened, 4335; buried, 3899; and in the twenty-nine out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey—Christened, 16,300; buried, 12,832.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark was held last month, at the Town Hall, the High Bailiff in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present impure supply of water, and to adopt means to provide good and wholesome water in lieu thereof. Several plans were suggested; but Mr. Mills, an engineer, specially engaged by Government on this question, said, his conviction was, that the Legislature would never sanction any measure that had not for its object the benefit of all parts of the metropolis; and that they would not countenance a monopoly, or a partial relief of one district to the injury of another. After a long discussion, a motion of adjournment *sine die* was proposed and carried, and the meeting dissolved without coming to any decision on the subject.

Clergy Act.—The late Clergy Act expressly enjoins that a Curate's salary shall, in no case, be less than 80*l.* per annum; and that such salary shall not be less than 100*l.* per annum in any parish or place where the population, according to the last Parliamentary returns, shall amount

to three hundred persons; where the population shall amount to five hundred persons, the salary is not to be less than 120*l.* per annum; and 150*l.* per annum if the population shall amount to a thousand persons.

London Dock Company.—A half-yearly Court of Proprietors was lately held at the Dock-house, T. Solly, Esq. in the chair. The report stated, that the Dock return in the last year was 101,410*l.* which, added to other branches of income, and the balance brought down, made the total income 174,815*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The debit side embraced Directors' salaries, 5420*l.*; dock expenses, 7541*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; repairs, 3179*l.*; which, added to other expenses, made the outlay 68,110*l.* 12*s.* leaving a balance of 86,775*l.* A dividend was agreed to upon this balance of 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. for the half year. The chairman said, the earnings in the last half-year exceeded those of the corresponding period of the last year by 7000*l.* The amount of tonnage which entered the docks in the last half-year was 90,066 tons. In the same period last year, only 85,320 tons entered. The chairman also stated that the expenses of the alterations and the formation of the new entrance were estimated at 150,000*l.* and that six months would complete the work. A long discussion ensued on the propriety of appropriating the Sinking Fund towards defraying the expenses of the improvements. Ultimately, a resolution was proposed by the Directors, that they should be empowered to employ the Sinking Fund for such

purpose, if they deemed fit, which was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

The opinion expressed by the Committee on the Police of the Metropolis, as to the tendency of spirits to brutalize the habits and inflame the passions of those who use them, has been echoed by the Committee on Criminal Commitments and Convictions. The report says—"The Committee think it right not to let this opportunity pass without remarking the very great increase in the quantity of spirits consumed. Considering the tendency of spirits to brutalize the habits, to inflame the passions, and to prevent all prudent savings, this question is very important. From papers laid before Parliament, it appears that the quantity of foreign and British spirits entered for home consumption has, within the last few years, prodigiously increased. The average of three years, 1820-21-22, is, in round numbers, 11,274,000, while the average of 1825-26-27 is 23,540,000; the last year gives 24,346,460; allowing (an extravagant allowance) that 6,000,000 of this quantity may be derived from the suppression of illicit distillation in Ireland and the decrease of smuggling in Great Britain, still the increase is equal to one half of the whole quantity consumed in 1821. It may be worth considering whether the taxes on malt and beer do not increase the consumption of spirits, as well as prevent brewing at home."

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Davison, B.D. of Oriel College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire, void by the death of the Rev. C. Neve.

The Rev. R. T. Tyler, M.A. to the Rectories of Methydovan and Winve, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. B. Gilpin, to the Living of St. Andrew's, Hertford.

The Rev. L. V. Vernon, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, in York Cathedral.

The Rev. C. W. Eyre, M.A. to the Canonry and Prebend of Strensall.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Southampton, to be Rural Dean of that Deanery.

The Rev. C. Pitt, M.A. to the Vicarage of Malmsbury, Wilts.

The Rev. C. H. Collins, D.D. to the Rectory of Stokeinteach, Devon.

The Rev. W. Heberten, M.A. to the Vicarage of Broadhembury.

The Rev. E. Goddard, to the Vicarage of Earsham, Sussex.

The Rev. C. Neville, to the Cure of the Chapelry of Hindon.

The Rev. H. Banks, LL.B. to the Perpetual Curacy of Cowlinge, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Hughes, to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School at Abergavenny.

G. F. W. Mortimer, B.A. to the Head Master-ship of Newcastle-on-Tyne Royal Free Grammar School.

The Rev. T. Best, LL.D. by dispensation, to the Rectory of East Barkwith, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. Brasse, D.D. to the Lectureship of Enfield.

The Rev. John Field, M.A. to the Rectory of Braybrooke, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. W. Hett, M.A. to the Living of Elkesley, Nottinghamshire.

Married.—Rev. John Cox, rector of Belchamp, Oxon, to Mary, daughter of the late General Elwes, At Barnes, Captain J. B. Dundas, R. N. to Caroline, third daughter of Rev. J. Jeffreys.

Rev. J. Bell, B.A. to Isabella Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Charles Loraine, of Kirk Harle, Northumberland.

William, eldest son of J. Blake, Esq. of Wim pole-street, to Joan, third daughter of F. W. Martin, Esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent.

At Richmond, B. J. M. Praed, Esq. to Emma, fourth daughter of M. Dick, Esq. of Richmond Hill.

At St. James's, J. Stone, Esq. of Creden, Bucks, to Sarah Frances Warner, only child of the late Rev. J. Way.

William, eldest son of W. Dawson, Esq. of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks, to Caroline, third daughter of the late C. D. Garrard, Esq.

At Lewisham, Rev. Vernon Collins, LL.B. to Harriet, daughter of the late T. Rawlings, Esq. of Padstow.

At Munchinghampton, Rev. J. Rathbone, of Rufford, to Arabella, eldest daughter of the late E. F. Colston, Esq.

At Brussels, Rev. Wm. Diury, M.A. to Anne, daughter to the late Robert Nicholas, Esq.

At the Friends Meeting-house, Leeds, Mr. J. H. Witten, of Flookfield, near Woburn, to Mary daughter of the late Mr. J. Whitehead.

At Willesden, Rev. Dr. Jeimyn, to Anne Maria, second daughter of the Rev. H. Fly, DD.

Died. At Little Linford-house, near Newport Pagnel, Eleanor, wife of Vice-adm. Sir Robert Moorsom, K. C. B.

Richard Vachell, Esq. of Coptford Hall, Essex. In Berkeley-square, W. Finch Palmer, Esq.

Rev. Harry Place, many years rector of Marn hall, Dorset.

At Putney, at the age of 100, W. Jewell, Esq.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, Walter Mansell, Esq. late of Woodberry house, Oxon.

At Helston, Cornwall, Jane, wife of M. P. Moyle, Esq.

At West End, Hampstead, Charles Beazley, Esq. of that place, and of Walmer, Kent.

At Whitehall, Baroness Willoughby de Ereshy, joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England with the Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

At his residence near Eaglehurst, Hants, Viscount Kilcourse, son of the Earl of Cavan.

John Blackall, Esq. of Hazeley Court, Oxon.

At Brighton, Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart. M. P. Isaac Strutt, Esq. of Groton Place, Suffolk.

At Sydney Place, near Exeter. William Swiney, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Solihull, Rev. C. Curtis, rector of Solihull, and of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

At Parkerswell House, near Exeter, Mrs. Gifford, mother of the late Lord Gifford.

At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Tyler.

Robert Denn, Esq. of Brandon Hall, Suffolk.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Jan. 2.—The Hulsean prize for the last year has been adjudged to Mr. Andrew Watson, of Catharine-hall, for his dissertation on the following subject:—"How far have the laws of the Jews been abrogated by the Christian Dispensation?"—The following is the subject of the Hulsean prize dissertation for the present year:—"What was the extent of the knowledge, which the Jews had of a future State, at the time of our Saviour's appearance?"

CHESHIRE.

A meeting was held lately in Stockport, for the purpose of entering into a subscription, and of concerting the necessary measures for an application to Parliament, for power to form a Railway to connect the Liverpool and Manchester with the Crompton and High Peak Railway, and for other purposes connected with the above undertaking. Thomas Legh, Esq. M.P. was in the chair. Mr. Jessop explained to the meeting the line of the intended railway, which he pointed out to them by the plans he produced: he said there would be two places where there would be extensive cuttings; one between Manchester and Stockport, which would cost 20,000*l.* the other at Disley Hill, which would be attended with an expense of 16,000*l.*—that, with the exception of these two places, there was no material obstacle. Mr. Jessop then went into an elaborate estimate of the expenses of making the railway, but we must content ourselves by merely giving totals. The expense of forming the whole line from Water-street, Manchester, to half a mile beyond Whaley, a distance of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, would be 165,325*l.* 18*s.*; and calculating 1*d.* per ton per mile upon coals, and 1*d.* per ton per mile upon merchandise—upon the present tonnage, there would be a clear revenue of 25,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Jessop also stated, that if there was a third line formed between Manchester and Stockport, for coaches, the additional cost would be 11,369*l.* and the net annual return would be 7,756*l.* 5*s.* These estimates, Mr. Jessop assured the meeting, were fair, and that he himself, could he undertake a thing of such magnitude, would do so, and should be enabled to get a fair profit. Mr. Gisborne then addressed the meeting, and after some preliminary remarks, said that he considered great credit was due to persons making estimates, when they put them rather at a high rate than otherwise; in the present case he certainly considered Mr. Jessop had done so. He would instance with regard to profit, that the Stockton and Darlington railway had exceeded any thing at all calculated on: that the first year it had paid 9*l.* per cent. and the shares were at a premium of 90*l.* He saw no reason why the profits on the projected railway should not produce 19*l.* per cent. or why the shares should not be at a premium of from 2 to 300*l.* Mr. Gisborne concluded by reading several resolutions in favour of the measure, which were all carried unanimously; upon which a subscription was entered into, and 13,500*l.* subscribed in the room.

CORNWALL.

Meetings have been called by the opposers of Catholic Emancipation in different districts of this county. The principal part of the nobility, and gentry, the "better informed," are either friendly to the measure, or are content to leave the question to the Legislature. At Truro, a borough of Lord Falmouth's, that nobleman took the lead at a meeting got up for the occasion, where his lordship once more exhibited that profundity of intellect and luminous talent for illustration, with which he has favoured the world (rarely it is true) on other occasions. At Helston, Bodmin, Callington, Launceston and Penzance, meetings have been "got up" in the same manner. At some, discussion was permitted, and at others not. The principal movers have been the lower orders of the clergy and attorneys. At Liskeard, a meeting has been called for the foregoing purpose, but really, it is said, with electioneering views. Some of the petitions got signatures slowly, and all met opposition from individuals casually present at the meetings where they were proposed.

DEVONSHIRE.

The first annual meeting of the "Tiverton Institution for the promotion of Useful Knowledge," was lately held at the Guildhall, Tiverton, S. Walker, Esq. Mayor, in the chair. The report of the Committee was read by Mr. Fisher, which detailed the operations of the Institution for the last year. Mr. G. Boyce moved, that the report be adopted, which was seconded by Mr. Kent, in a neat speech, and, on the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Bailey, was ordered to be printed. Mr. Plunbe then moved a resolution explanatory of the nature and objects of the Institution, and enforced its advantages in a masterly address, which was seconded by Mr. Parkhouse, in a very neat speech. Mr. Coles, after eulogising the conduct of the Committee for the past year, moved the appointment of the Treasurer and Secretaries, as also the Committee for the year ensuing, in which he was seconded by Mr. Wood, who announced a donation from Mr. Heathcote. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Mayor, for his kindness in granting the use of the Guildhall, also for his able and attentive conduct in the chair.

DORSETSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Yeovil, it was unanimously resolved "that an Act of Parliament should be applied for, for the purpose of rendering the police of the town more effectual for the preservation of the public peace, and good order in society; and that such act should also embrace the power of lighting, watching, and paving the town, with other necessary improvements." The population of Yeovil has of late years much increased; it now exceeds 6000.

ESSEX.

Colchester Philosophical Society. — At the Monthly meeting of the Society lately held, a lecture was delivered by R. D. Mackintosh, Esq. M.D. on the subject of Medical Empiricism. After having recapitulated the substance of a for

mer lecture on the same subject, Dr. Mackintosh stated that his object would be to give some account of the Metallic Tractors and Animal Magnetism. It was most clearly shown that the cures which had been effected by the above celebrated remedies—for that cures had been effected by them none could deny—were attributable not to any connexion subsisting between the means employed and the effects produced—for connexion between them there was none—but rather, and indeed entirely, to the influence of the imagination of the patients upon the disease with which they are afflicted.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At a late annual meeting of the Philosophical and Literary Society annexed to the Bristol Institution, an alteration has been effected in the rules of the Society, by which nominees, as well as members of the Institution, will in future be admitted members of the Society, but the former are not to take any part in the management of its affairs. The Very Rev. the Dean of Bristol was unanimously re-elected Director of the Society, as were the Rev. W. D. Conybeare and Dr. Prichard Pro-Directors.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Buckingham has been lecturing at Liverpool against the disgraceful monopoly of the East India Company, and has been uncommonly well received. He intends proceeding through the principal commercial towns for the same purpose, in hopes thus to awaken a proper spirit in the country by the time the charter of this shopkeeping legislature expires. The evils of its monopoly on England are plain enough, and at Liverpool Mr. Buckingham's lectures were received with the warmest approbation. On the conclusion of his lecture, the Mayor came forward and said, "I cannot permit this meeting to separate without attempting to express the deep sense I entertain of the obligations under which Mr. Buckingham has laid this community, in the great cause to which he has directed our attention. I therefore move,—that the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. Buckingham, for his exertions in exposing the injurious effects consequent on a continuance of the monopoly of the East India Company; and that this meeting cannot permit Mr. Buckingham to leave Liverpool without expressing their best wishes for his success in the towns which he is about to visit." This resolution was seconded by James Cropper, Esq. in a very eloquent and feeling speech, and was carried by acclamation. Messrs. Gladstone, Benson, Earl, Rathbone, Roscoe, Barclay, Grant, Alston, Hope, and the principal merchants, were present.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A survey and levels have been lately taken with a view of ascertaining the practicability and probable expense of a canal to unite the rivers Nene and Welland. The survey has proceeded from Sutton toll-bar, near Wansford, to the upper level at Stamford. The greatest rise is near to Southorpe, it being nearly fifty-one feet; and thence to Stamford, by Barnack, is a fall of nearly thirty feet; the whole distance is a little more than seven miles. The expense of merely cutting the canal would be £200*l*. It would require five locks from the Nene to mount the summit level near to Southorpe; and the cutting for about one mile in

length, near to that place, would require to be twenty feet deep, to take in the water from the tail of Southorpe mill to feed the canal; and thence to Stamford two more locks would be required. The cost of the whole seven locks would be 8400*l*; the number of bridges which, it is supposed, would be required for the different roads, and into lands which would have to be cut through, would cost 1500*l*; the purchase of land for the canal and haling-ways, about 2000*l*; and unforeseen expenses are set in the estimate at 1500*l*. This makes a total of 10,600*l*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Horticultural Society.—The first quarterly meeting of this Society, for the present year, was lately held in the Town-hall, Cardiff, agreeably to one of the rules of the institution, and was most numerous and respectfully attended; the Hon. W. B. Grey, President, in the chair. A great increase in the number of subscribers was announced, amongst whose names were those of the Right Hon. Lord Dynevor, and other distinguished individuals. Notwithstanding there was no regular show or adjudication of prizes contemplated, the table in the Grand Jury-room was covered with voluntary contributions, to the high interest of the day, on the part of several of the members of the Society, whose liberality, zeal, and capacity for sustaining the credit of the Society, in all its anticipated usefulness, were most gratifying and conspicuous.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Paxton delivered to the members of the Oxford Mechanics' Institution, a most interesting lecture on the structure and functions of the human body. Mr. Paxton, with great perspicuity, aided by some beautiful models and preparations, which he exhibited, explained the principles on which the frame-work of this surprising machine is arranged, and the uses of the various muscles, tendons, and ligaments. He dwelt at some length on the simple but effective means provided by nature to secure it from derangement, and to counteract such laws of matter as would prove injurious to its stability. After impressing on the minds of his audience the design and profound wisdom displayed in the formation of every part, and its connexion with the whole, he proceeded to explain the vascular system, by means of which those hydraulic operations are performed which keep the machine in constant action, "nature's perpetual motion" commencing from the heart, the prime propelling power, the arteries (or, as the mechanic would call them, pipes), branching therefrom to convey the animating fluid to all parts of the body, depositing its invigorating and nutritive properties adapted for their respective sustenance; its return through another series of pipes and valves; and last of all, the chemical process it undergoes in the lungs, to prepare it for re-ventilation. Mr. Paxton concluded with a general survey of the nervous system, the absorbents, and lastly, the skin, or exterior coating.

SURREY.

The remains of the ancient Archbishopal Palace at Croydon have been put up at the Mart and sold. This extensive palace once covered thirteen acres of land. The principal remains are the ancient hall, with its curiously-constructed roof, the chapel, the Judges' chambers, and the old head of water.

There are now a number of modern buildings on the site, which is bounded by the river Wandle. The whole was bought in at 6700*l*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting of proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal was lately held at Birmingham, and was of a very satisfactory nature. It was reported that an adequate and permanent supply of water had been obtained; but that, considering the unusually favourable character of the last summer, and anticipating a farther increase of trade, negotiations are in progress for a still greater provision. The tonnage has increased 3000*l*. during the past year, the total amount being nearly 279,000*l*.; and during the last half-year the increase had been 1727*l*. with a prospect of gradual augmentation. A dividend was recommended and declared payable on 2d of February, of 2*l*. 10*s*. per share. The Committee have lately reduced the interest on the debt from five to four and a half per cent. A letter from Mr. T. Eyre Lee was laid before the meeting, with a prospectus of a projected line, to be called the London and Birmingham Junction Canal, and stating that a saving of fourteen hours would occur in the passage of goods between Birmingham and Braunston, five miles of which would be along the Worcester Canal. This communication was referred by the assembly to their new committee, to watch the Parliamentary proceedings, and to support or oppose it as they may see fit.

WILTSHIRE.

A beautiful monument has been erected in Salisbury Cathedral, to the memory of the Right Rev. Dr. John Fisher, late Lord Bishop of the diocese. The inscription is as follows.—

"In memory of the Right Rev. John Fisher, D. D. late Lord Bishop of this diocese, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, who departed this life on the 8th of May, 1825, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Possessing the confidence of his Majesty King George the Third, he was appointed Preceptor to his Royal Highness Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, and subsequently, by his Majesty's own choice, he was selected to fill the important and distinguished office of superintending the education of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the heiress presumptive to the Throne. By the sole appointment of King George the Third, he was made first a Canon of Windsor, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and finally the Bishop of this diocese. Distinguished by urbanity of manners, and a peculiar simplicity of disposition, by his exemplary and truly Christian conduct in all the relations of life, and especially by his able and assiduous discharge of the duties of his high office, he lived in the continual exercise of universal charity and benevolence, endeavouring, on all occasions, to promote the present and the future happiness of mankind."

WALES.

The following petition was lately forwarded by the inhabitants of Merionethshire to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Common Law in England and Wales:—"We the undersigned inhabitants of the county of Merioneth, beg to solicit your investigation of the present mode of administering justice in Wales, more particularly as regards the expediency of assimilating the Welsh Judicature to that of England. The facilities that

must be at your control, and the information that has been forwarded to you from other parts of the Principality, render unnecessary our going at length into the subject. But we are anxious that, amidst other matters of consequence, your attention should be given to this subject, which is of paramount importance to the community in Wales, so as to ensure them the benefit and instructions of the leading gentlemen of the law." Here follows a long list of signatures, among which are those of several clergymen and respectable solicitors.

We are much pleased to greet the appearance of a "*Cambrian Quarterly Magazine and Celtic Repository*," containing various articles of great local interest. It cannot but receive extensive support in the Principality.

SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow Theatre was completely destroyed by fire last month, and now lies a heap of ruins. Great part was insured.

The absurd and ridiculous prejudices against dissection in this country, which have been too industriously cherished even by the administrators of the laws, and the concealment necessary in procuring subjects for medical study, has afforded a terrible example of crime by the facility of committing. Persons have been murdered at Edinburgh for the sake of selling their bodies for dissection; and what is singular, not by "resurrection-men," as they are denominated, but by irregular traders in subjects. A man named Burke, and his wife, were tried, and the former found guilty of this horrible offence. On the trial, the examination of the King's evidence, as he is termed, showed him in a still blacker dye than the criminal, and it appeared that the victims of these villains have been numerous. Now, when the mischief is done, that which reason and common sense in vain called for before, will be effected. Means will be taken to gain a supply of subjects legally, and to remove the odium which acts of the Legislature have attached to anatomical examinations.

IRELAND.

The inhabitants of Dublin have been holding meetings in their parishes, to petition the King against the recall of the Lord Lieutenant, and also for unconditional concession of the Catholic claims. The irritation of the public mind in Ireland, already excited by the removal of a popular Viceroy, has been increased by a disgraceful affair at the Longford sessions, strongly illustrative of the evils of a country, the very justice of which is in the hands of a factions minimum of the population. A bill having been preferred to the Grand Jury against an assemblage of Orangemen (for some riotous proceedings, which had excited the greatest alarm among the peasantry), on evidence which the lawyers for the Crown considered conclusive, it was thrown out by the Grand Jury; and though the Magistrates, struck with the impropriety of the decision, sent it back to be reconsidered, it was again thrown out. Of course, all the bad feeling caused which is the result of a supposed denial of justice to the mass of the people, who desire and have a right to be protected by the laws.

Ireland is taxed five millions for eight millions of people—twelve shillings a year each person; while England is taxed fifty millions for twelve millions of people, or four pounds a-year each person.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from December 1, to December 31, 1828.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W. *

1828.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Dec. 1	45	35	29,72	30,16	Dec. 17	45	50	29,72	29,76
2	28	39	30,34	Stat.	19	47	52	29,44	29,52
3	35	55	30,11	30,00	19	30	52	29,61	29,86
4	39	55	30,10	30,16	20	43	53	29,36	29,96
5	52	43	30,11	29,91	21	49	55	29,09	Stat.
6	32	52	29,91	29,72	22	48	53	30,03	29,96
7	44	52	29,55	29,66	23	45	52	29,88	29,72
8	45	39	29,41	29,22	24	44	53	29,61	29,44
9	32	43	29,56	29,88	25	46	36	29,33	29,50
10	33	58	29,99	30,01	26	25	40	29,54	Stat.
11	50	41	29,86	30,22	27	29	41	29,58	29,74
12	30	54	30,26	Stat.	28	34	43	29,80	29,94
13	38	53	30,26	30,31	29	37	41	30,22	30,30
14	46	51	30,33	30,32	30	31	45	30,32	30,27
15	35	50	30,22	30,11	31	30	45	30,00	29,91
16	37	52	30,03	29,94					

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Hardly had our last Report been sent to the press, when an event occurred in the City which has since excited universal sensation throughout the country, and has furnished matter for conversation among the commercial circles during the whole of the last month. Whatever notoriety the circumstances attending the elopement of the banker Rowland Stephenson may have by this time acquired, there is one essential point relative to which the public has not yet obtained very accurate information, and to which we think it necessary more particularly to advert in alluding to this extraordinary case. The amount of the sums supposed to have been embezzled, abstracted, or misused by the fugitive banker, has been most extravagantly exaggerated by report, and has, in fact, never been properly stated in any quarter. To ascertain it, indeed, was a matter which required more than a day's investigation; by this time it has been estimated to its fullest extent, and it does not exceed 70,000*l*. The greatest portion of this amount consisted in Exchequer Bills, deposited at the bank of Remington & Co. by different parties; and it was the impossibility of replacing these deposits in time to prevent the discovery of their absence, which drove Stephenson to the desperate resolution of abandoning every thing, and taking to flight. A great deal has been said relative to the employment of the missing deposits by Stephenson. We think we can satisfy the public curiosity also on that part of the subject. The proprietor of the Colosseum has admitted the fact of some advances having been made to his undertaking by the house of Remington, through his friend Stephenson; why he should feel any reluctance to admit that the whole amount of those advances embraces a good portion of the sum which Stephenson is now charged with having appropriated, we do not exactly guess; but that is by this time well understood to be the case, and the sequel will, perhaps, soon place it beyond all doubt. No one thinks, however, of imputing to the proprietor of the Colosseum any participation in the dishonesty of Stephenson; so far from it, we have no doubt that

had Mr. Horner suspected the source from which he was supplied with funds by his friend, much of the mischief which has ensued might have been checked and repaired in time.

We have devoted a space to a few observations respecting an occurrence which does not, perhaps, legitimately belong to the class of events which it is our duty here to record, because we have, since the day of its becoming known, heard enough of it to believe that the subject has by no means ceased to attract public attention, and because we have not seen yet the facts to which we have alluded stated in any of the public prints, with the precision which our knowledge of them has enabled us to speak of them. We may add, that no chance any longer exists of the fugitive banker being ever seen again in this country.

The indigo sale commenced about the middle of the month at the East India House, and is not yet completed. Few of the best qualities have been yet exhibited; and of those that have been offered, scarcely any quantity has been withdrawn. Prices have gone on improving from 3*d*. to 6*d*. per pound; and although the demand for foreign exportation has not been so great as was anticipated, large quantities were taken upon speculation. This we must attribute to the unfavourable accounts which have reached this country from India relative to the ensuing crop of indigo, which is likely to fall short of preceding ones. Some say it will amount to 90,000 maunds, and others that it will scarcely reach 70,000 maunds. As these accounts are founded on the most approximate calculations made in India, we will take the average of 80,000 maunds, which, at four maunds per chest, are equal to 20,000 chests, two-thirds of which may be expected to come on the London market. The apprehended deficiency in the next crop, and the progressive increase in the consumption of the article which has of late years taken place in Europe, have considerably awakened the attention of speculators during the last month. In 1825, the consumption of indigo in this country has amounted to 2,666,938*lb*.; in 1826, to 1,766,470; in 1827, to 2,143,773; and, in 1828, to 2,910,053.

Within the last twenty years, the smallest crop of indigo, which was that of 1809, has amounted to 43,012 maunds; and the largest, that of 1827, has yielded 149,000 maunds. The average crop during that period may be ~~set~~ at 100,000; so that this year's deficiency would not have appeared a very important one, had not the increase of consumption been particularly perceptible during the last twelve months. Within that space, the consumption of Europe, Turkey alone excepted, has amounted to 4,761,050 lbs.

On the 8th of last month, the East India Company published their declaration of teas for the next sale, which is to take place on the 20th of May. The whole quantity to be sold is 8,000,000 lbs., which is precisely the same as the last sale. In the amount of the respective qualities the difference is not of sufficient importance to require speculation here. Declarations have also been made for sale, by the same Company, of 400 tons of saltpetre on the 10th of February; 6234 bags of sugar on the 28th; 2301 bags of rice, and 700 bags of coffee on the same day.

In the sugar market more business has been transacted during the past month, than in the preceding one, for the home consumption. Hardly any parcels were taken up for exportations, and the quantity shipped off in January, had been chiefly bought during the preceding months.

In coffee, some public sales have been brought forward; but they have proved inconsiderable. By private contract, the purchases have not been of much greater consequence; prices, however, are generally well maintained.

The cotton market latterly assumed an improved appearance, in consequence of a demand having occurred at Liverpool; but the sales reported have not been considerable; and since the demand at Liverpool only 2400 bags of Suat, at from 3d. to 4d. were taken up. As the consumption of this wool has increased of late years in this country, it may not be inexpedient to give here the amount consumed in each of the last four years. In 1825, it consisted of 615,910 bags; in 1826, 620,574 bags; in 1827, 662,900 bags; and, in 1828, 732,700 bags.

By the operation of the curious laws existing in France, relative to the trade of corn, the exportation is now prohibited in all the districts, except two, and even these will close in the course of the present month. Till about the 20th ult. the importation of foreign wheat to this country continued to be as considerable as its wants called for, and the state of its own crops rendered absolutely necessary. The supplies chiefly came from the North. But the severe frosts have necessarily put a stop to them from that quarter for the present; and much unnecessary apprehension has begun to be manifested owing to that circumstance. The public, however, ought to bear in mind that the most active preparations have been some time making in all the southern corn countries of Europe to supply this country with wheat, and cargoes in abundance are already on their way to English ports from Spain, Leghorn, Naples, and Sicily. Even Africa has been applied to, and the Pasha of Egypt finds it much more to his account to send the superabundant produce of that soil to England, than risk its falling into the hands of the Russians blockading the Dardanelles, by obeying the pressing demands of the Sultan for the supply of the Turkish capital. Algiers and Morocco have also been applied to, and, in short, there seems to be no risk whatever of an approaching scarcity.

The average price of wheat, on the 23d of January, was 74s. 10d; consequently the duty on foreign wheat continues to be 1s., as, no doubt, it will do for the next six months. In other articles of grain, the markets are well supplied, and prices of course keep pace with that of wheat, though business in them has not been particularly brisk of late.

There continues to be a very extensive demand for fruit of the common description; still the grocers refrain from buying more than sufficient for the supply of their immediate wants, even at the present low prices, as, from the evident determination of the importers to effect sales, they have hitherto, this season, been able to purchase cheaper almost daily; consequently what they purchased one day upon reasonable terms, they lost money by the next, therefore they are intimidated and fearful of laying in any stock.

The silk, tobacco, and spirit markets have either been dull, or in an uninteresting condition, during the month.

Complaints have continued to arrive from Manchester, since our last, of the state of things in that manufacturing district of the kingdom. It appears, that since the commencement of the new year, very little has been done. There is, however, no want of excitement to future industry; manufacturers are busy in making arrangements for the spring trade, and seem to anticipate a demand for their goods. Buyers were already arriving on the market; but it does not appear that the demand for exportation will be very great. The orders for the United States of America are by no means equal to what they have hitherto been, and most of the South American ports are either glutted with Manchester goods, or otherwise offer no encouragement for adventures in them. The great fall in the exchange on this country, both in Brazil and Buenos Ayres, is one of the causes which will diminish this year's exports. There is a prospect of much diminution in the drapery line this year, as many houses in that business have complained of a scarcity of money, arising from a withdrawal of local currency, and it is feared that the want of this accommodation may have a serious effect upon the spring trade.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire, Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, there has been much inactivity and complaint during the last month, and the claims upon the parochial funds were unusually heavy. But the depression was considered temporary, and it was confidently hoped that the usual revival in the several branches of the staple manufactures for the approaching spring, would remove all cause of complaint, at least for a time.

In the Money Market, the leading occurrence of the past month was a question concerning the validity of transfer of certain Exchequer Bills, originally deposited in the bank of Remington & Co. and illegally put into circulation by Stephenson. As the question has been amply discussed and dwelt upon by the daily papers, we shall merely state, as a matter of record, that the *bona fide* holders of those bills remain the legal proprietors of them; their right to them resting upon the fact of the bills being made payable to the bearer. Much uncertainty, however, having prevailed for several days in the City on the subject, it became a difficult matter to negotiate bills of that description at all, and their premium consequently underwent much diminution; latterly, it has improved, and after reaching 75s. receded to 70s. at which quotation we left it.

In the Consol Market, prices remained almost stationary at 87-three-quarters for the account, during a great part of the month. The investments in that stock have not been of any importance, and all spirit of speculation seemed to be at a stand. It came out, however, on the 21st, the day of settlement, that some jobbers had speculated for a fall, and had consequently sold more stock for the account day than they could deliver. It was with great difficulty they found sufficient stock for that purpose, and not without paying it at the same price for money as the quotation for the February account. No defaulters were declared at the Stock Exchange on the day of settlement, and in other respects every thing went off smoothly. The January account having been settled at 87-three-quarters on the 21st, Consols for money and for the February account opened both at 86-one-eighth, and closed at 86-three-quarters sellers. We left them at 86-one-half sellers, with no immediate prospect of material fluctuation. The other English stocks have likewise remained stationary throughout the month, and hardly any investments in them have been reported. In the Foreign Mar-

ket, the most material fluctuations took place in Brazil Bonds, on the 7th, in consequence of advices from Rio Janeiro, stating that the exchange on England had fallen, contrary to all anticipations, to 29, and that the Government was buying up all bills on this country to remit to Europe. Although the latter part of this intelligence ought to have increased the confidence in the Brazilian Government's means, so liable seems this stock to depression, that the first impression given by the news was an unfavourable one, and the Bonds, which, on the preceding day were quoted at 64-one-half, suddenly dropped to 62-one-half. Subsequently, they improved; but they have not yet quite reached their former quotation. Portuguese Bonds rose, in the early part of the month, to 56-one-quarter, owing to some vague rumours respecting Don Miguel; but they have since receded, and are now at 53. Russian Bonds keep up at 90-three-eighths, Danish at 63-three-eighths, Spanish keep down at 9-three-quarters, and Mexicans at 33. In other Foreign Securities, nothing worth mentioning has occurred.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM DECEMBER 23, 1822, TO JANUARY 16, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

December 23. R. HEALE, Mincing-lane, London, wholesale grocer. J. COTTELL, Pangbourne, Berks, innkeeper. T. COUCHER, Worcester, victualler. R. PHILIP, Hillingdon, Middlesex, chair maker. T. FEIGUSON, Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. RAWLINSON, King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, grocer. C. KING the younger, Halesworth, Suffolk, carpenter. G. WEBB and J. STEWART, Threadneedle street, London, merchants. G. WAINE, Clifton, Gloucestershire, hotel keeper. T. SMITH and T. HALL, Wood-street, Cheshire, warehousemen. H. P. GIBBORNE, Manchester, merchant. J. WOOD, Shoreditch, Middlesex, and Chatham, Kent, linen draper. D. MELLOR, Lane Top, in Linthwaite, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier. T. BROOKIE, Brudley, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, farmer. M. MORRAH, Worthing, Sussex, lodging-house keeper and apothecary. M. BROOKER, late of Sheepridge, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturer. G. HAMMOND, Eps, Suffolk, victualler. J. FOX and T. R. TRAPPS, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, drapers.

December 26. H. MEYER, Red Lion-square, artist. W. WILKIN, Canterbury, wine merchant. T. W. H. CAULY, No. 89, Pall Mall, auctioneer. J. CARINGTON, Ludgate hill, London, linen-draper. L. HYDE, Harsley, Gloucestershire, cloth worker. J. HASTAN, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, tripe dresser. R. N. ORTON, Ashted, nigh Birmingham, scrivener. J. HAMMERTON, Wheeler Wire Mills, near Holywell, Flintshire, wire maker. J. WOOD, Manchester, wholesale hardware dealer. G. W. WATSON, Charles-street, Westminster, milliner. J. THOMAS, Burslem, Staffordshire, grocer. W. LECKIE, Abchurch-lane, Old Broad-street, insurance broker. L. GORDON, Westmoreland-place, City-road, Middlesex, and Southland Mills, Lewisham, Kent, Naples Lustré manufacturer. W. MORLEY, Manchester, factor.

December 28. J. YOUNG, Threadneedle-street, London, and North-lane, Canterbury, builder. T. GLOVER, Wood-street, Cheshire, London, woollen factor. J. 1001 ELLI, Histon Norris, Lancashire, iron founder. R. VOXALL, Stockport, Cheshire, victualler. W. DUFFY, Spital square, silk manufacturer. J. WAITS, Brighton, Sussex, builder. J. REE, Aston, Herefordshire, dealer. W. SWINDEL, Workington, Nottinghamshire, grocer. E. RUPPENITHAL, No. 43, Pall Mall, Middlesex, wine merchant.

January 2. W. REMINGTON, R. STEPHENSON, D. R. REMINGTON, and J. P. TOLUIN, Lombard street, London, booksellers. J. H. BEAUMON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Staffordshire, common brewer. T. DUDGSON and T. HARLEY, Cheshire, London, warehousemen. R. HJOMAS, late of the White Bear, Piccadilly, coach proprietor. W. COOPER, Nottingham, wine merchant.

January 6. E. H. FOSTER, No. 32, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, wine merchant. J. BUTCHER the younger, of the Coal Exchange, Tower Thames street, London, coal factor. F. FERNLEY, Thrusington, Leicestershire, coach maker. J. WHITESIDE, Whitehaven, Cumberland, merchant. The Hon. Katherine MONSON, Cheltenham, builder. W. G. ROWLEY, Leeds, Yorkshire, butter. W. EDWARDS, Dorchester, bookbinder. G. WHITE, Worthing, Sussex, whitewasher. S. COSTERTON, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, beer brewer.

January 9. J. CARDINAL, Leicester, carrier. J. LEE, Leeds, Yorkshire, tea dealer. S. OSLER, Histon, Cornwall, grocer and tea dealer. J. NEWTON, Dissington, Cumberland, joiner. W. SANDS, Leeds, Yorkshire, tailor and draper. D. LOGAN, Broughclinton, builder. F. GOSS, Newby, Abbot, Drighlington, mercer and draper. W. WHITTING, Manchester, oil of vitriol manufacturer, and manufacturing chemist. T. SHIERS, Paddock, Yorkshire, woolstapler. T. BREWIN, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, mercer. J. MAIRNALL, Vere-street, Oxford-street, linen draper. G. POUND, No. 6, Bradwell place, New North-road, Middlesex, builder. T. WYATT, Hunter-street, Kent-road, Surrey, floor factor. W. MIDDLECOAT, Walworth, Surrey, coal merchant. W. SWONNELL and J. HARLEY, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, London, dealer in drugs, &c. W. HOLROYD, of the Old Bailey, London, eating house keeper.

January 13. J. C. FORSYTH, Milk-street, London, silk and velvet manufacturer. A. WADSWORTH, Staveley-row, Nottingham, Surrey, cheesemonger. R. WILLIAMS, No. 90, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, rope and cord maker. H. HILTING, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger. E. THOMAS and W. THOMAS, Park-lane, Middlesex, horse dealers. W. KEER, Southend, Essex, linen draper. J. G. POHLMAN, Craven-place, Kentish Town, Middlesex, book-seller. W. WARBURTON, Harmond-street, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, jeweller. R. WRIGHT, Thebold's-road, and Harpur street, Middlesex, builder. F. B. ROSE, High-street, Southwark, dealer. W. DUNCOMBE, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, builder. M. JONES, Brimsdown, Herefordshire, ironmonger. J. DREW, Cheltenham, builder. J. PEARSON, Manchester, flour dealer. C. ROLLING, Moorgreen, Greasley, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer. J. HARTLEY, Liverpool, victualler. T. CHADWICK, Crab Eye, within Hesp, Llanelli, Lancashire, cotton spinner. R. MASON, Norwich, earthenwareman. J. FIRTH, Hirkwoodwike, Yorkshire, merchant.

January 16. G. BECKWITH, Batt-street, Commercial-road, coach maker. S. COOPER, Duddingstone, Newington, builder. T. DON, Holland street, Surrey, engineer. B. GREGORY, Mansfield, druggist. J. GREEN, Little Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, cow keeper. R. HODGSON, Mansion-house-place, High-street, Camberwell, upholsterer. J. B. LAWRENCE, Great St. Helen's, scrivener. J. J. LAYTON, Kentish Town, stock broker. R. SEILLER, Landisnew, Guildford-street, stonemason. W. STRATFORD, Tottenham court-road, cutler. J. HIGGEN, Jun. Lancaster, scrivener. L. LAMBERT, North Shields, grocer. W. NICHOLSON, Manchester, broker. S. PARKER, Dublin, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. TODD, Glasgow, merchant. J. B. FRASER, Edinburgh, writer and broker. W. SCOTT, jun. Edinburgh, wholesale fruit merchant. MADAM and M'INLAH, Glasgow, merchants. W. R. LID and SON, Glasgow, booksellers and stationers. A. SHAND, Jun. Aberdeen, wine and general merchant. J. L. MACKINTOSH, Edinburgh, wine and spirit dealer. H. CAMERON and CO. Glasgow, thread manufacturers.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, Feb. 5.—Their Lordships met this day, when the Session of Parliament was opened by Commission. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the Royal Commissioners having taken their seats, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the attendance of the House of Commons below the Bar. In a few minutes the Speaker appeared, accompanied by a very considerable number of Members, when the Lord Chancellor delivered the following most gracious speech :—

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,—His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.—Under the mediation of his Majesty, the preliminaries of a treaty of peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.—His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain, for the final settlement of the claims of British and Spanish subjects, preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th of March, 1823.—His Majesty has directed a copy of this Convention to be laid before you; and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions.—His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.—Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Monarchy, his Majesty has entered into negotiations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquillity and welfare of Portugal.—His Majesty commands us to assure you that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with his Allies, the pacification of Greece. The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces. This important object has been accomplished, by the successful exertions of the naval forces of his Majesty and of his Allies, which led to a Convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally, by the skilful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French army, acting by the commands of his Most Christian Majesty, on the behalf of the Alliance. The troops of his most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France. It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you, that, during the whole of these operations, the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the Three Powers by sea and land. His Majesty deprecates the conti-

nance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles. From the operation of this blockade, those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea. Although it has become indispensable for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his belligerent rights, the best understanding prevails between the Three Powers, in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the Estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you. His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard to the exigencies of the Public Service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the State.—His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continual improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,—The state of Ireland has been the object of his Majesty's continued solicitude. His Majesty laments that in that part of the United Kingdom an Association should still exist which is dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution; which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst his Majesty's subjects; and which must, if permitted to continue, obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland. His Majesty confidently relies on his wisdom and on the support of his Parliament; and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority. His Majesty recommends that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberation consideration the whole condition of Ireland, and that you should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our Establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge. These

are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate. His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations."

The Marquis of Salisbury moved an Address to his Majesty, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech. The Earl of Wicklow seconded the Address. The Duke of Newcastle was anxious to know whether Ministers meant to proceed by Bill or by Committee. The Duke of Wellington said it was the intention of his Majesty's Government, in pursuance of the object recommended to the attention of Parliament in his Majesty's Speech, to prepare a measure for the adjustment of the Roman Catholic Question, not by means of a Committee. Lord Winchelsea was surprised to hear that Ministers intended to bring in such a measure. He considered that both the honour and the consistency of the new advocates of Emancipation were deeply compromised. Lord Eldon declared his conviction that the object now before the House was the most important that had ever engaged the attention of Parliament since the period when the Constitution was settled. He had been in such situations that he must have been a traitor to his King, his country, and his God, if he had not considered and reconsidered this mighty question; if they once permitted Roman Catholics to enter the Legislature or the Great Executive Offices, the sun of this country was set for ever. He saw the laugh upon the countenances of Noble Lords, and he knew that upon a former occasion his intolerant notions had been sneered at. One Noble Lord, who had discussed the question then before the House with great ability, had last Session expressed his hope that the word "toleration" would be no more heard in this country, and had said that religion had nothing to do with politics. If this were so, he must say, although he spoke treason—and if it could render any service to his King he was welcome to his life—but he must say, that if this opinion of the Noble Lord were correct, the King had no right to his Throne. Unless he had thought this a question of the utmost importance to the people of this country, he would not have interfered in it, for his opinions last year had not been much regarded. He should consider it a dereliction of his duty to his King, his country, and his fellow-Protestants, did he not to

his utmost oppose the entrance of any Catholic into that House. Earl Bathurst thought the mode intended by Ministers to be the only adviseable one. Lord Farnham expressed himself strongly opposed to Emancipation in every shape. Lord Anglesea said, he had intended to take that opportunity of entering into a vindication of his conduct in Ireland; but, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances in which he felt himself placed, he would for the present abstain. He concurred in opinion that the Catholic Association should be put down; but he thought that the most effectual measure for that purpose was an Emancipation Bill. Lord Goderich supported the Address. The Duke of Newcastle regretted deeply the change of sentiments in the Duke of Wellington, and that he had ceased to be the defender of his country. Lord Redesdale thought the reasoning used in favour of Dissenters was not at all applicable to Catholics, inasmuch as the Dissenters were split into a number of parties, while the Catholics were united, and subject to foreign influence. The Duke of Wellington deprecated the attempt, at the present moment, to call forth any explanation of what Ministers intended. He denied that he had changed his mind on this subject, or that he had not been always most anxious for a settlement of the question. Lord Lansdowne thought the subject of Portugal called for some explanation, which, at the proper time, he hoped would not be denied. Lord Aberdeen was prepared, in respect to Portugal, to give every explanation that their Lordships might require. The Address was agreed to.—On the 9th and 10th, the answer of the King to the Address of the House was brought up by Lord Shaftesbury. Numerous petitions for and against Emancipation were presented by different Peers. A great deal of discussion took place on their presentation, by the advocates on both sides of the question. The Duke of Wellington denied that he had taken the country by surprise, in answer to an accusation implying it. Neither had he departed from his former opinions; for he had often expressed his wish for the settlement of this question, and had so often declared that he would never consent to broach that question in Parliament, unless some distinct and definite measure could be introduced by a united Cabinet. Since 1810, the Cabinet had been always divided upon this question, and the introduction of any measure was therefore impossible. It was necessary, before any measure could be proposed, to obtain the consent of an

Exalted Individual, who had the highest interest in the question, and was actuated by the most jealous and conscientious regard to the Constitution. Would any one have had him breathe a syllable of what he wished or intended to do until he had obtained that consent? Noble Lords would have to inquire when he obtained that consent, and he might inform them that it was so near the Session of Parliament that it would have been useless to communicate any information to the country before the Session began. Lord Lansdowne supported the course taken by Ministers.—On the 12th, the presenting of petitions against Catholic Emancipation gave rise to a question from the Earl of Falmouth to the Duke of Wellington, namely, what grounds the Noble Duke had for asserting, as he had done on a previous evening, that the majority of the people of this country were favourable to the claims of the Roman Catholics? The Duke of Wellington, in reply, said, he conceived the course pursued by the Noble Earl was quite contrary to the rules of the House; but he had no hesitation in expressing his conviction that a great portion of the people desired that the question should be settled. A petition of Lord Castlemaine against the return of Lord Dunally as a Representative Peer of Ireland, was referred to a Committee of Privileges.—On the 14th, the Earl of Winchelsea presented the Penenden Heath petition, and a counter one was presented by Lord Camden. Earl Grey spoke in support of the measure, with a talent and eloquence worthy his best days, commending the policy of Ministers.—On the 16th, farther discussions arose on the presentation of petitions, and Lord Colchester declared himself the enemy of the measure, which the Duke of Wellington and Lord Holland supported. The 17th and 18th, were occupied with the presentation of petitions.—On the 19th, as before, discussions were resumed on both sides on the presentation of petitions, when the Duke of Sussex made a most eloquent appeal to the House in favour of the measure, on presenting a petition from Bristol in its favour. The Duke of Cumberland opposed Emancipation, on the strange ground that it involved the question whether we were to have a Protestant or Catholic Government. He was refuted by Lord Grey, to whom Lord Eldon made a rejoinder, which was answered by Lord Plunkett. Lord Lyndhurst also spoke in favour of the measure, as did the Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Holland. The Irish Associations' Bill was read a second time.—On the 20th, Catholic and anti-Catholic petitions were

again presented, but no question came before the House.

House of Commons, Feb. 5.—Viscount Clive moved the Address to his Majesty for the Speech. Viscount Corry seconded the Address. Sir Joseph Yorke was gratified in the highest degree at the whole of the Speech. Mr. H. Bankes was especially anxious to learn what the plan of procedure that Government intended to adopt might be. Sir R. H. Inglis was decidedly opposed to Emancipation. He thought the Catholic Association had intimidated the Duke of Wellington. Lord Milton did not think that the previous history of the Noble Duke bespoke a man to be so lightly intimidated. Mr. Brownlow was gratified by the prospect of a settlement of the Catholic claims; but he thought the project of putting down the Catholic Association indicated that the whole leaven of the old party was not yet purged out. Mr. Peel grounded his defence of the measure on the broad principle of its necessity. It had not been hastily resolved on—the measure had been contemplated for months. As a mere private individual, his feelings were unchanged; but he did not conceive he stood excused on that account from giving to his Sovereign what he considered the best advice for the welfare of the country at large. No previous stipulations could excuse any one from giving such advice when required by the exigencies of the State. The danger of emancipation he admitted, but it was future and contingent; the danger of refusing it was present and certain. Mr. Bankes had asked what particular measure was contemplated by the Government. The first measure contemplated by Government was to suppress an Association, the evils of which were so remarkable and notorious. He was asked if his Majesty's Ministers had any given plan to propose, or if it were to be thrown loosely on the House, and that every member might propose his own particular views? To this he would answer, that his Majesty's Ministers had a plan to submit—that the subject would not be thrown loosely on the House, but that they proposed to go into a Committee—substantially and fully to submit the opinions of Government upon the present state of the Catholics. He was asked, what was the general character of the intended measure? and to this he could now only reply, that it would be impossible at present to enter into the details, and therefore honourable members must wait until the proper opportunity offered for giving every necessary explanation. It was the wish of Government to settle this question

permanently, and that on a fair, liberal, and satisfactory basis. In the discussions which had taken place in the Cabinet, there were several perplexing circumstances, which, in the opinion of his noble friend (the Duke of Wellington), would have created embarrassment if he (Mr. Peel) had retired; he therefore determined to create no obstacle out of considerations personal to himself; and it being proved to the conviction of his mind, that the difficulty of adjusting the question would be increased by the pressing of his retirement, he said at once that no consideration on earth should induce him to abandon his noble friend in a work of such great national importance, and of the necessity of which he was now thoroughly convinced. He saw that no Protestant Government united against the Catholic Claims could be formed; and he saw equally that a dis-united Cabinet was incompatible with the best interests of the Empire; and he was therefore ready, at whatever sacrifice, either of power, or of the approbation of many who were his friends, to take that course which should be considered most conducive to the public good. He had freed himself from engagements by which he had willingly been fettered, until he was obliged to consider a settlement of this question the course most free from peril, and the least open to objection; and whatever part he might formerly have taken, it was perfectly consistent with the discharge of his duty as a Member of Parliament and a servant of the Crown, that he should now do all in his power to fulfil the solemn injunctions conveyed in his Majesty's Speech." Mr. Brougham was satisfied with what had fallen from the Rt. Hon. Gent.; he thought Emancipation ought to precede, not follow, the putting down of the Association. At the same time, if they took his earnest advice, the Association would put down itself, and thus anticipate the wishes of the Government. Mr. Trant and Mr. H. Maxwell both expressed themselves in the strongest terms against the measure. Mr. C. Pelham thought the rights of the House and the country equally endangered by Emancipation. General Gascoyne commented strongly on the conduct of Mr. Secretary Peel, and particularly alluded to his quitting the Ministry of Mr. Canning, because that Gentleman was friendly to the measure which he now advocated. Lord Ashley and Mr. H. Grattan spoke shortly in favour of the Address. Sir J. Mackintosh also spoke in favour of the Address. Sir F. Burdett concurred in the advice given by Mr. Brougham to the Association, by a voluntary dissolution to anticipate the

wishes of the Legislature. The question was then put, and the Address agreed to.—On the 6th, various petitions were presented respecting Catholic Emancipation. Lord Clive brought up the Report on the Address. Sir T. Lethbridge signified his intention, now the question he had long opposed was brought in under different circumstances, to watch the Protestant interests as closely as he could during the progress of the measure. Mr. Huskisson supported the measure, and in reply to a question on the affairs of Portugal, said the conduct of Government was justifiable.—On the 9th, the Marquess of Chandos stated his intention to move for a call of the House when the Bill for Emancipation was brought forward. Petitions were presented by the different supporters of the measure. Mr. Peel again declined entering into any statement respecting Portugal at present.—On the 10th, the answer to the Address was delivered by Mr. Peel. Much desultory discussion took place on presenting various petitions. Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suppress dangerous Associations in Ireland. The House went into a Committee of Supply.—On the 11th, nothing of interest occurred.—On the 12th, the Earl of Beccles presented forty petitions in favour of emancipation. Several petitions were presented on the other side. One from Kent, presented by Sir E. Knatchbull, contained an allusion which Mr. Peel noticed. It was that those who had formerly advocated the Protestant cause had now deserted it, and changed their course of proceeding in a manner which to him was "passing strange." He was not guilty of any dereliction of principle. He would not condescend to look for excuses for his conduct. He asserted his right, not as a Minister of the Crown, but as an upright, independent Member of Parliament, to advise his Sovereign and his Master as he thought best for the general interest of the Empire. He had taken the oath of a Privy Counsellor, and that oath compelled him to give it; and he hoped he had firmness enough in the closet of the King to forget past courses and opinions, and boldly and manfully to discharge an imperious duty. Once for all he would say, that having explained the course he intended taking, he would make no farther reference to himself, nor be betrayed into warmth by any reference to the share which he had had in the present measures. The Associations' Suppression Bill was read a second time, and Mr. Spring Rice intimated that the "Catholic Association" had dissolved itself for ever.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Rank and Talent : a Novel. By the Author of "Truckleborough Hall." 3 vols. 12mo.

This work will occupy a respectable rank in the higher class of novel-writing. The highest order of talent is required, according to the established dogma of criticism, to paint characters accurately, and to preserve their identity through numerous circumstances, contrasts, and affinities. This our author has done, and he has added to the minute likenesses, the development of general as well as of peculiar traits of character, which gives to portrait the stamp of historical painting. The story of the novel (with two incidents excepted) is the mere common-place routine of life, and is used solely as the canvas on which to exhibit the author's powers in depicting characters, and in painting fashionable society.

The Hon. Philip Martindale has an action brought against him, at the assizes, for the false imprisonment of one Richard Smith, as a poacher, the patrician's object having been a poaching of a different nature, upon the domestic honour of the plebeian Clara Rivolta, young, beautiful, and sensitive, is cross-examined with a boisterous indelicacy, which we believe is daily getting in disrepute at the Bar; whilst the plaintiff's case is conducted by H. Markham, a young barrister, with the business-like good sense incidental to an advanced stage of the profession. The wealthy and eccentric Mr. John Martindale, the cousin of the defendant, seeks an acquaintance with Horatio Markham, who is the son of a linen-draper in the county town. Clara Rivolta and her mother, Signora Rivolta, the wife of a Colonel of that name, prove to be the grand-daughter and natural daughter of old Mr. Martindale, who, on the discovery, acknowledges them, and finally leaves them a liberal fortune. These are the *fulcra* by which we are moved into a round of fashionable company.—The sporting, dissipated Philip Martindale, who abandons his professional pursuits at the bar for a dependence on his capricious cousin, Mr. John Martindale. Our hero, the quiet unobtrusive Horatio Markham, whose success results from his talents and integrity. We have the common-place country rector of the higher order, and his dame, in contrast with the elegant, oratorical, and popular preacher at a fashionable chapel at the west end of the town. To these we must add the cringing, fashionable physician—a very deep attorney—the highest specimen of a perfumed, effeminate dandy (once celebrated in London)—the scion of a noble house, who lives by collisions at the gaming-table—a rich City knight, who mars his life of shrewdness and sound common sense by marrying his daughter, for the sake of the title, to the Hon. Philip Martindale, &c. We must content ourselves with the *disjuncta membra* of some of these sketches, which are too long for quotation.

"Mrs. Denever was said to be a very intelligent woman, and had enjoyed that reputation for many years. Her maiden name was Smith, and she had borne it so long that she regarded it as Archbishop Tillotson did the Athanasian Creed, wishing that she 'was well rid of it.' She was of high family 'originally,' as she used to say, 'being descended

from the Simsons of Devonshire, one of whom was knighted by Richard the Third;" and she was very particular in stating that her ancestors did not spell their name with a p, for that was an innovation, and it was a very inferior family that was called Simpson. Mrs. Denever was decidedly loyal; her reverence for Majesty was unbounded. She was so grateful to Richard the Third for having knighted one of the Simsons, that she thought she could never say enough in favour of royalty."—At an archery meeting, Sir Gilbert Sampson was present. "He had been a soap-boiler, true; but what of that?—he had retired from business, and washed his hands of soap. He had been a soap-boiler, true, but whose fault was that? Not his own; he had no innate, natural, violent, irresistible, unextinguishable propensity for boiling soap; for if he had, he would never have relinquished the pursuit. The fault was his father's; for had the father of Sir Gilbert been a duke, Sir Gilbert would never have been a soap-boiler. As to the rest, Sir Gilbert Sampson was a man of good understanding, of extensive knowledge, possessing strong natural powers of mind, and altogether free from every species of affectation. Though Sir Gilbert had been a soap-boiler, his cook was not a soap-boiler, and his fishmonger was not a soap-boiler, and his wine-merchant was not a soap-boiler. Sir Gilbert's dinners were very excellent, and those who partook of them praised them much; and did not say a word about soap whilst they were at dinner; and that was very kind, and exceedingly condescending; for it is a piece of great presumption in a man who has acquired a property by honest industry to give sumptuous entertainments to those who are spending, or who have spent, what their ancestors earned for them."

The character of the first Lord Martindale is the only misconception in the novel. A person with so little wealth and so much integrity could never have obtained a peerage.—"While Mr. Philip Martindale was sitting on the same sofa and Miss Sampson was waving her plumes, and showing her teeth, and laughing aloud at Mr. Philip's wit, there were standing near the same sofa two young gentlemen in very fashionable attire, who seemed to be on very good terms with themselves and with each other. They also took the liberty of talking wittily, and laughing loudly; this led to some angry words between the parties, at which Miss Sampson would have gone into hysterics but she did not know how, and the supper-hour was very near at hand, and she was particularly desirous of seeing how well the arrangements had been made; it therefore suited her better to retire from the scene of contest, which she did, but not without casting a look of disapprobation at the young gentleman who was in angry talk with Philip Martindale. In spite of this look, cards were exchanged. The Hon. Philip Martindale scowled at his adversary's card without reading it, and put it hastily in his pocket." The next morning he found the card "was engraved in good broad old English characters, 'Mr. Isaac Solomons, St. Mary Axe,'"—to whom he was bound over to keep the peace.—"It availed nothing that he had kept at a lordly distance the former companions of his legal studies, and that he had laid bets with

Dukes, and los money to blacklegs; there was no pleasure to be enjoyed from those delightful reflections, so long as it was known to all the world that the Hon. Philip Martindale had an affair of honour with Mr. Isaac Solomons, jun. of St. Mary Axe." But the haughty aristocrat had had very many affairs of honour with the Jew tribe, and to pay them off he marries Sir Gilbert Sampson's daughter. They treat each other as may be imagined from such motives of union; and after a very happy description of their most unhappy state, she elopes with Henry Augustus Tippetson.

Some of the sketches in this novel are to the life. Lord Trimmerstone had colluded with the Hon. Mr. Sloper to pluck a young lad at cards.—"Singleton Sloper was what may be called a moral sloven; a man of no mind and of little feeling, incapable of any thing great or good; one of the condescending among the patricians, and never stooping but to something low." The scene is well described; and Mr. Sloper, in league with the youth, entraps the peer. His Lordship's state of mind next day is well told—"To keep himself awake, he walked down Pall Mall, but not very fast, lest he might have too much time on his hands when he should arrive at the other end. Then he threw the contents of his snuff-box into the street, that he might have the amusement of getting it filled again at Pontet's. When he had, by dint of great exertion to walk slow, and make the most of his expedition, arrived, after a quarter of an hour's sauntering, at the little snuff-shop at the corner of the street, he felt almost fatigued enough to enjoy the pleasure of sitting down; and he accordingly took his seat, and was for a time exceedingly happy, enjoying the pleasure of kicking his heels against the frames of the high shop stool, and gazing at the passengers."—The following is an excellent sketch. "The Colonel was not indeed very intimate with the English language, so as to enjoy and understand all its delicacies and niceties; but he was sufficiently well acquainted with the language and air and style of fashionable impertinence and coxcombical exclusiveness, and he could laugh remarkably well. He was also exceedingly well dressed, and had that exquisitely ridiculous military air, which, if it be not the glory, is at least the pride of most of those green ones who have entered the army since 1815. The Colonel had also, in very great perfection, the imitative faculty, which enabled him to catch to the very life the manners of the people with whom he associated. He caught with great facility, all the fashionable fools' tricks of the dinner-table; and notwithstanding his imperfect knowledge of the English language, he had no difficulty in understanding, and in making himself understood, in all matters touching eating and drinking: on these subjects he was eloquent and animated. The Colonel was not a very young man, but he had the air and manners of youth; and he was thus, if possible, more ridiculous than those young men with whom he chiefly associated. This, however, could be said for him, which could not be said for them—he had seen actual and severe service, and had undergone many hardships: there was therefore something of philosophy in his very stupidity of character and manner." All the characters are in good keeping. The style of Miss Henderson's correspondence, and of Mrs. Denever's telling the story of old Mr. Martindale's death, is a proof of this.

Twelve Years' Military Adventures, in three Quarters of the Globe; or Memoirs of an Officer. 2 vols. 8vo.

There are two sorts of military works, very distinct in their nature, and requiring readers of the most opposite description. Works which relate to strategy, and the great movements of campaigns, are intelligible only to military men of science, whilst the mere personal adventures of the soldier please only those who are fond of very coarse stimulants to curiosity. To make any work relating to a military life instructive and entertaining to every class of readers, and more especially to readers of taste and judgment, the author must evince, as in the volumes before us, the higher acquirements of literature, the science of his profession, considerable powers of mind, and an intimacy with the notions and habits of the refined and educated classes. To these we must add numerous incidents and adventures of no ordinary character. Our readers will find these twelve years military adventures to correspond with this standard, and we shall establish our position by extracting a few of the minor passages; referring to the work itself for those parts, the higher interest of which would be destroyed by curtailment or by isolated quotation.

Our author leaving the Academy at Woolwich, embarks for Madras in 1802, and after a description of society of India, transports us into all the life (and the death) of Asiatic warfare, under the present Duke of Wellington and other officers. Imprimis, the camp is terribly unconvened by Indian thieves, "who were seldom caught in the fact, and even if you did chance to lay hold of them, they would slip through your hands like eels, being stripped quite naked, and oiled all over for that purpose. A bet was laid by a gentleman that he would procure a Bheel who should steal the sheet from under a person without waking him. This was effected. The Bheel approaching the person, who lay on his side, from behind, carefully folded up the sheet in small compact plaits, till it reached his back; then taking a feather he tickled the nose of the sleeper, who immediately scratched his face and rolled over to the other side, when, with a slight effort, he completely released the sheet and bore it off in triumph." After the battle of Argaum, "returning to join our infantry, and passing over the field of battle during the dark, I could scarcely persuade my horse to move, such a disgust or dread have these animals of dead bodies. As he was picking his way, snorting and starting at every step, a tall figure in white suddenly rose up before me, which made him spring with such violence as nearly to dislodge me from my saddle. Having outgrown my nursery fears, and thinking this might be some poor wounded wretch who needed assistance, I was anxious to approach him, but my horse thought proper to dispute the point with me. I was, therefore, compelled to dismount, and lead him by the bridle. Having got within a short distance of the poor man, I accosted him in Hindostanee, but he answered not. The moon just emerging from a cloud showed me that the lower part of his face had been carried off by a cannon shot. I proffered my assistance. He shook his head, and waved his hand, as if he wished to be rid of me; so, feeling that I could not be of any essential service to the poor wretch, I remounted

my horse, and pursued my course, provided with ample food for meditation."—Of another description is the anecdote of the facetious Captain Grose (son of the Antiquary), killed at Seringapatam. An understrapper at head-quarters had pompously refused to receive his communication but in an official letter. A few days after, dining with the staff, "in the midst of dinner, a Jackass came running in, exerting his vocal organs in a manner by no means pleasing to the company. Grose immediately rose, and thus addressed the intruder—"I presume, sir, you come from head-quarters. I receive no verbal communication whatever, sir: If you have any thing to say to me, sir, I beg, sir, you will commit it to paper." The will Captain Grose made the night before the assault, under a presentiment of his fate, was quite in character. It began with the apostrophe, "O my nose," and contained the present of a wooden sword to an officer of rank, to whom he bore no good will, and who was supposed to be endowed with no superfluous quantity of valour. In an interesting account of the celebrated mutiny of Vellore, the cruelty of our countrymen at least equalled any thing with which we have charged the natives. One cause of the mutiny was "the belief that a new turn-screw, issued to the army about this time, which happened to be in the form of a cross, and which was to be worn suspended next the heart, was given them as a symbol of Christianity." What wisdom might not our proselyting societies learn from this! Many of the mutineers were sentenced to be blown from the mouth of the cannon. "A number of kites accompanied the melancholy party to the place of execution, and kept hovering over the guns, from which the culprits were to be blown away, flapping their wings and shrieking as if in anticipation of their bloody feast, till the fatal flash which scattered the fragments of bodies in the air, when, pouncing on their prey, they positively caught in their talons many pieces of the quivering flesh, before they could reach the ground. At sight of this, the native troops, and the crowd assembled to witness the execution, set up a yell of horror." Our horror is now excited at this life-taking, after the slaughter of upwards of eight hundred of the mutineers had expiated the crime, and answered all purposes of example. The "Morgue Aristocratique," with which the English are every where reproached, accompanies even to the East as it does to the West Indies. At Pondicherry, the author says, "I was particularly struck with the difference in the conduct of the French towards the natives, from that of the English, the former being condescending and kind, while the latter are generally haughty."—It is a very great advantage of this work, that the author's services have made him acquainted, not only with our Continental possessions in India, and with the territories of the native princes, but with the possessors of the French and Dutch, both continental and insular.—Our author next carries us through his services in the Peninsula; and much as the subject has been hackneyed, we find novelty, variety, and importance, in his narrations. "If our enemies knew our army as well as we do ourselves, they would never tread upon our heels in pursuit, but would leave our men to their own intemperance, by which, without incurring any loss themselves, they would pick up more men as stragglers than they would ever put *hors de combat* by attacking

us." There is a singular contrast between the character of warfare in India and in Europe; and our author having served in the Peninsula from the retreat from Burgos to the battle of Toulouse, has given as amusing sketches of Portugal, Spain, and the South of France, as he had previously given of India. We find that our battles and our "affairs" in those countries often were less of the *vent vidi vici* character than even we imagined. In one place we are told that "in these four days' affairs we lost about five thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing." Our author calls our battle of Toulouse a victory; adding that we beat the enemy out of his position. Now considering that the enemy occupied the town the night of the battle, retired from it without molestation, and left in it only sixteen hundred wounded, whilst our loss was about four thousand, we may compare such a victory to that which made Pyrrhus exclaim "another such a victory and we are undone." With many of the author's speculative opinions on Napoleon and on French politics we cannot concur; but even where we differ we must acknowledge that he evinces sagacity and information.

Yesterday in Ireland. By the Author of "To-Day in Ireland;" containing "Corramahon," and "The Northerns of 1798." 3 vols. post 8vo.

Ireland has been little less distinguished than Scotland in the number of admirable novels commemorating and illustrating national events, and written by native authors. Miss Edgeworth, Lady Morgan, Mr. Banim, and the writer before us, are among the most conspicuous and most gifted Irish novelists, each differing in the respective character of his or her genius, but all uniting in elevating the name, and deploring the misfortunes of their country. If the author before us do not possess the intimate knowledge of society in all its phases, which has been evidenced by Miss Edgeworth, or if he be deficient in the nerve and terrible power of Banim, he is equal to any in the mere talent of conferring entertainment; and he is more careful than his literary compatriots in general in avoiding to present us with objects that teem with pain, not to say disgust. We recognise his characters as being of that class with which all of us are, more or less, acquainted; and if he gives to them something of a peculiar tinge, this is not strong enough to prevent us from testifying to their verisimilitude, but only imparts to them a more lively relish.—The first story is laid in the time of Queen Anne, and the subject is mainly connected with the religious differences, which then, as now, filled Ireland with the worst kind of strife, setting father and son, brother and brother, and even husband and wife against each other. Nothing has been so fertile in the power of creating bitter family dissensions as religious disputes; and never, surely, were their painful effects more ably illustrated than in the tale of "Corramahon."

"The Northerns" (the second story) is of a more interesting character than the above; and this is chiefly owing to the comparatively recent epoch of the tale. The hero is a Radical, full of the new-fangled French doctrines, who figures in the Rebellion of 1798. The plot is of a most exciting nature, concluded, as such a subject ought to be, by a melancholy and startling event.

Tales of Military Life. By the Author of "The Military Sketch-Book." 3 vols. post 8vo.

As it is undisputable that the military life is full of adventure, variety, and excitement, it follows, we think, that any tales which tend to illustrate it, must partake, in a manner, of these characteristics. It would be difficult, even without any remarkable talent, to fail in imparting to a soldier's story, a vein of amusement which would fix the attention even of the critical; but when to this advantage of subject-matter is added a power in the writer of ingeniously weaving his plots, and placing scenes and personages before you with immediate and vivid effect, the success of his work may be at once safely predicted.

Of the two stories, we prefer "Vandeleur," the first in station, and we think in merit. One of the principal charms of this tale, is the dexterity with which the *denouement* is kept from the possibility of anticipation on the part of the reader. The principal scene of this very striking narration is in Ireland, and the incidents are connected with those stirring times in which the unfortunate Emmet bore so conspicuous a part. The prison mysteries—the riots of the insurgents in Dublin—the strange history of the hero, and the extraordinary nature of the characters, irresistibly fix the attention of the reader; and while the military portion of the incidents is rendered prominent, the political and romantic features assist in the general attraction and effect.

We cannot forbear, however, to say that the *style* of the author does not always please us; but when the matter is so good, it would be hypocritical to lay any stress on this, and while he is secure of the hearts of his readers, he may securely laugh at our criticism.

Tales of a Voyager in the Arctic Ocean. Second Series. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The present series of this work is not inferior to the last, and this is no small praise. Having, in his first work, conducted his readers to the frozen and terrible regions of the North Pole, the author now describes the situation of the vessel in which he sailed, and the pursuits of her crew, during a long imprisonment by the ice in the Arctic. He subsequently details the return of the vessel to the shores of England. This, however interesting and instructive it may be, is only the frame-work of the tales, which are eight in number; and although we have nothing of the wild and supernatural kind at all equal to "The Nikkur Holl" of the first series, the reader will be more than compensated by a story of real life, called "Lettitia," in which the plot, incidents, and characters, have that impress of originality which alone attests the hand of a master.

In our limited space we cannot be expected to give an abstract of a book so full of entertainment and instruction as that before us. The subject-matter of three thick volumes, every page of which is more or less significant, cannot be detailed in a few sentences; but we may add to our brief remarks that the lover of original and striking fiction, and of true descriptions of the geography and natural history of a wonderful and unfrequented part of the globe, where every object is a "marvel and a mystery," cannot but esteem as a valuable accession to his library the "Tales of a Voyager in the Arctic Ocean."

The Carbonaro, a Piedmontese Tale. By the Duke de Lævis. 2 vols. post 8vo.

It is not to be wondered at, that an association so extensive in its agency, so perfect in its organization, and so mysterious and powerful in its proceedings as that of the Carbonari, should often have been made the subject of romantic fictions. Schiller's strange story of the Ghost Seer is founded on the secret and inscrutable actions of the Illuminati, a political brotherhood, whose designs were similar to those of the existing Carbonari; but although the romance of the celebrated German writer was of a very interesting, and even appalling nature, yet as the incidents were derived solely from his imagination, the reader was not able to obtain, from a perusal of the Ghost Seer, any authentic disclosures respecting the association, from the plots of which the singular events delineated by Schiller were supposed to arise. The author of the novel before us is, we believe, a peer of France: he gives his name boldly, and pledges himself for the authority of the facts he has embodied in his narrative, which narrative, he says, is more to be relied on than the majority of memoirs and reminiscences of the day, the greater portion of which, to use the Duke's own words, "so far from enlightening truth, do but shroud it in yet thicker darkness: while the lies and scandal they contain only serve to grieve morality, and to make malignity smile."

The story of "The Carbonaro" is of a most extraordinary nature. It opens with a strange adventure, no less than the delivery of a female, under circumstances of a very mysterious and tragical kind, of twins: one was said to have been murdered, though no plausible motive for the atrocity could be assigned. The tale which follows, and which is filled with characters of an uncommon description, traces this guilt to its source, and enables the reader, better than any work we know, to comprehend the nature of that Society (the Carbonari), whose hidden agency has spread so widely in every State in modern Europe.

Letters from an Eastern Colony, addressed to a Friend. By a Seven Years' Resident. 8vo.

There are many things amongst authors which are above our philosophy; and one of the minor class is, the reason why any gentleman should allude indefinitely to an Eastern colony, and date his letters from T with a dash, without sensibly and honestly naming the place. But the initial T stands for Trincomaly; and the twenty-three letters which are contained in this volume, are of a character to constitute a sensible private correspondent, but not a candidate for public approbation. Many of these letters, instead of containing intelligence from an Eastern colony, are replete with a dull detail of the most weak and vulgar prejudices against the diffusion of knowledge among the poor, and the concession of civil rights to Irish Catholics. We can better settle these points amongst ourselves, and need no hallucinations from Trincomaly. Of Eastern intelligence, we have accounts of two gentlemen shooting twenty-three elephants in one day, by rifle-balls of two ounces weight, lodged in one of the vulnerable points of the cranium. Those who know any thing of the anatomy of the cranium of the elephant, are

aware of its uniform cellular spissitude (and the shallowness of the brain), which presents no "vulnerable points." We are next told that the Indian newspapers are replete with falsehoods for the Government, "as indeed they should be." One European is calculated to be as efficient as three Burmese, or eighteen sepoys; and it is said that our loss, by advancing into the interior of the Burmese territory, ought to have been avoided by only occupying the sea-coast, and shores of rivers; and thus distressing the enemy to the point of submission. The author declaims against a judge for executing his duty, to which he is sworn, by fining "an English gentleman for a mere kick and thump" (to a native); and he asserts that this Judge's predecessor used to give *carte blanche* to all kicking and thumping English gentlemen to pummel black men *ad libitum*. However, the only point in the work worth noticing is, the author's testimony to the utter uselessness of the missionaries in the East Indies. Of Ceylon, he says—"It is not certain that there are twenty adults in the whole colony converted by the Protestant missionaries; and of these the sincerity is more than questionable; for they reckon it a great disgrace to change their religion, but none whatever to pretend to do so, when they have a pecuniary object to accomplish. I am afraid the missionaries cannot be acquitted of practising a little deception. In one of the most recent missionary reports, I observe it stated (speaking of the schools) that, 'since their commencement, about twenty thousand children have passed through them, instructed in the principles of Christianity, and none of them have been known to return to idolatry, though connected with families still heathen.'—I never heard of more than three or four heathen children made Christians by means of schools. I have not been an inattentive observer of what has been going on; but I would fearlessly put it to any of all the missionaries in the colony, to declare, upon their conscience, if they know or believe that fifty young people have been effectually rescued from heathenism and made sincere Christians by the said schools, from their commencement to the present time. That twenty thousand have even passed through them, I believe to be an exaggeration; but that none of these, being idolaters before they attended the schools, have continued to be so, after leaving them, is one of the boldest untruths I ever recollect [recollect ever] to have met with. Generally speaking, the missionaries begin their career with more zeal than discretion, and end with more discretion than zeal. I have seen upwards of fifty accounts, from as many different missionaries, and I do not think that more than five of these can be said to write with honest simplicity and love of truth." The author does not exaggerate the evil, but he traces it to a wrong source. The misrepresentations do not proceed from intentional falsehood, but from that failing of our nature which makes us believe, as well as lead others to believe, whatever we wish to be true. Whilst our own poor and lower classes are perpetually exhibiting such a direful want of moralization and of intellectual improvement, it is lamentable that the benevolence of the wealthy should be dissipated in impracticable attempts to teach speculative opinions to persons many thousand miles off, and who are impervious to innovation.

March.—VOL. XXVII. NO. XCIX.

German Poetical Anthology, selected from the principal German Poets: with notes. By A. Bernays.

This useful little work is preceded by an historical sketch of German poetry, and short notices of the authors enumerated. Among them are names scarcely at all known in England. The outline of German poetry is a highly interesting article. German poetry may be divided into three eras; namely, from 1134 to the end of the thirteenth century. Of this period many compositions still exist among them, as the *Niebelungen* and the book of *Heroos*. Then come the *Minnesingers*. Afterwards the *Meister-singers*. The hymns of Luther, &c. The last era, it appears, commenced with Martin Opitz, who died in 1639. He was a Silesian; hence his school is called the "First Silesian." Paul Flemming, who died in 1640, A. Gryphius, and others, belonged to this school. The chiefs of the second Silesian were Hoffmannswalden, who died in 1679, and Lohrstein in 1683. There was next the frigid school of the "Lower Saxon;" its distinguished writers were Camitz, Broekes, Gantner, and Hagelorn. In this way Mr. Bernays follows up his account of the school of poetry of his country to the present times. His selections are, some of them, very beautiful, and made with great care and judgment. In short, his work is an indispensable one to every lover and student of German poetry, and as such we cordially recommend it.

Personal Narrative of a Journey overland, from the Bank to Barnes; to which is appended a model for a Magazine. 12mo.

The plan of this work is to create the ludicrous, by describing mean and common-place objects, in the style of serious or elevated composition. Some parts of the work aim more at invective, by the association of discordant ideas. We need scarcely remark that the first source of the ludicrous is as old as Homer, and that it has proved a most copious stream to modern imitators. The work is not without humour, though it is not, we fear, of the most classic kind; and it is better adapted to a few contributions to a magazine or newspaper, than to a distinct volume, even of this unpresuming size and price. On such an occasion, we must not parade our geographical science; and shall only express our doubts, how a traveller journeying from the Bank to Barnes, could find himself at Brentford; or how he could travel overland; unless, indeed, the wooden-bridge be a landed estate. But waving our own erudition, we will give two specimens of our author's style and wit. In the stage from the Bank, "I considered myself fortunate in having seated next to me an interesting female, with a beauteous little child. A pensive shade of melancholy tinted the countenance of the interesting female: she was eating cherries,—and a sigh would sometimes accompany the stones which fell from her lips. She, with the most winning grace, offered me some: I declined, on the score of their being black-hearts! 'Oh,' sighed she, 'you men have black hearts of your own.' I could resist no longer, but earnestly entreated her to give me her history. What wrongs, thought I, have driven this lovely lone one to

apostrophize thus! My strain of sentiment was broken by the fair stranger informing me that she was an only daughter; her parents lived in Ham-yard; her father was a boot-clicker, and her mother washed for Lady Harley," &c.—At Tossbery there is a Picture Gallery: "No. 30, Dick Turpin (in Distemper).—No. 47, John Baptist's Head on a Charger. Esteemed a most curious picture, on account of the architectural research displayed in the style of building and furniture of the Herodian tetrarchy. The charger is magnificently caparisoned; the saddle and holsters being formed of tapestry, illustrative of the final siege of Jerusalem by Titus."

The Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk. By John Howell. 12mo.

We do not know that a life of Alexander Selkirk was a desideratum; nor are we certain that it is possible to make his biography interesting; for all his adventures have been so improved upon in Robinson Crusoe, that mere facts force upon us the comparison, and appear flat and unprofitable. All that the world can wish to know of Alexander Selkirk, is what befell him in the beautiful but desolate island of Juan Fernandez; how he came there, and how he contrived to escape. This information occupies only thirty-four pages of the present volume; and the remainder of the book contains little that might not be said, *mutato nomine*, of some hundred foremost sailors who went to the South Seas at that period of lawless depredation against Spanish America. "Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi;" and Selkirk has been rescued from oblivion by De Foe and Cowper. Alexander Selkirk, or Selcraig, a shoemaker's son, was born at Largo, in Fife, in 1676, and being pugnacious, wayward, and peregrinacious, he betook himself to a sea-faring life. In 1703 he left England as sailing-master of the Cinque Ports Galley, which accompanied Dampier in his marauding adventure in the Pacific. Having quarrelled with his commander, Selkirk chose to be left on shore at Juan Fernandez, and he was accordingly landed with his chest of clothes, his bedding, a musket, and a few tools. He built himself two huts, fed upon seals and shell-fish, and caught young goats, which he tamed and domesticated. He made his fire by the friction of pieces of wood, ate the wild cabbage as a substitute for bread, and finding his feet in danger of being devoured by the rats as he lay asleep, he caught and tamed a number of wild cats. Clothed in skins, he became an absolute Nimrod, and could out-climb the goats, and out-run his dogs. Ships often passed the island, and on one occasion two of them anchored, but Selkirk, fearing they might be Spanish, studiously avoided a discovery. However, he was perceived, chased, and fired at, but fortunately escaped unhurt. On January 31, 1709, two Bristol privateers anchored at the Island, and Selkirk embarked in one of them, and partook of the prizes made in their cruise. He landed in London after an absence of eight years and one month; and proceeded to his native town. Arriving on a Sunday, he repaired to the kirk in gold-laced clothes. All eyes were wandering over this prodigiously smart stranger; and in vain did the minister strive to recall the gude folks to their devotions. The honest shoemaker and his wife were gazing at this

gentleman, when a sudden recognition, and a natural instinct, induced the gude woman to jump from her seat, and hailing her son Sauny, she ran and embraced him, and "slobbered him over," to the no small astonishment of the congregation. Alexander now lived the life of an amateur fisherman; but his stout heart, which had boldly fought the haughty Don, surrendered to "a young girl seated alone, tending a single cow, the property of her parents." Alexander was completely cowed, and fearing the taunts of his neighbours at so soon striking his flag to this cow-herd, he left Scotland with his wife, who, twelve years after, returned with another husband, and claimed and obtained all honest Selkirk's property as his widow. Whilst his neighbours were keeping his clothes as relics, his relic, or one of her descendants, "exchanged the lace of his uniform for a pair of silver shoe-buckles." The work is purely narrative, and relates more to Dampier and to buccaneering, than to the renowned prototype of Robinson Crusoe.

Glastonbury Abbey: a Poem. 12mo.

Notwithstanding the "genus irritabile vatum," we apprehend that a critic, without giving reasonable offence, may be more severe upon a poem than upon any other species of composition. A person who writes very bad poetry, may have considerable genius for prose compositions of the highest class; whilst nobody will suspect a bad writer of prose to have a genius for any thing. Cicero made but a sorry poet; and it would not be difficult to illustrate our position amongst the moderns. In condemning the volume before us, our criticism must be confined to the author's poetical effusions, leaving the field open for exertions in other branches of literature. The faults of this poem are, a want of euphony and rhythm; and a selection of hacknied epithets and common-place illustrations. To these we must add the careless juxta-position of incongruous ideas, and frequently an equal carelessness respecting grammar. Of solecisms we have—

"Its tufted flowers and leafy bands

In one continuous curve *expands*, (expand)

Where herb or floweret rarely *smile*." (smiles)

The alliteration and violation of euphony and rhythm, with the use of most unpoetical epithets, are apparent in such lines as the following—

"Eastward, *adown* a *lengthen'd lawn*,

'Tis sweet the sport of age to trace."

A mother's invocation from Heaven to her child—

"For here thou wear'st th' immortal robe

Loos'd from each earthly tether.

• "Lo! where the crackling furnace gleam'd,

And many a dainty vland steam'd,

Where funnels rise of spacious room

To roll on high the cloudy fume;" &c.

Such lines and passages are, however, often redeemed by others of harmony and merit.

Herodotus translated from the Greek, for the use of general Readers. By Isaac Taylor.

There is one manifest advantage in this new Translation over all others,—that it is compressed into one volume; and we think the author has done a service to the public by omitting certain

passages in the simple patriarch of history, which are not calculated for a book lying on family tables. Nevertheless, he ought to have left such passages in note, and in the original language; for it is, after all, the offence which they give to female eyes, very unlikely to understand them in Greek, that mainly makes them objectionable.

Mr. Taylor, in all the passages which we have collated with Beloe, appears a more succinct translator.

Letters on the Study and Practice of Medicine and Surgery. By James Wallace. 8vo.

We should be amenable to a court of conscience, were we not to confess that this work has taught us what we did not previously know. Our craft implies that we are daily made acquainted, most painfully to ourselves, with the art of composing works of common-place; but the infliction upon us, in this respect, is compensated in the present volume by our acquisition of some novel ideas. We are told, that "in the choice of a wife, the individual should be allowed to judge for himself—and so, in the choice of a profession, should the will be left altogether without restraint." Putting it syllogistically,—a wife is an important object; a man should be self-willed in choosing a wife: the profession of medicine or surgery is more important than a wife—*a fortiori*, a man should be more self-willed in choosing either of the said professions.—Persons should not attend medical lectures before they are of an age to understand them; and, *mirabile dictu*, in surgery and medicine, "without the necessary talent, nothing, at least nothing of any consequence, can be done." In a discussion whether a physician ought to be acquainted with literature, philosophy, and science in general, or be guided by the "ne sutor ultra crepidam," we find that he should be a linguist, a classical scholar, a poet, or well read in poetry, a historian, a mathematician, an astronomer, a geographer, a politician, a metaphysician, "not much of a lawyer, but I should expect him to be acquainted with the general doctrines of theology." Our inferior capacities could never have divined why a Halford or a Lawrence should be this Jack of all trades (except the law); but Mr. Wallace tells us it is because a patient "will be more benefited by cheering conversation on other subjects than on the subject of his ailments." This might be thought to concern the patient, or his barber, rather than his doctor; but so far from it, our author positively assures us that, *ceteris paribus*, such a Dicky Gump of a physician would "get two patients for every one that the other would get;" and that "the first will be able to establish himself in a first-rate practice, while the latter will only be able to get into a second-rate, or, it may be, even into a rate lower than that." This is germane to the matter. We will not dispute this most learned Theban's dogmas of a physician "establishing himself in practice;" but heaven forbid that such a physician should ever establish himself in our sick chamber, unless, indeed, Sir Richard Birnie were at hand to afford assistance. In the last chapter, our author settles all disputes about resurrection-men, by advising the dissection of all persons who die without friends. We are convinced he will never be in this predicament; for it is evident that he is pos-

sessed of "some d—d good-natured friend," who has granted him an imprimatur.

Memoirs of the extraordinary Military Career of John Shipp, late a Lieutenant of the 87th Regiment. Written by Himself. 3 vols. 8vo.

This work belongs to a class of publications which has appeared since the conclusion of the last war, and with the entertainment they are calculated to afford, the public have been made acquainted by many favourable critiques and popular extracts. The personal narratives of acute and daring soldiers, in wars of unprecedented severity and of almost incredible enterprise, must afford ample scope for exciting interest, without any trespass upon veracity. The present volumes are not the least entertaining of their class. They contain a great variety of interesting adventures, are written in a plain unassuming style, and afford an inexhaustible fund of reflection upon the vicissitudes and sophistries of which life is composed. The author was born of indigent parents at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, and, being left with his brother an orphan at the earliest age, was brought up in the poor-house of that town. The brother early went to sea and was heard of no more. Our author, feeling the haplessness of his lot, and the severity of a farmer under whom he was placed as a labourer by the parish, enlisted as a drummer-boy in a regiment marching through the country. His personal appearance, excellent conduct, talents and consummate bravery procured him the ranks of corporal, serjeant, and lieutenant—the reward of thirty years of incessant service and of many desperate wounds. Foreigners will smile, or rather frown, at this feature of our service. One tithe of Lieutenant Shipp's exploits under Napoleon would have procured him at least the command of a regiment. But after this service of thirty years, our author quarrels with a superior officer, (a major), on a private account, and is dismissed the service by a court-martial, which, however, recommends him to mercy, on account of "his gallantry, numerous wounds, and his high and apparently merited character." This sentence is remitted, i. e. Lieutenant Shipp is placed on half-pay for life. We have numerous testimonies of commanding officers of this gentleman's "heroism, gallantry, leading three forlorn hopes, zeal, spirit, activity, strict honesty, gentlemanlike, kind, grateful and docile disposition," &c. &c. and yet thus ends his services in foreign climes for thirty years! A letter from the Secretary of the India Directors, dated 1826, informs Mr. Shipp that, in consideration of his not having received the benefit of the Directors' promise of a cadetship in 1809, and of his conspicuous gallantry and numerous wounds received in their service, they grant him a pension of fifty pounds a-year. This is exquisitely satirical. What a style of promise-keeping is this—what a munificence of reward! Between the promise and the pension, Lieutenant Shipp had seen fifteen years of service, and had run ten times fifteen chances of being out of the reach of the Honourable Directors' pledges or pension. Nothing can be more affecting than the author's landing on his native shore, after so long and meritorious a service, poor, desolate, and oppressed: his wife buried, and his two children left in India, and not a relation in England to whom

he could retire to end his days. The work is published in order to eke out the author's means of subsistence, which, with its fund of entertainment, will ensure it a welcome reception with the public.

Domestic Instruction on Useful and Interesting Subjects. By Mrs. Mathias.

This well-designed little book is one of that class of improved juvenile works, which professes to instruct whilst it aims to amuse, and addresses the intellect of a child, not as an amusing idiot, but an embryo man. Acting on the principle that reason and observation commence almost with existence, its object is to arrest the first enquiries of the mind, and instead of satiating them with the marvellous, or diverting them with senseless humour, to direct them in their search after information, and store them with the first principles of knowledge. In pursuance of this, the author has seized upon the most striking and interesting facts of natural philosophy and natural history, illustrating each with amusing anecdotes, and detailing all in a style at once perspicuous, comprehensive, and clear. Every page is rife with information, and every chapter is not only replete with instruction, but calculated to induce the youthful reader to pursue the subject it illustrates, and enquire after fresh facts by the specimens it presents. We can strongly recommend it as a most admirable first book, and an invaluable present to an intelligent child.

A Geographical and Historical Account of the Great World; to which is added a Voyage to its several Islands, &c. &c. with a Map.

This is a squib levelled at the fashionable world, and, as it would appear, more particularly at the hazard tables and club houses, which are described as islands and geographical sites. To this "greater world" the author imagines himself projected, not from Peukin's steam gun, but by a jump from the deck of a vessel during sleep. He then describes the manners and language of the inhabitants, of which he gives a vocabulary, in a style of pleasant satire. The pamphlet is an agreeable trifle, with which our readers may find amusement, though it is far too general to be understood by the multitude.

The Last of the Plantagenets; an Historical Romance; illustrating some of the Public Events, and Domestic and Ecclesiastical Manners of the 15th and 16th Centuries. 8vo.

This work displays much patient research, and will well repay a careful perusal. The reader will recollect that Richard III. is reported to have had a son named Richard, who was acknowledged by his father only the night before the battle of Bosworth. This son died in the reign of Edward VI. at an advanced age. His history was not known till 1720, when it was communicated by Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, to Dr. Brett. Thus far the author's account of the subject of his volume. The hero of the tale is described as having in 1540, become a common builder, and as being employed in that capacity by Sir T. Moyle, of Eastwell Place, Kent, where the secret of his

birth is made known. On this Sir Thomas bestowed upon him a cottage, in which he afterwards resided. His tomb is yet to be seen at a church near Eastwell. Two students from college arriving at Eastwell, visit Richard's tomb. One of them, who afterwards becomes rector of the place, finds there a MS. history of Richard Plantagenet, written by himself, and this MS. forms the contents of the volume.

There is much information of occurrences and events during the era of the supposed history, which does great credit to the author. He seems to have diligently read all the accessible works which he could obtain relative to the manners of the time he has chosen, and there are vivid descriptions of the customs of London and the country, only to be obtained in our old chronicles. Richard describes his own history from his first recollection of himself, when a mere boy at the monastery of Ely, from whence he is summoned to an interview with his father on the field, the night before the battle of Bosworth. He witnesses the battle, and the events of his history from that day are followed up by scenes of considerable interest. The following is a specimen of the writer's style. An Israelite saves the life of Richard Plantagenet, on finding him stretched on Bosworth field, though at first disposed to destroy him. His design is opposed by his wife:—

" 'God of Jacob protect thee from the Evil One!' exclaimed Naomi, clinging to his garment in an agony of fear; 'nay, Rabbi Israel, nay, that may not be: for our most holy Law doth also say 'thou shalt not kill!' He shall indeed die, as thou sayest, but at his appointed time, when the Angel of Death shall call him, and not by thy hand; since thou canst not thus bring back again our Benoni unto our bosoms, but will rather stain our sons so deeply, that we shall never live with him in Paradise.'—'What then?' exclaimed the Jew fiercely, 'shall a bereaved father shrink from becoming the avenger of his child's blood? Let me no longer, woman, for, as the Lord liveth! this offering shall effusions be made, since he hath said 'whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed!'—'True, oh my beloved Israel!' responded the virtuous Naomi, hanging upon the Jew as she spake, 'yet not the innocent for the guilty, lest his blood should rest upon us, and hereafter be required at our hands.' Then, seeing that he still remained unshaken in his evil purpose, she turned aside, and in a voice of sorrow, with many tears, she said, 'Alas for my son! alas for my Benoni, my child! where is he now? in the bosom of our Father Abraham, and the blessed Paradise of God?—Ah! no!—or Rabbi Israel, the devout servant of the Lord,—who hath never forgotten the *Shemoneh Ezer*, or the *Kiriath Shema*, or to bless his God full three hundred times each day; who fasteth and prays with his face unto Jerusalem; and who hath often, like our Father Tobias, left his meat to bury the dead,—he would never have devised such evil in his heart, as to think of avenging our innocent son, by so wicked a sacrifice! Or can our child have indeed put off his innocence? that his once pious father deems him now to be another Moloch, whose wrath can be turned aside only by the dying groans of the young, and by pouring out before him the blood of the little ones!'—The aged Israelite now stood affected and irresolute, whilst Naomi paused and uttered a half-suppressed sigh: after which she laid her hand

in a gentle supplicating manner upon her partner's shoulder, and continued thus, in a voice of tenderness and consoled sorrow: "Our son, indeed, rests calmly in the silent grave, where the wicked cease from troubling; and his spirit is in truth not crying from the ground for blood, but is rather breathing upon his sorrowing parents the holy quiet of the heaven wherein he dwells. Thou knowest, my beloved spouse, that with us life is already running upon the lees, and I pray thee let not its remaining hours be embittered by self-reproach and late remorse; since it were pity that our recollections of the past, sad, indeed, though they be, should now be overshadowed with the dark whispers of the Evil One. Methinks, Rabbi," added she, "that this youth is not much unlike our own; and from his looks he should be somewhat of the same age."—"If then," replied Isaac, sternly, as though again awakened to hatred, "the living semblance of this stripling be thus strong, death will complete it!"—"The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan!" exclaimed Naomi, in a bolder and louder voice than she had yet uttered, at the same time laying a stout hold upon the Jew, "as the holy Prophet saith, 'the Lord rebuke thee! even the Lord who hath chosen Jerusalem;' is not this child brought from the battle, indeed a brand plucked out of the fire? Rabbi, thou knowest well there was a Voice which said, 'I desired mercy, and not sacrifice; and doubt not that at this moment there be hearts beating with anxiety and fear for the safety of this youth, and that his *Meshal* in heaven is watching over him to protect him.'" The Jew eventually relents, and acts a most generous part.

Had the author selected the mottoes at the heads of his chapters from the the oldest of our poets, it would have aided the verisimilitude of the work to the time to which it professes to belong. As it stands, it will not only well repay a perusal, by conveying much useful information, but be found highly amusing. One thing we cannot forbear noticing as a blemish, though it rarely occurs, is the introduction of the vulgar cockneyism "were being" and its adjuncts, with which our language has been recently debilitated. It is in a particular manner foreign to a work treating of our past history, in the quaint style of two or three centuries ago.

A New Year's Eve: and other Poems. By Bernard Barton. 8vo.

Although many entertaining works, and several of high estimation, have been recently published, we should not say that the last season has been extraordinarily prolific of poetical genius. There has scarcely been an attempt at the highest order of poetry; and, with a few exceptions, the miscellaneous and lyric poems have not transcended the average of ordinary years. To descant upon the poetical talents of Mr. Barton, or to describe the characteristics of his muse, would be superfluous. The principal poem, "A New Year's Eve," is a reflective poem of six-and-twenty pages, in the Spenserian stanza; and the remainder of the volume contains about eighty miscellaneous poems, on various subjects, and in almost every style of versification. If several of these be not entirely good, we can with equal truth assert, that there are

very few which do not contain some lines or stanzas of redeeming merit. Decidedly the worst of Mr. Barton's productions, are his poems on a subject to which he is most prone to recur. This arises from obvious causes. It is impossible to impart novelty to minor sacred poems; and the attempt too commonly produces equivocal sentiments, incongruous ideas, and strained and harsh versification, most assailable of the ear, and displeasing to good taste. As an example of all these faults, take the following stanza, and we may almost say, "ex uno disce omnes:"

"Thanks, then, and praise to God,
Honour and glory to the crucified,
Hope springs up from the sod,
We die, for Adam sinned;—we live, for Christ
bath died."

Another error of Mr. Barton's is a continued or frequent lauding of "the good old times," which good old times no man, virtuous or sane, would wish to be revived.

The first poem contains many good stanzas; and even those which embody no new or striking ideas, are pleasing and elegant.

"A New-Year's Eve! methinks 'tis good to sit
At such an hour in silence and alone,
Tracing that record, by the pen unwrit,
Which every human heart has of its own,
Of joys and griefs, of hopes and fears unknown
To all beside; to let the spirit feel,
In all its force, the deep and solemn tone
Of Time's unflattering, eloquent appeal,
Which Truth to every breast would inwardly re-
veal."

"There is a joy in deep thought's pensive mood,
Far, far beyond the worldling's noisiest mirth;
It draws from purer elements its food,
Higher and holier is its heavenly birth:
It soars above the fleeting things of earth,
Through faith that elevates, and hope that cheers;
And estimates by their enduring worth
The cares and trials, sorrows, toils, and fears,
Whose varied shadows pass across this vale of
tears."

We do not mean to say that happier extracts than these, or than the following, might not be made; for where poetic beauties are numerous and varied, each reader will consult his own taste. In a poem "To a Friend," the following lines are elegant:—

"The steersman, in a summer night,
When cloudless are the skies,
May gaze upon their orbs of light
Till slumber seal his eyes;
"But when the winds are loud and stern,
And Heaven is drear and dark,
To one alone his glance will turn,
By that he guides his bark!
"So clouds have veild each star and sun,
Once wont my sky to cheer;
And thou art now my polar one,
By which my course I steer."

"The Nightingale Flower," "The Daughter of Herodias," and several other poems, we would extract for their merit, and only regret that they are too long for our columns. We must refer our readers to the volume itself, to estimate the pleasure we have felt from its perusal.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Miss Phillips has appeared in Imogen; and if she has not fully embodied the idea of that exquisite character, has given fresh assurance of those graces and powers which will, at no distant day, enable her to exercise a facile dominion over the affections. The astonishment with which she received the villainous proposal of Iachimo, and the indignation with which she rebuked it, and her innocent delight at the prospect of finding Posthumus at Milford, were the best points in her acting; in the more tender and subdued parts she was less happy, though she spoke them intelligently and sweetly, and though she wore her romantic disguise with the most modest and feminine air. At present, Miss Phillips is apt to pitch her voice in too high a key, and to indulge in too sweeping an action, which sometimes give an appearance of effort, and spoil the effect of what would otherwise be her most triumphant bursts. That, even now, she is capable of the deeper expressions of feeling, which are found in low tremulous tones and quivering lips, and an earnest gaze, is evident from several passages in her acting—as where, in *Rienzi's* daughter, she asks whether the distant screams which ring in her ears are real, “or are the gibbering concerts that salute the newly mad?” with a wildness in her look, and horror in her tones, which impart a fearful reality to the scene. This is the kind of excellence she should cultivate; which, we doubt not, she will cultivate, and which, relieved and set off by the innocent fascinations of her person and manner, will realize the most sanguine hopes which her youthful merit has inspired. Young worked himself up to a fine classical fury in *Leonatus*; and Cooper did all that could be done to redeem Iachimo, by the propriety with which he marked those felicities of language which alone soften the villainy of his deeds; but we missed the enthusiasm which Serle threw into *Guiderius*, when the play was represented at Covent Garden, and which made his performance that rare thing—a piece of acted poetry. The play, notwithstanding its manifold beauties, is too wild in incident, and too straggling in action—though marvellously brought together in the last act—to be very attractive in representation; and, on its present revival, though much applauded, has been only twice acted.

Mr. Peake's new farce, called “*Master's Rival, or a Day at Boulogne*,” has met with a most unsatisfactory fate, being neither cordially welcomed, nor fairly

damned. There were very clever and very pleasant things in it; but it had two great faults, that it was overcharged with mere Old Bailey rascality, and that it was eked out with a mass of confused incidents, and a sleep-walking scene, stale and unprofitable, and leading to nothing. The last might have been reformed, but the first was a radical and incurable vice. We are not so unreasonable as to require a very exact morality from the heroes of farce, or any other heroes; we admit the prescriptive right of lovers to swindle guardians; of adventurers to obtain ladies and their fortunes by false pretences; of chambermaids to take bribes on all sides and be true only to themselves; and of pretty girls to say or steal whatever they have a mind for; but we were rather tired of the company of two brothers, who purloin portmanteaus, have an eye to silver spoons, and painfully remind us of Sir Richard Birnie, and “*Archbold's Peel's Criminal Acts*.” On the schemes of these worthies, the business of the farce (and it has a great deal too much of “life's idlest business”) depends; Peter Shack, the dapper knave, personated by Jones, courting his master's mistress in stolen clothes and phrases from the *Mechanics' Institute*, and Paul Shack, an awkward, snivelling rogue, created by Liston out of nothing, and like nothing but Liston, awkwardly aiding in the villainy. Liston in Paul was royally droll on the first night, and, though we would not “rob Peter to pay Paul,” much more amusing than Jones was then, or than he was himself on the next night, for the very reason ungratefully suggested by the morning papers as the cause why he did not do the author justice—in truth he did him more than justice, and gave full measure of folly, “pressed down and running over.” There was good acting, too, besides theirs; for Mrs. C. Jones played a soft-hearted lady, of a certain age, who always accorded with the last speaker, with a bland propriety and melting fatness; and Mrs. Orger was Tibby Postlewaite, a “housemaid every way,” moving at right angles, as if scrubbing had been the business of her life, and jerking her chin, and pocketing her fee, as if intrigue had been its relaxation. Her spirited manner of giving warning we take to be a legitimate vindication of the rights of that odious race of serviles to which she, for the night, belonged, and who are the plague of civilized society; while Jones was the “virtual representative” of his master, by the legitimate right, not of election, but theft. In the farce there was too much attempt-

ed, and too little made out; the sleep-walking scene was a parody on the ghost in the Haunted Inn; but the piece was dragged down by the weight of selfish vice which it bore, and which was past a joke. We have heard that its ingenious author, dissatisfied with the verdict at Drury Lane, has proposed to move for a new trial, and change the scene to Covent Garden, where he may retain Keesley as leader. We should like to see Keesley in Paul Shack or in any thing; but the change is not sufficient to ensure a different result; though, if the actors were but transported, the farce would have a prodigious run at Sydney!

Mr. Kenney has, at last, produced a new play, called "Peter the Great, or the battle of Pultowa;" and though it is not exactly comedy, opera, or melodrama, it is so happy a mixture of the three, that it must succeed, if amusement be not out of tune, and happiness a vulgar thing. Its hero is no other than Peter the Great, some of the most remarkable incidents of whose life it introduces with great vividness and felicity, and gives passing allusions to others, so as to place the imperial masquerader in exact verisimilitude before us; while it also, to preserve the balance of power if not of interest, presents to us his Swedish rival Charles, whom we lately saw in another edition; and, interweaving its kingly anecdotes with a tale of deep individual interest, gives us Liston as a foolish but jolly miller; Farren as a stern old soldier, melted by the royal qualities of the Czar; Ellen Tree as a lovely girl placed in situations of opposing duty and feeling, which are essentially tragic; and Miss Love with petty airs, which the audience relished, and jests at which they scrupled, in their delicacy, because they are not out of Farquhar. It is a play, miscellaneous in detail, but well compacted—full of situation, character, and interest—and, what is much better, full also of gallant bearing—of generous friendship or honourable enmity—of touches of true nobleness, confiding love, and manly trust in virtue. It has a great advantage in having Mr. Young for its Czar; for he stamps an individuality on the part, gives its imperial impatience and rude heroism with due force, and humours its lighter vagaries with singular *bon-hommie*; and succeeds, to our tastes, much better in this mixed and broken character, than in parts of more uniform stateliness and pretension—always excepting his peculiar triumph, Rienzi. There is one scene, where he and Liston come in collision, which seems to us quite perfect in conception and execution—where the Czar, surrounded by the enemy, seeks an

asylum in the absent miller's cottage, prevails on his bride to lend him the wedding dress and acknowledge him as her husband, entertains the Swedish soldiery with brandy and a song, and, on the return of the true Jasper Addlewitz, out-braves him in his own house, swears him out of his identity, and is cordially supported by his adopted wife and mother in the cheat. In this scene, Mr. Young sang a jolly song—not with an air of condescension, as he sang Captain Macheath—but with a spirit of thorough enjoyment, which we liked better even than the taste with which he executed the music; and obtained a hearty *encore*. Then came in Liston, the true miller;—and then, on the one hand, we had Young's cool impudence, and Liston's amazement—excellent in themselves, and relished the better for the actually impending danger. Farren's part of an old banished soldier, who had not shed a tear for many years, but was melted by the generosity of Peter, was excellently made out for him and by him; Cooper was a picturesque representation of poor Charles, who, however, was worried throughout the piece, as at the battle from which it is named; and the music interspersed is agreeable, except the chorus of conspirators, which is far less appropriate than that of the Puisne Judges in Lord Coke's versified Reports. With all its attraction, this piece must run, if any thing can; it will, we are sure, even improve on repetition; and its merits are of a kind which not only rivet the attention at the time, but lighten the heart, quicken the blood, and put the spectator into good-humour with himself and his species.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The brilliant success of "The Beaux Stratagem" has been followed up by the production of "The Recruiting Officer" of the same author, with equal strength and felicity in the cast, and at least equal pleasure to the town. There is not, in this play, the body of humour that there is in "The Beaux Stratagem;" but there is even a higher flavour—a true spirit of enjoyment—and thorough good-nature, which must always charm every one worth pleasing. Its localities give it a present interest; for the fine old town of Shrewsbury is little altered since Captain Plume enlivened it with his recruiting band; the "walk by the river" still invites the gallants of the county to meet its Melindas and Sylvias beneath its pillared shades; the Raven has as bright a tap of ale as that with which Serjeant Kite bewildered the brains of the bumpkins; and another potent Sergeant, almost on the very spot, makes serious work of "crimes and misdemeanours," of which brother Kite

made nothing at all! There is scarcely any plot in this play; but it is all bright with unclouded gaiety, and there are bits in it beyond all praise. Such is the splendid opening speech of Serjeant Kite:—"If any gentleman-soldiers or others have a mind to serve her Majesty and pull down the French King; if any apprentices have severe masters, any children have undutiful parents; if any servants have too little wages; or any husband too much wife, let them repair to the noble Serjeant Kite, at the sign of the Raven, in this good town of Shrewsbury, and they shall receive present relief and entertainment. I don't beat up for common soldiers; I list only grenadiers, gentlemen; and he that has the good fortune to be born six feet high was born to be a great man." Such is the scene where Appletree and Costar, having resisted the coarse coaxing of the Serjeant, are melted by the assumed magnanimity and real good-nature of the Captain, and are so delighted with his spirited vindication of their freedom, that they give it up of their own accord, and invite their slavery. Such is the last scene in the justice-room, with the reasons of the justices for their decisions—better far than magistrates give now-a-days for their vagaries, and which procure them their own discharge with a broad hint they do not observe, and payment of costs they do not care for. On this occasion the Justice was fully bodied forth by Mr. Bartley, who played the magistrate well, and the father admirably. One little piece of dialogue between him and Mrs. Chatterley, who acted his daughter, where he asks her how old she was when her mother died, and promises never to give her in marriage without her consent, was beautifully played by both; but the worst of such a piece of sentiment, where the author intended none, is, that it makes the negation of feeling in other parts unpleasant; and, in this instance, rendered the indifference of Balance to his son's death a little chilling. Mrs. Chatterley's Sylvia was charming while she retained her proper dress—a fair picture of the frank-hearted girl, "who was troubled neither with spleen nor vapours; who needed no hartshorn for her head, no wash for her complexion; who could gallop all the morning after the hunting-horn, and all the evening after the fiddle;" but she made but a paltry stripling; and, indeed, it is the great fault of the play that a creature so noble and as charming as a woman, should be for three acts degraded into the resemblance of a contemptible man, whom Rose might justly despise, and Plume must have shrewdly suspected to be no soldier. For the Captain, what better

representative could be desired than Kemble? The gentlemanly spirit which is innate in all Farquhar's rakes; the true unaffected kindness which disguises itself in the language of vice, and forms so delightful a contrast to the lip-goodness of the Fredericks and Rovers of a more moral age; the love of frolic and of Sylvia, were all finely marked by the actor; who also delivered the wit with the nicest marking. Kite, the best of serjeants, has rarely had a better representative than Wrench; who strutted like a turkey-cock, and summed up his own vices with the partiality and volubility of an auctioneer. His precious pair of recruits—or rather those who yielded only to his Captain—Costar Pearman and Thomas Appletree, were perfectly acted by Keeley and Meadows, the last being quite as good as the first; and Bullock by Reeve is an absolute reality. Rose, the farmer's daughter, whose bargain with Plume for her chickens is too good to quote, is very freshly played by Miss Nelson, our promising country girl; and Lucy, the maid, is of course topped by Mrs. Gibbs, which we cannot say of Miss Chester's Melinda. There are some necessary omissions in the dialogue, but there are also changes of mere words which seem to us quite needless, and injure the force and vigour of the text; as where Kemble says "I must look as demure as a courtesan at a christening"—using the un-English word "courtesan," for one which is not at all more indelicate, and which is mouthed out most unceremoniously in "Othello." The substitution of the word "flirt" for the same proscribed monosyllable, spoils one of Scrub's happiest speeches in the "Beaux Stratagem;"—but finely marks the progress of modern delicacy, which allows plain English to no writer but Shakspeare!

Tragedy has been quite shelved at this house by the sudden retirement of Mr. Kean, who certainly must endure a considerable period of rest and abstinence if he is ever again to act with his early vigour. In the mean time we have heard with great pleasure, that Mr. Pemberton—whose name we introduced to our readers some months since—is about to try his fortune on these boards. We look forward to his appearance with no ordinary interest; for we are assured that he possesses the elements, both physical and moral, of a great actor; and we are only afraid lest the long neglect that he has borne, and the difficulty which genius has in immediately finding appropriate means of expression, may possibly deprive him of that encouragement which may be ne-

cessary to the free exercise of his powers. We hope our true-hearted play-goers will recollect, when he appears, that he is not a raw youth to be dismissed for improvement; nor a stage-struck simpleton, who has left some honest calling for "the idle trade" of a player; but a man who has thought and studied much of human passion, and the symbols which it employs; and who adventures with the hope that he may be able to bodey forth on the

stage the feelings and experience of years spent in solitary musing. Let him but be received with respect and candour; with no other indulgence than a disposition to hear and to be just; and we dare venture to prophesy that the audience will soon know that they have before them no common man, and that they will soon acknowledge in his acting a mastery over the deepest springs of tragic passion, to which they have long been strangers.

MUSIC.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

This theatre opened on Saturday the 31st of January, under the management of Monsieur Laporte, who has taken the lease of the house, &c. for the present year, from the assignees of Messrs. Chambers, at the appalling rent of 15,000*l.* and has boldly ventured upon some innovations in the internal arrangements of the concern, which created great sensation among the frequenters of the Opera and the public in general, long before the season began, and afforded strong grounds for apprehending a determined opposition and resistance on the first night of performance. The matter, however, has passed over, and Mons. Laporte has obtained an easy victory over the loud and repeated threats of his opponents. Under these circumstances, we do not feel called upon to enter at any great length on the alleged grounds of complaint, although, as appertaining to the history of the establishment, we can scarcely omit noticing them in a few words.

The cause of dissatisfaction was twofold: an almost total change in the *personel* of the leading performers in the orchestra, and the abstraction of a considerable portion of the pit, for the purpose of creating private seats, or "stalls," as they have been termed, for the admission to which 1*s.* 6*d.* is charged, *i. e.* 4*s.* more than the price formerly paid for *any* seat in the whole area of the pit.

Sometime before the opening of the theatre, Mons. Laporte had caused a communication to be made to the members of the orchestra, purporting that he was willing to re-engage them on modified terms. For the two regular nights in the week, they were to receive their former salary; but there would be farther dramatic or musical performances on two or more other nights in the week, on which their attendance would be required at half salaries; and, to ensure punctuality in their duties, the instrumentalists were called upon to sign a memorandum of agreement, by which they bound them-

selves to comply with all the regulations already existing, or that might hereafter be made—not to play at any public concerts, except the Philharmonic and the Ancient—not to leave London during the Opera season, without the consent of the management, &c.

To these conditions, the principal of the instrumentalists, about fourteen in number, refused to subscribe, and Mons. Laporte in consequence engaged new performers, chiefly from France, on the conditions required by him. With Messrs. Spagnoletti and Dragonetti, however, a compromise was effected in time, and their valuable services have thus been secured to the theatre.

The band thus brought together is not equal to the former orchestra, particularly in point of first-rate talent. It is no easy matter to find equivalent substitutes for such men as Lindley, Willman, Mackintosh, Nicholson, &c. At the same time, it is but fair to admit that, upon the whole, the aggregate effect of the performance of the new orchestra is sufficiently satisfactory. There is much unity and precision in its exertions.

The changes in the orchestra, however, although regretted, and even reprobated by many, were not of sufficient general importance to interest the mass of the operatic public. It was the erection of the private seats, or "stalls," in the pit, which met with almost general disapprobation, and against which a determined opposition was threatened, and fully expected. But even this measure had its advocates, especially among those to whom the additional tax of 4*s.* was no object, when compared, not only with the convenience of finding a seat of one's own, and the ease and comfort of the seat itself, but also with the line of demarcation which the stalls ensured between the probable station in society of those paying the enhanced price, and the very mixed, and, of late, obviously deteriorating appearance of the pit frequenters, a great proportion of whom paid nothing at all,

Besides, it was farther argued, the new division, although a bold stretch, was not altogether an innovation. In 1827, Mr. Ebers had converted two of the pit benches into private seats, and a third bench was added by Mons. Laporte himself in 1828, without creating any dissatisfaction or serious remonstrance. The counter arguments were manifold and forcible; but as the event has set the question at rest, and we must husband our space, we shall proceed to what constitutes the more direct part of our department.

In the engagements of singers, considerable changes have also taken place. Madame Pasta is not engaged for any part of the season, and we regret to find that no approximation in terms could be effected between the management and Madame Caradori Allan, so as to gratify the public wishes with the reappearance of so deserving and accomplished a favourite, who, during an uninterrupted career of seven years, not only has at all times given universal satisfaction, but, by the aid of assiduity and innate taste, has progressively raised herself to a station of eminence in her profession. Porto is also gone; in fact, the establishment counts but one of the principal singers of former seasons, in the person of Signor Curioni. Of second and third-rates, Madame Castelli and Signors Deville and De Angeli have been retained. The new engagements, so far as they have at this time appeared, are—Madame Pisoni, Mademoiselle Monticelli, Signer Donzelli, and Signor Vincenzo Galli, of whom we shall have to speak presently; and Mons. Laporte has promised us Mademoiselle Sontag, and Madame Garcia Mallibrán, at a subsequent period of the season. In mentioning the latter lady, who a few years ago made her first appearance among us in the part of Rosina, we cannot forbear paying a tribute of sincere regret to the memory of her father, Signor Garcia, who died lately at the city of Mexico, and in whom the art has lost one of the most accomplished tenors that ever trod the stage.

On entering the theatre on the night of its opening, the aspect of the house, and of the pit in particular, appeared to us much improved. The seats in the latter are more elevated from the ground, and more commodious; and a new and convenient approach to the pit has been made through the centre pit-box, which has been specially appropriated for that purpose. Of "stalls" there are four rows, occupying the space of not less than six of the former pit benches, and the transverse passage, which before intervened between the pit and the orchestra, has been moved back,

so as to separate, in the manner of a *fosse*, the stall-seats from the half-guinea pit. On the first night, the vacant stalls were industriously offered to the pit-visitors, as they arrived; but this accommodation, no doubt resorted to with a view to soften discontent, has been refused ever since.

The tap of the leader's bow served as the signal for giving vent to the feelings of the dissatisfied part of the audience, which certainly was the most numerous. The clamour and uproar were loud and incessant; not a note of the short introduction and chorus was audible, and Mons. Laporte was called for from all parts of the theatre; but Mons. Laporte knew his *terrain* better than to come forth. This noise lasted for about ten minutes, when the Lady of the Lake, in the person of Mademoiselle Monticelli, made good her landing from the skiff. This was a *Deus ex machina* for the manager! The uproar, although continuing, was somewhat abated; the Stall-ites cried "Shame, shame!" the Pitt-ites, from a laudable delicacy of feeling towards the distressed debutante, gave way—

"Ac, veluti magno in populo cum sæpe coorta est
Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
..... silent, arrectisque auribus adstant,
Ista regit cantu animos, et pectora muleat."

Mademoiselle Monticelli's "Oh mattutini albori," as by a spell, softened the miso-stallic *vulgus*; not another whisper was heard—Rome was saved!—For this eminent piece of service the lady deserves a handsome compliment at the hands of Mons. Laporte. The cause of the strife seems to be wholly buried in oblivion; the stalls are irrevocably installed, and scrupulously kept from the *ignobile vulgus*, although many of them are found vacant on every night of performance.

But to the opera itself! Our repeated comments on "La Donna del Lago" supersede the necessity of any additional remarks regarding the music; but this we will say, that greater liberties were never taken with a lady than with the Lady of the Lake on Saturday the 31st of January last past, and the succeeding nights. What with excisions, and substitutions of all sorts, the music was scarcely to be recognized.

With regard to the three new debutants, the acquisition of Mademoiselle Monticelli is scarcely otherwise of importance to the management, than that she has proved the opportune means of curing the stall-fever. This lady played the part of Elena, and is stated to have been engaged from La Scala at Milan; but we doubt whether she could have filled there the station of *prima donna*, though she might respectably enough hold that rank

in a second-rate theatre. Her voice, and its cultivation, her musical skill and her acting, are all of a nature to afford sufficient satisfaction, without, however, allowing of comparison with any of her several predecessors in the same part. Mademoiselle Monticelli appears to us to be one of those numerous occupants of the boards, who *do* their part respectably, *secundum artem*, without essential aid from inward feeling. Her conceptions are drawn from the surface; her action, diction, and singing, very theatrical. Her figure is *embonpoint*; the features, although not particularly intellectual, are regular, and not unpleasing: her age may be twenty-eight, or thereabouts.

Of Madame Pisoni we have to give a widely different report. This lady, whose voice and features strongly reminded us of the late Mrs. Jordan, certainly is past forty. Rumour had prepared us for an unprepossessing exterior; but we found that the impression thus formed had really to undergo some farther modification. It is an unpleasing task to speak on the subject, but we must in sincerity own that a "physique" less favoured by Nature is a rare occurrence. A countenance—but really we must beg to be excused from all physiognomical analysis, to proceed to a more gratifying task. Nature has made to Madame Pisoni rich amends in mental gifts, for what she has denied to her person. This lady is a great, a consummate artist; and the impression she cannot fail to establish as such, at one hearing alone, is not easily effaced. Every thing about her is extraordinary. Her voice is a low mezzo soprano, of great force and body, and of a quality quite uncommon, almost too masculine. She is the Porto of females, descending in her scale to G, and even F, with a vigour of intonation perfectly surprising. But these, still, are but physical advantages, which, as in the case of Signor Porto, would have but moderate weight, were they not directed by a superiority of mind and soul, a genuine musical feeling, and a finished state of cultivation, which command our admiration. Madame Pisoni possesses the genuine and grand style of singing, which is now but seldom met with. She certainly is careful in what she attempts; but what she does has a richness, an energy, and an enthusiasm in it, which warms the hearts of her hearers. All disadvantages of an unfavoured exterior are forgotten; even the variety of strange and unseemly contortions of the mouth are little cared about, when her strains come on our ears. If we might express any regret, it would be in the remark already hinted at, that every thing is too masculine in the

case of this lady. Feminine softness is entirely out of the question.

Madame Pisoni personated Malcolm, a part in which we had successively seen Madame Vestris, Madame Cornega, and Madame Schütz; but without instituting unnecessary individual comparisons, we will only add, that all prior Malcolms have almost sunk with us into oblivion. We have not room for quoting her songs, &c.; but the grandeur of style and effect thrown into her recitations must not remain unnoticed.

The last, though not least, of the three new debutants in "*La Donna del Lago*," is Signor Donzelli, who played Roderic Dhu with great and well-merited applause. The age of this gentleman does not seem to be less than forty; his stature is of the middling height, and inclines to corpulency. Signor Donzelli may safely be pronounced a genuine first-rate tenor, and altogether an artist of rare natural gifts and finished cultivation. His voice is full, sonorous, and powerful, and he modulates it with infinite skill; at one time vigorously loud, and, when required, delicately tasteful, especially in the falsetto notes, which go to C within the stave (violin cleft), while his natural tones descend to the C in the bass octave below. As an actor, too, Signor Donzelli demands our praise. To great scenic experience, he unites discriminating judgment and strong internal feeling. He reminded us at times of Viganoni, except that the feeble physical powers of the latter are not to be compared with the full-bodied and manly intonation of the former. As our space is drawing to a close, we must defer saying more on Signor Donzelli until a future opportunity.

Curioni, in his usual character of King James, lost none of his former ground, although in *juxta-position* with a rival tenor like Donzelli. The important part of Douglas was consigned to poor Signor De Angeli, and sad work it was. Not that we wish to bear hard on this gentleman; on the contrary, he did more than we could have expected. Our objection is against the part being assigned to such an inferior singer and performer; that such an individual should be the only base on the establishment to begin the season with.

In other respects, the company is as yet very incomplete; and once or twice, the indisposition of one or other of its members rendered the representations all but nominal. On one occasion, Miss Bell-chambers, a pupil at the Royal Academy of Music, was called upon, at a few hours notice, to fill the character of Mademoiselle Monticelli; and in this her first ap-

pearance on any boards, although attempted under the most unfavourable circumstances, her singing is universally allowed—we were not present ourselves—to have held out great future expectations.

Rossini's "*L'Italiana in Algeri*" was revived on the 17th of February, a period too late in the month to admit of our giving a detailed criticism of the performance. In it, Signor Vincenzo Galli, a brother of Galli who sang here two seasons ago, made his first appearance in England in the part of the Dey. The *debut* was not a striking one. As a basso cantante, this gentleman, we fear, must content himself with filling a secondary station. Madame Pisaroni played Isabella, a soprano part, which, with all the contrivances resorted to, did not tell well in her hands. Her voice is too low, too masculine for it. But, with this exception, Madame Pisaroni afforded to the audience all the gratification to be expected from her great taste, intense musical feeling,

and consummate abilities. Signor Donzelli, as Lindoro, fully confirmed the high opinion we had formed of him. He sang delightfully, especially in the aria which introduced him first. A Madame Neuville also made her first appearance in a subordinate part, not worth speaking of; and quite as little is to be said of the manner in which she filled it. But we cannot spare another line for farther comments on "*L'Italiana in Algeri*."

In the Ballet department, nothing prominent has as yet been produced. A rustic ballet of action, "*La Somnambule*," (the sleep-walker) re-introduced to our boards Mademoiselle Pauline Leroux in the principal character; and her excellent pantomimic action deservedly gained a greater degree of applause than her dancing, which, although clever and graceful, is by no means of first-rate rank. A pleasing Turkish *divertissement* has also been produced by Mons. Deshayes, the present ballet-master.

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.—The works of our artists are like butterflies, and appear to come out in all their brilliancy of colouring at the approach of spring; though, unlike this fluttering, idle, and glittering insect, they are the produce of the winter months' exertions in those laborious toils without which genius is useless, and the result of which forms the delight of the gratified spectator, in the exhibitions which make the metropolis so attractive during that period which is called the season. It is indeed a season, which seems to call every thing into life and activity—the statue and the picture quit the atelier and the easel, and the sculptor and painter walk round their works with pride as they listen to or read the criticisms of their patrons, the public. It is truly a gratifying sight to every one who loves the glory of his country to appear in arts as well as in arms, to walk through the exhibition of the works of our native artists; and though we doubt whether, even in number, any contemporary nation can compete with us, we feel proudly certain, that in almost every branch of the art we are superior to any of our rivals.

That Citizen-of-the-worldship which characterizes the artists of England, has prevented their becoming mannerists. The school of art in England is the school of nature. Nature, in all her variety, has formed the model for the sculptor and the painter, and with such an unerring guide, an artist of genius is sure to arrive at a

great degree of perfection; and we certainly find the successful result of this on the walls of the British Institution, in their annual exhibition of this year. It may not, perhaps, present so many specimens in the highest walks of art, as we have hitherto seen, but there is much less of mediocrity, and certainly a general superiority over the exhibitions of past years. As men of feeling, we do not regret this, though perhaps we may as critics and artists. We confess our delight in the soft landscape that speaks of rural happiness, in the pathetic and playful scenes of life which come home to the bosom of the spectator, and in all these pleasing varieties of the pictorial art, to be greater than that which we experience at those more stupendous works of art which astonish rather than please, and which speak to the critic's eye rather than to the spectator's heart. In pictures of this kind the present exhibition abounds.

We have already mentioned that there is this year a greater degree of general excellence in the pictures; and we rejoice at it, as we perceive that the younger artists are making rapid strides towards the excellence of their masters and predecessors; and that when those are gone who are now sinking into the vale of years, crowned with success, we shall have others to supply their places.

In spite of the present collection being, to our thoughts, more numerous than in former exhibitions, we are yet told by the

Directors that they have been obliged to reject many pictures of "considerable merit," for want of room.

In an advertisement prefixed to their catalogue, the Directors announce that "many more pictures have been sent to the British Institution this year for exhibition than usual. The Directors have been obliged to return several works of considerable merit, lamenting that the limited space of their gallery precluded the possibility of admitting them."

This must be a mortifying circumstance to the public as well as the artists, but it is a great proof of the increase of the pursuit, and we confess, that as men we are sorry for it. Every body who knows what the life of an artist is, must regret that there are so many entering the field of competition where life is one perpetual struggle—one continued series of defeated expectation and disappointed hope; for where, in this money-getting age, shall we find patrons enough for all these young aspirants in that path where so many have failed, and so few succeeded?

Where there is really so much general excellence, it becomes impossible in our limited space to point out all the pictures to which we would direct the attention of our readers, and invidious to particularize where there is so much more praise due than we have room to bestow. Among many more, however, which have nearly, if not quite equal claims to our attention, there is No. 32, by Morton, *Italian Boy and Monkey*, which in finish and effect really rivals some of the best efforts of the Flemish school.

No. 18. *A Turk*; which makes us regret the premature and melancholy fate of the young artist, Borington.

No. 57, by West; really so much in the style of Paul Veronese as to make one look twice to ascertain the fact; and 276, by H. Beechey, rivalling in effect the pencil of Poussin.

No. 474. *Satan*, by Partridge: a very peculiar picture.

No. 109. *A Mary Magdalene*; where the expression of penitence is capitally preserved.

No. 166. *The Disconsolate*, by G. S. Newton; a picture of much pathos, and telling an exquisite story of disappointed hope and heart-breaking sorrow, more clearly explained by hiding the face than by the most elaborate expression of grief.

No. 150. *Auld Robin Gray*, by C. Knight, is a picture, which, in spite of being so ill placed, from being low, cannot be passed without attracting attention. The subject is old among artists, but it has seldom, if ever, been better handled. The reluctance of the girl, the assiduity

of the lover, the speaking poverty of the parents—all tell the story, which has in the voice of song so often called tears into the eyes of the hearer.

No. 50. *Love at Naples*, by T. Uwins, is indeed a very different kind of love to that of Auld Robin Gray. Here we have all the luxury of Italy to add to the excitements and the enjoyments of the master passion.

Nos. 3, 4, and 136, by Webster, are well worthy of the spectator's attention; and No 55, *The Young Artist*, by a female artist, is to be admired for the enthusiasm displayed in the principal figure. To enumerate all, however, that pleased us would be to give our readers a catalogue, and we are almost happy that our limits do not allow us room to find those faults which so numerous an exhibition must necessarily present. But they are certainly so much outnumbered by the merits, that we trust the public will for once pardon us for being good-natured, and leaving them to the discovery of their own critical eyes.

Theatrical Architecture.—Mr. Schliek, a Danish artist, who was in this country some years since studying our specimens of architecture, has returned, with such a collection of drawings of the principal theatres in Europe, as has never yet been equalled, either in the industry which has attended the collection of his materials, or in the beautiful style in which the drawings are executed. Mr. Schliek was sent originally by the government of Denmark to study his art, and he has now devoted several years to architectural pursuits in the principal cities of Europe. He has favoured many professional gentlemen with a view of his curious and interesting drawings, and we mention these works because we are inclined to think that, if any of our readers have curiosity on this subject of art, Mr. Schliek will be very happy to gratify them with a view of his labours. We sincerely trust it is the intention of the artist to publish at least some part of his collection, as a good work on theatrical architecture is a desideratum in the science.

Mr. Prout.—This excellent artist has received the appointment of "painter in water colours in ordinary to his Majesty," an honour no less distinguished than merited.

Statue of the King.—The full-length statue of the King upon which Mr. Behnes has been for a considerable time employed for the Royal Dublin Society, represents his Majesty habited in the robes of the order of St. Patrick. Its execution, in its present state, promises well in support of the artist's abilities.

Mr. Martin.—We hear that Mr. Martin has been engaged to furnish two frontispieces for a splendidly illustrated edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. There is no author whom Martin could illustrate more appropriately. In the fine conceptions and unearthly imaginings of that wild and wondrous allegory, are scenes to which few living artists but himself could do full justice. In the fearful depths of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, or on the sunny heights of the Delectable Mountains, in the Bowers of Beulah, or in the dungeons of Doubting Castle, on the shores of the bridgeless river, or in the perspective glories of the Celestial City, his genius may find subjects worthy of its happiest efforts: efforts which may afford

fresh delight to his numerous admirers, and extend yet farther his distinguished reputation.

Picture of his Majesty.—An engraving of his Majesty, by Mr. James Holmes, from a painting by the same artist, has been just put into our hands. It is published by Colnaghi and Co. and does credit to the burin of the artist. The likeness appears to us more juvenile than a picture of his Majesty recently taken would be; and the nose we imagine to be a little less in proportion, than in the living subject. No one, however, can be mistaken in the strong resemblance it bears to the original, and we again repeat that it confers much credit on the talent of Mr. Holmes.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society.—Among the papers lately read were, "An Account of some Experiments on the Torpedo," by Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. F. R. S. &c.—"On the Stability of Canoes," by W. Walker, Master R.N.; communicated by the President—"A description of a microscopic doublet," by D. H. Wollaston, M. D. V.P.R.S.—"On the dip of the magnetic needle in London, in August 1828," by Capt. Edward Sabine, of the Royal Artillery, Secretary—"On the Aurora Borealis in Scotland." Professor Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and nephew to the celebrated Jussieu, was lately elected a foreign member. Professor Nobili, author of several treatises on Electricity, also exhibited some specimens of metals which had been subjected to galvanic influence in a peculiar manner. A plate of steel that had been acted upon in this way, and divided into symmetrical compartments, displayed great iridescent beauty: it was presented to the Society by the professor.—A paper has been read, entitled "On the Reflection and Decomposition of Light, at the separating Surfaces of Media of the same and of different Refractive Powers," by Dr. Brewster, F. R. S., &c. George Evelyn, Esq. of Wootton Park, a lineal descendant of John Evelyn, one of the earliest members, if not one of the founders, of the Royal Society, has been elected a Fellow. The Rev. H. Coddington, author of several works on optics, has also been elected.

College of Physicians.—The first meeting or conversazione for the season, was lately held in the spacious hall of the College in Pall Mall East. In the absence of Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. the president, the chair was filled by Dr. Maton. Two

papers were read by Dr. Macmichael; one of the late Dr. Baillie, containing some additional observations of that eminent physician upon a peculiar form of palsy; the other was the Report, drawn up by Dr. Gregory, of the experience of the Small-Pox Hospital for the last year. Notwithstanding the number of cases of small-pox admitted into that hospital during the past year, and some reported cases of failure of vaccination, it was very gratifying to hear that not one of these cases of failure could, in any instance, be traced to the national vaccine establishments; it is, therefore, to be presumed, that the apparent want of protection was caused, in many cases, by some imperfection of the mode in which vaccination had been performed.

Society of Antiquaries, January 22.—A communication was read from Mr. F. Madden, one of the librarians of the British Museum, respecting an account of the walling of the town of New Ross, in Ireland, in the year 1265, among the Harleian MSS. written by Friar Michael, of Kildare. Mr. Hoffman was balloted for and duly elected.—29. A paper, by Mr. Crofton Croker, was read, describing a great variety of specimens of Roman pottery discovered by him last autumn, in an excavation made under the war-bank, in the vicinity of Caesar's camp, on Keaton Common, near Bromley, in Kent. From the immense variety of pottery found during the excavation, exceeding two hundred specimens, not only of an ornamental, but also of a culinary description, together with quantities of human bones, stone coffins, and coins, and also the walls of a Roman temple which were uncovered,—there are strong reasons for believing that the city of Noviomagus was situated

in the immediate vicinity of the war-bank. The entrenchments of Cæsar's camp, on the neighbouring hill, may be accurately traced throughout; and a visit to these interesting remains is well worthy of the attention of the lover of antiquarian research. Mr. Croker's paper was accompanied by a set of masterly drawings; the same size, and coloured in exact imitation of the original specimens, from the pencil of Mr. W. H. Brooke, the artist, a Fellow of the Society, and liberally presented by him. A paper on ancient playing-cards; or tablets, was also read; together with an unpublished letter of Queen Elizabeth. H. Crabbe Robinson, J. Gooden, and N. Aylward Vigors, esqrs., were severally balloted for, and declared duly elected.—Feb. 5. The translation of an Italian letter was read, dated from Constantinople the last day of February 1596, from Mahomet III. to Queen Elizabeth. The latter commenced with an endless string of compliments to her Majesty, couched in a style of hyperbolical bombast, so ridiculous to our modern ears, that even the gravity of president, secretary, and members, was disturbed, and downright hearty laughter produced, such as, we fear, in the olden time, would have been thought insulting the Porte. The purport of the letter was relative to the siege of Agra, in which the Turk boasts of having slain 120,000 infidels, having caused the river to run blood three days,—of the difficulties he had overcome, as a swamp lay between the armies, such as that which separates heaven from paradise, &c. Mahomet hoped and expected the queen would order the guns to be fired throughout her empire, in honour of his success. The letter concluded with his hearty congratulations for the great victory which her Majesty's troops had achieved in Spain.—Mr. P. F. Robinson's magnificent folio, entitled "*Vitruvius Britannicus*," was presented to the Society by the author; as also several other interesting publications.—12. A communication was read from Mr. J. Logan, addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, president, relative to the origin of ancient coat-armour. From various researches made by Mr. Logan, he gave strong reasons for believing that coat-armour, badges, and banners, were derived from the ancient Celts. An extract from the Harleian Papers was also read, relative to the wardrobes of King Henry VIII. in his various palaces; together with a catalogue of about a hundred and fifty pictures, or, as they were then styled, tables, belonging to Henry, and a number of maps, chiefly upon stained linen cloth.

Royal Asiatic Society, Jan. 10.—After the presentation of several donations, and the election of several members, among whom were the Danish and Swedish Ambassadors, a paper written by Colonel Briggs, on the Life and Writings of Ferrišta, was read. This paper was peculiarly interesting from its containing many anecdotes of the life of the celebrated author of the History of the Mohammedan power in India, several specimens of his style, and a sketch of the outlines of his history.—7. A paper was read, entitled, "An Account of the Cave-Temples of Adjuntah in Berar," by Lieut. Alexander, of the 16th Lancers, M.R.A.S. The first ballot for the admission of a member of the Bombay Literary Society into the Asiatic took place, and terminated in the unanimous election of the party. Professor Adelung, of the Oriental Institute of St. Petersburg; Professor Schmidt, of the same city; Professor Grotefend, of Hanover; and Père L'Amiot, one of the Catholic missionaries in China—were severally balloted for, and elected foreign members. Sir A. Johnston and others made several donations to the Society. An original portrait of the late Colonel M'Kenzie, Surveyor-general of India, attended by two Brahmins, who had acted as aides-de-camp to the Colonel, was presented by Sir Alexander Johnston, and was much admired for the fidelity with which it was executed.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—At the annual general meeting of this Institution, held on the 20th Jan. a most gratifying report was laid before the members by the council, to whom the interests of the Society are committed, and who are annually elected from the class of ordinary members. In this report, besides a favourable financial statement, the institution is congratulated on the accession of twenty-three new members during the last year. In the present year, eight new members have been proposed.

Linnæan Society: 45th Session, Nov. 4.—A paper was read, entitled "A Description of a new species of the genus *Phalangista*, from New Holland," by Thomas Bell, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S.—Dec. 2. An account of a new species of pheasant, by Mr. Benjamin Leadbeater, F.L.S. Two living specimens of this splendid bird, which is originally from the mountains of Cochin China, were presented by the King of Ava to Sir Archibald Campbell, and by him to the Countess Amherst. Her ladyship succeeded in bringing them both alive to England, but they unfortunately died soon after their arrival.—Nov. 18. On the nature and origin of the ligulate rays in *Zinnia*, and on a remarkable mul-

tiplication observed in the parts of fructification of that genus, by Mr. David Don, Lib. L.S. Notices of several land and fresh-water shells, new to Great Britain, with occasional observations; in a letter addressed to Lewis Warton Dillwyn, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S., by J. G. Jeffreys, Esq.—Dec. 16. Observations on some species of the genera *Tetrao* (grouse) and *Ortyx*, natives of North America; with descriptions of four new species of the former, and two of the latter genus, by Mr. David Douglas, F. L. S. Specimens of these birds were exhibited to the meeting, and some of the grouse were of great beauty, especially one, named *Tetrao urophasianus*, about the size of the wood-grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), which it may be considered to represent in the new continent.—Jan. 20. Description of new genera and species of the class *Compositæ*, belonging to the Floras of Peru, Mexico, and Chile, by Mr. David Don, Lib. L. S.—Feb. 3. Some observations on the common Bat of Pennant; with an attempt to prove its identity with the *Pipistrelle* of French authors, by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M.A. F.L.S. At this meeting, Mons. Bonpland, the celebrated companion of Humboldt in his travels in South America; Mons. Brisseau Mirbel, of the French Academy; Professor Meckel, of Halle; Professor Say, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Wahlenberg, of Upsal, were proposed as foreign members of the Society.

Musical and Dancing Education.—A new vocal and dramatic institution, for instruction in singing, combining the dramatic requisites to qualify for the orchestra and theatre, with an exclusive department to accomplish for the ballet, similar to the foreign conservatories, has been projected. It is proposed that the vocal department shall consist of two hundred pupils or more, under the superintendence of eminent professors; to be scientifically educated in singing in the Italian and English styles, and instructed in the English and Italian languages, elocution, dramatic action (with theatrical practice), and the necessary accomplishments of dancing, fencing, exercises, &c.; and that the age of admission shall be, males, seventeen years (if voice is set) and upwards; females, fifteen years and upwards. To pay a premium, and to be articulated generally for seven years. The pupils, to fulfil all engagements made for them by the institution, in the United Kingdom, whether as principals or otherwise.

Authors' Proofs.—It is said that the Lords of the Treasury have issued, or intend to issue, an order to the postmaster-general, permitting the free transmission

to authors residing in the country of the proof-sheets of any work going through the press, and which may be sent to them for correction. For this purpose the proofs are, it is said, to be sent open to Mr. Francis Freeling, who will enclose them in a post-office cover, and forward them according to the address, and perform the same on their return. This arrangement, if carried into effect, will certainly be an accommodation, as far as it goes; and we think that other important concessions to the interests of literature might be made without injury to, and even to the advantage of, the revenue. In France all the new publications, except those of very great weight, are forwarded by the mail-coaches at a trifling expense; so that persons who reside in the provinces may receive them with the greatest possible rapidity. If at a moderate rate per pound weight new works could be forwarded from London by our mail-coaches, individuals who reside at a distance from the large towns to which parcels of newly published books are sent, or even in those towns,—for it does not answer the purpose of a bookseller to have down one or two books in a parcel for a single customer,—would in such an arrangement find a great accommodation. An additional hundred weight to each of the mail-coaches would be no drawback upon their speed or safety; and all new works of immediate interest might be thus circulated throughout the country. As in France the regulation alluded to was made exclusively in favour of literature, a method of preventing deception has been adopted. Persons sending books, are required to leave them open at the ends, a band with the address upon it being simply placed round the centre.—*Lit. Gaz.*

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—The Society had resolved, before the Christmas vacation, that seven evening meetings should be held during the present session, specially devoted to the illustration of the arts and manufactures of the country. Accordingly, the first of these meetings took place on Jan. 27. The subject treated of, was earthenware, as far as relates to the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and the various kinds of red pottery, from the coarsest to the finest, glazed and unglazed. The secretary, Mr. Aikin, read a paper that he had drawn up, in which he traced the history of brick and tile-making from the construction of the tower and city of Babel to modern times. This part of the subject was illustrated by the exhibition of bricks impressed with inscriptions in the arrow-head characters, from the Birs Nemrood, the most conspi-

cuons of the mounds that form the ruins of Babylon; by ornamented bricks from the ruins of Gour, one of the antique capitals of India; and from Nipal, the mountainous country north of the Ganges; from the Burmese country; and from China. Roman bricks, from the fortified stations of that people in Britain, were also exhibited. The secretary then gave a succinct description of brick-making as practised in the vicinity of London; pointing out the characters and principal local situations of the beds of clay, and the different qualities of the bricks and tiles that they yield. He next treated of the art of pottery; of the potter's wheel; and of the art of tempering and mixing clays according to the required quality of the ware. The degree of proficiency attained by the ancients was shown by specimens of Etruscan or Greek vases; of Samian pottery; of cups and other utensils from Herculaneum and Pompeii; of imitations of the Etruscan ware manufactured at Naples; of lamps and other articles in terracotta from Athens, and from Martaban in Ava; and of antique Peruvian pottery made before the discovery of America by the Europeans. He then treated in detail of the manufacture of glazed and unglazed red-ware as practised in the neighbourhood of London; and concluded the subject with an account of the process of making stone-ware, illustrated by specimens from one of the principal manufacturers of it at Lambeth. The secretary stated, that the oriental specimens exhibited were from the museum of the East India Company, the directors of which, at the suggestion of Dr. Wilkins, the librarian, had, with characteristic liberality, sanctioned the loan of them for the evening. The Greek vases were from the collection of T. Hope, Esq.; and the other antiques were furnished by T. Todd, Esq. T. Winders, Esq. and T. Fisher, Esq. The specimens of modern pottery, showing the various steps in the process of the fabric, were from the manufactories of Mr. Jones and of Mr. Wisker at Lambeth. Besides the specimens illustrative of the immediate objects of the meeting, a very interesting series was sent by Mr. Mawe, of the Strand, consisting of the black and the red marbles of Derbyshire, of flint spar, of alabaster, of green arragonite, and of fibrous gypsum, all from the same county, wrought into vases, pateras, and other ornamental articles.

Interesting Manuscripts.—The Chelmsford Chronicle states that a parcel of manuscripts has come into the possession of Dr. Forster, of Boreham, including the original MS. of Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding, with numerous

corrections and erasures; Original Letters from Locke (partly dated from Amsterdam, during his exile), on various political, religious, and miscellaneous subjects; some original familiar letters of Algernon Sydney, Lord Shaftesbury, and others; correspondence of Toupe, author of *Emendationes in Suidam*; of the late Mr. Richard Gough, the antiquary; a curious MS. work on coins, by Stukeley; some critiques of the history of Sir John Hawkwood, of Sible Hedingham, by Gough; and a large correspondence between the Hon. Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford, from Naples, and the late Benjamin Forster, resident at Broomfield, in Chelmsford. There is also a MS. relating to the origin of the Abbey of St. Neots in Cornwall; a Syriac MS.; and other miscellaneous papers. But what is most remarkable is, that it seems evident from a passage in one of Locke's letters, that he has somewhere left an unpublished metaphysical work on Cause and Effect, entitled, "On Perceiving all Things in God," which has either been lost or suppressed.

Play-licensing, Oratorios.—The licenser, Mr. Colman, has been most impertinently and vexatiously interfering with the Oratorios, which, under the able direction of Mr. Hawes, promised to begin with great taste and spirit. He forbade the performance of Mehul's "Joseph and his Brethren," because it was not licensed—no fees paid!! Mr. Hawes was thus compelled to substitute another oratorio; and had the courage and good sense to meet this oppressive act by a public appeal. Indeed, the licenser has been far too long permitted to annoy the drama, by the puerile and absurd obstacles which he is continually imposing. Has he no sense of shame!

Steel and Platinum.—The alloys of steel and platinum, when both are in a state of fusion, are very perfect in every proportion that has been tried. Equal parts by weight form a beautiful alloy, which takes a fine polish, although it is liable to tarnish; the colour is the finest imaginable for a mirror. The specific gravity of this beautiful compound is 9.882. 90 of platinum with 20 of steel, gave also a perfect alloy, which has no disposition to tarnish; the specific gravity 15.88; both these buttons are malleable, but have not yet been applied to any specific purpose. 10 of platinum to 80 of steel form an excellent alloy. This was ground and very highly polished, to be tried as a mirror; a fine damask colour, however, renders it quite unfit for that purpose. The proportions of platinum that appear to improve steel for edge in-

struments are found 1 to 3 per cent.; 1.5 per cent. will probably be the best. At the time of combining 10 of platinum with 80 of steel, with a view to a mirror, the same proportions were tried with nickel and steel; this, too, had the damask, and consequently was unfit for its intention. It is curious to observe the difference of these two alloys, as to susceptibility for oxygen. The platinum and steel, after lying many months, had not a spot on its surface, while that with nickel was covered with rust; they were in every respect left under similar circumstances.

Mollusca.—A singular species of *Mollusca*, from the coast of Ceylon, has been exhibited by Mr. Calder. The specimen was sent to that gentleman by Captain White, commanding the ship *Shearwater*, who gives the following account of the manner in which it was procured by him. While passing Ceylon, he says, a boat came off, in which was this curious sea animal. "We had never seen any thing of the kind before, and the natives appear to have a great dread of them, as they give an account of the large ones, on being touched, possessing the power to destroy the use of a man's arm. It lives on the weeds which grow on the rocks, and is frequently found on the coast of Ceylon." It is observed, that, from several circumstances in its anatomical structure, the species would appear to rank among the *Asterias*; as it differs materially in other respects from the species described by systematic writers, and presents a peculiarity of external form that does not belong to any of the *Mollusca*, as far as his acquaintance with this order extends. It is, however, chiefly interesting from the reputed power it possesses, as alluded to by Captain White, of benumbing or destroying the ability of the person's hand touching it, resembling in this point the *Torpedo Roia* and *Gymnotus Electricus*.

On the preparation of artificial Ultramarine. By Mr. Gmelin, of Tübingen.—Procure hydrate of silica and of alumina—the first, by melting together well-pulverized quartz with four times as much carbonate of potash, and by dissolving the melted mass in water and precipitating by muriatic acid,—the second, by precipitating a solution of pure alum by ammonia. These two earths should be carefully washed with boiling water. After that, determine the quantity of dry earth which remains, after having heated a certain quantity of the moist earth to redness. The hydrate of silica which I made use of in my experiments contained 56 parts in 100, and the hydrate of alumina 3.24 parts of anhydrous earth. Afterward dissolve with heat, in a solution of caustic soda, as much of that hydrate of silica as it will

dissolve, and determine the quantity of earth dissolved. Then take for 72 parts of this anhydrous silica a quantity of hydrate of alumina containing 70 parts of dry alumina. Add it to the solution of silica, and evaporate the whole together, constantly stirring the mixture, till there remains only a moist powder. This combination of silica, alumina, and soda, is the basis of the ultramarine, which is now to be coloured by sulphuret of sodium, which is done in the following manner. Into a Hessian crucible furnished with a cover fitting close, put a mixture of two parts of sulphur and one of anhydrous carbonate of soda. Heat gradually till, at a dull red heat, the mass is well melted; then project this mixture, in very small portions at once, into the midst of the melted mass. As soon as the effervescence, owing to the vapour of the water, ceases, throw in a fresh portion. Having kept the crucible for an hour moderately red hot, remove it from the fire and let it cool. If there is an excess of sulphur, drive it off by a moderate heat. In case all parts of the ultramarine are not coloured equally, the finest parts may be separated, after reducing them to very fine powder, by the simple process of washing with water.

Poisoning by Prussic Acid.—The account which has reached us, respecting the death of seven patients by prussic acid in one of the French hospitals, (Bicêtre,) is as follows:—M. Ferrus, one of the physicians, was in the habit of employing prussic acid in cases of epilepsy; and the formula which he used was that of Magendie, under the title of syrup of hydrocyanic acid, consisting of one part of medicinal prussic acid to 128 of syrup. In private practice, the medicine has always been procured at the shop of M. Pelletier, and an ounce was usually prescribed for a dose. M. Ferrus, wishing to try the medicine in the hospital, ordered it in the dose of an ounce to fourteen epileptic patients. The house-surgeon represented to Mr. Ferrus that drachm doses only were given, and that these occasionally produced unpleasant symptoms. This induced M. Ferrus to prescribe half an ounce, although he had, as before stated, usually directed half an ounce to his patients in private practice. The medicine was procured from the *Pharmacie Centrale des Hopitaux*, where the syrup is prepared according to the *Codex*, or French *Pharmacopœia*, which is, one part of prussic acid to nine parts of syrup. The infirmaryman commenced the exhibition on the fourteen epileptics; by the time he had given it to the seventh, the first was dead, and the others expired in the course of twenty minutes.—*Lancet*.

Insanity in England.—From a collation of the returns from several public Lunatic Asylums in this country, it appears that rather more than 40 to 100 are discharged from them, cured. Returns, therefore, from the private Asylums would, doubtless, furnish a much larger average. The average taken from a considerable aggregate of Continental Establishments is 34 to 100. Insanity is by no means on the increase in this country; and suicide, which has been considered a national characteristic, proves to be of less occurrence in London than in other capitals.—A Census taken of the number of cases of self-destruction, in one year, in Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, and London, gives the following proportions:—

Suicides.	Population.
Copenhagen 51	84,000
Berlin . . 57	166,584
Paris . . 300	700,000
London . 200	1,000,000

The proportion of suicides, therefore, in Paris, Berlin, and Copenhagen, was, in relation to that of London, as 5 to 2, 5 to 3, and 3 to 1. On this statement it may be remarked that the returns of population are somewhat erroneous. Paris has 800,000 souls, London 1,200,000. In the latter city, the real number of suicides is never accurately ascertained, any more than the correct diseases, the births, and burials. In Paris and Berlin all these are more accurately kept through the police.

Vegetation and Light.—Professor Eaton, of Troy, in America, remarked that, during six days in the month of April, last year, in which clouds and rain obscured the hemisphere, the leaves of all the forests greatly expanded, but were all of a pallid hue. Within six hours after the clouds and rain were removed, and a bright sun with a serene sky succeeded, the colour of the leaves was uniformly changed to a beautiful green. It is well known that plants, which are kept growing in a dark cellar, always present a white appearance, and, in fact, entirely lose their natural green colour, if long kept from the light. Such effects have, however, seldom been observed to arise from the intervention of clouds. The same gentleman states, that while engaged in taking a geological survey of an estate at Blenheim, the leaves of the forest had expanded to almost the common size in cloudy weather. The sun had scarcely shone upon them for twenty days, and the dense forests on the opposite side of the Schobarie were almost white. The sun then began to shine in full brightness, and the colour of the forest absolutely changed so fast, that he could perceive its

progress; by the middle of the afternoon, the whole of those extensive forests, many miles in length, presented their usual summer dress of living green. The necessity of light to vegetation was perhaps never so beautifully nor so strikingly exemplified.

Curious Literary Discovery.—The following is a singular discovery, said to be a translation from the original Hebrew manuscript of the book of Jasher, referred to as a work of credit and reputation in Holy Scripture, first in Joshua x. 13. and again in 2 Sam. i. 18. This book was kept as a memorial of the great events which had happened from the beginning of time, especially to the family and descendants of Abraham, by the Kings of Judah. After the Babylonish captivity, it fell into the possession of the Persian Kings, and was preserved with great care in the city of Gazna: from whence a translation was procured by the great Alcuin, who flourished in the 8th century, at the cost of several bars of gold, presented to those who had the custody of it. He brought this translation to his own country, having employed, with his companions, seven years in pilgrimage, three of which were spent in Gazna, in order to his obtaining this important and interesting work. After his return to England, he was made Abbot of Canterbury, and having lived in the highest honour, died in the year 804, leaving this, with other manuscripts, to his friend, a clergyman in Yorkshire. It appears to have been preserved with religious care for many centuries, until, about one hundred years since, it fell into the hands of a gentleman, who certifies that on its cover was the following testimony of our great reformer Wickliffe:—"I have read the book of Jasher twice over, and I much approve of it as a piece of great antiquity and curiosity, but I cannot consent that it should be made a part of the Canon of Scripture."—(Signed, Wickliffe.) This gentleman, who conceals his name, communicated it to a Noble Lord, who appears to have been high in office, when a rumour prevailed of a new translation of the Bible. His Lordship's opinion of it was that it should be published, as a work of great sincerity, plainness, and truth; and further, his Lordship added, "it is my opinion the Book of Jasher ought to have been printed in the Holy Bible before the book of Joshua. From that period this invaluable work has lain concealed, until, by an accident, it fell into the hands of the present possessor, who proposes to publish it in a way worthy its excellence for truth, antiquity, and evident originality.—*Daily Paper.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Coinage.—The French Government is about to call in all the old copper money, and to substitute an entirely new coinage. It is intended also to call in the silver pieces of 5 francs 80 centimes, and 2 francs 85 centimes, which circulate in many of the provinces, and to recoin them into 5 franc pieces.

Public Instruction.—The season of public instruction in Paris has begun. The return to his post of M. Villemain, who was compelled, two years ago, to vacate the professor's chair, in consequence of the liberality of his opinions, was welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm. When M. Villemain's emotion would allow him to speak, he thanked his young friends for their cordial reception of him. "I am happy," he continued, "to experience the same interest which you expressed towards me on a very different occasion, under circumstances which may perhaps recur, and which I will never shun." At these words the applause was redoubled.—M. Cousin has recommenced his course, and has taken for his present subject the philosophy of the eighteenth century. Messrs. Charles Comte and Eugène Lerminier have entered on their respective courses; the former on the law of nations, the latter on the history of law.

M. Guinant, a Swiss, a man of little scientific knowledge, but of great penetration and perseverance, some years ago established, in the suburbs of Neuchâtel, a manufactory for the fabrication of flint glass; and succeeded in producing it in a state which, although not perfect, was much superior to that of any which had been previously obtained. He died without communicating his process. Messrs. Thibaudeau and Bontemps, superintendents of the glass-works at Choisy-le-Roy, lately presented to the French Academy a paper, detailing a number of experiments by which they had approximated to the production of pure glass. If a statement lately made, be true, which we have every reason to believe, this problem, so important to optics, has been completely solved by Messrs. Herschel and Faraday.

Phonodion.—A person in France having several times tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat,—the complete closing of the larynx was the consequence of his attempts. This was evident during the life of the person, which was prolonged for several years; and it was proved after death that the passage of air from the lungs by the larynx was absolutely impossible.

Nevertheless, the individual in question, talked, and talked so as to be understood without much difficulty!

Statistics.—A work recently published in Paris, "*La Balance Politique du Globe*," by M. Adrien Balbi, contains the following curious tables:—

REVENUE.	fr. c.
Great Britain, for every person	65 2
France, ditto	30 9
Netherlands, ditto	26 3
Prussia, ditto	17 2
United States, ditto	12 1
Austria, ditto	10 9
Russia (without Poland), ditto	6 2

DEBT.	
Great Britain, for every person	869 0
Netherlands, ditto	635 0
France, ditto	145 0
Austria, ditto	45 6
United States, ditto	34 8
Prussia, ditto	29 3
Russia, ditto	20 8

ARMY.	Persons.
Russia, one soldier to every	57
Prussia, ditto	80
Austria, ditto	118
France, ditto	138
Netherlands, ditto	142
Great Britain, ditto	229
United States, ditto	1977

NAVY.	Persons.
Great Britain, one ship of the line or frigate to	82,979
Sweden (Monarchie Suédo-Norwégienne)	154,640
Netherlands, one ship of the line or frigate to	170,556
France, ditto ditto	299,909
United States, ditto ditto	316,000
Russia, ditto ditto	700,000
Austria, ditto ditto	2,909,091

Arch of Triumph.—The triumphal arch is at length terminated: the group of the Restoration, on a car drawn by four horses, placed on the top of the arch, gives it a very majestic appearance, and adds much to the magnificence of the Tuileries. The two new streets, du Trocadero and du Duc de Bordeaux, which lead into the rue Rivoli, are nearly completed; so that by degrees Paris will become habitable.

French Translations.—Mr. Bulwer's new work, "*The Disowned*," has been announced: in its comparison with "*Pelham*," it is not so much lauded as a novel; but "*pour l'homme qui cherche des idées profondes et des observations justes*," it will, observes the reviewer, be read with the deepest interest.

Cancers.—A French physician, of the name of Lugol, has published a history of a disease in the brain, perhaps unique. In the short space of four months several hundred cancers spontaneously formed there; and when the head was opened, after death, they were found to be completely soft, and in fact fluid. M. Lugol takes occasion from this curious fact to combat the theory which considers cancers as the result of inflammation.

French Sculpture.—At Volvic, a small town not far from Clermont, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, a school of sculpture has been established, the pupils of which employ their chisels on the blocks of lava with which the neighbouring volcano has filled the valley. These blocks are grey, extremely hard, of a less close grain than marble, but easily worked. The pupils, who are most of them the sons of peasants, begin to show considerable skill. They have just completed, from models sent to them from Paris, a monument to Prince Lebrun, seven or eight (French) feet broad, and five or six high; composed of four grand allegorical bas-reliefs, the figures of which are nearly the size of life. It is to be erected in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

Freedom of Education.—Several societies in Paris have combined to offer a prize of 1500 francs for the best essay in favour of freedom of education. The principal topics to which they wish the competitors to direct their attention are, the right or expediency of the legislative, the executive, or any other public authority, intermeddling with education; the necessity for any precautions or regulations upon the subject; the evils which such supposed necessity has hitherto occasioned; and the best means by which those evils may henceforth be avoided.

The French Scientific Expedition to Egypt.—Letters have been received in Paris from different persons who form part of this expedition, to the middle of November; but we do not find that they contain accounts of any new discoveries of interest. In addition to the letters already published in this country, some of the French papers contain communications of less pretension, from other gentlemen, who appear to have been equally struck with the wonders of Egypt.

Yellow Fever.—A physician at Viana, in Navarre, of the name of Pagès, observed there during the last year several cases of sporadic yellow fever; which is the more remarkable, as Viana is situated amidst mountains, more than forty leagues from the sea, and as the absence of all maritime commerce excludes any idea of the

importation of the malady. It did not show itself to be contagious.

Tapestry.—In the exhibition at Paris of porcelain, tapestry, &c. a copy, manufactured at the Gobelins, of a picture by M. Gros, of "Charles the Fifth visiting the Church of St. Denis," is spoken of by the Parisian connoisseurs as a masterpiece of harmony and transparency.

Crystal Mine.—A crystal mine is stated to have been discovered in France, near Vie, in Lorraine. The soil of it is said to be white as alabaster, and its crystals purer and more brilliant than even the cairngoram of Scotland. The mass, too, is represented as enormous.

Geographical Society.—At a recent sitting of the French Geographical Society, one of the members read a report on a work by the late General Andréossy, entitled "Constantinople and the Bosphorus, in the years 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1816." In the introduction, the author sketches the vicissitudes undergone by the ancient Byzantium. To the historical description of Constantinople succeeds a brief view of the political and private conduct of the reigning sultan, Mahmoud II. to whom the author pays a tribute of praise for the ability and firmness which he has displayed since his accession to the throne, accusing him of only one error—the treaty of Bucharest, signed on the 28th of May, 1812, the effect of which was to place Turkey in a false position with reference to its formidable adversary, Russia. The body of the work is divided into three books. The first treats of the situation of the Ottoman empire; the second is devoted to the canal of Constantinople, and its neighbourhood. The third part of the work consists of an account of the manner in which Constantinople is supplied by water, both by aqueducts and subterranean conduits; and General Andréossy considers the system superior to any which has been adopted in the other parts of Europe. Several of the notes at the end of the respective books are exceedingly interesting.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Paintings.—The splendid cabinet of paintings of M. Danoot, of Brussels, was, very lately, sold by auction in that city. The sale was numerously attended by amateurs and connoisseurs, among whom were several Englishmen. Many of the paintings brought high prices. A small Marine subject, only fourteen inches by twelve, by Claude Lorrain, was sold for 13,500 florins. The celebrated picture by Teniers, of Bow-shooting, but generally known among connoisseurs as the *Diamond*, fetched 10,200 florins. A cabinet-

picture, by Paul Veronese, 4500 florins. Murillo's Beggar Boy, 3500 florins. A beautiful portrait of Rembrandt, painted by himself, 9500 florins. The Rape of the Sabines and its companion, 14,000 florins. The Flight into Egypt, by the same painter, 8200 florins. A large Landscape by Teniers, 4000 florins; and a small picture by William Van de Velde, 4000 florins. The total amount of the sale was 136,609 florins. Most of the valuable pictures were obtained by Englishmen; and it was stated in the sale-room, that the beautiful *bijou* by Claude Lorrain was purchased on account of Mr. Peel, the Home Secretary.

ITALY.

Herculaneum.—The excavations now in progress at Herculaneum and Pompeii daily lead to the most important results, and authorise the most brilliant hopes. The workmen are engaged in uncovering a magnificent dwelling-house at Herculaneum, the garden of which, surrounded with colonnades, is the largest that has yet been discovered. Among other mythological subjects are the following:—Perseus killing Medusa, by the aid of Minerva; Mercury throwing Argus into a sleep, in order to carry off from him the beautiful Io (a subject which is exceedingly rare in the monuments of art); Jason, the Dragons, and the three Hesperides. But the greatest curiosities in this house are some bas-reliefs of silver, fixed on elliptical tablets of bronze, representing Apollo and Diana. A vast number of other articles, furniture, utensils, &c. of the most exquisite workmanship, add to the interest which the discovery of this rich and beautiful mansion is so well calculated to excite.

Antiquities.—We learn from Rome, that workmen employed in making a drain to carry off the rain-water from the Baths of Paulus Emilius, found near the church of S. Maria, in the Campo Carleo, large masses of marble, with most beautiful ornaments, belonging to the portico which surrounded the Forum; a long piece of a fluted column, of Phrygian, or purple marble, about three Roman feet in diameter; a bracket of colossal dimensions, likewise enriched with the finest ornaments; the torso of a statue of a captive king, resembling others which have been found in the Forum; and a fragment of an inscription of the time of Septimus Severus.

GERMANY.

Botany.—Extensive experiments have been recently made by Dr. Goepard, a German botanist, with hydrocyanic (prussic) acid on plants and seeds. On twenty-four plants of different kinds, submitted to the action of this poison, both in the

fluid and vapour, the same destruction of life ensued as in the animal creation: the seeds so treated were entirely deprived of the power of germination. In the plants from which prussic acid is obtained in the greatest quantity, viz. the laurel, the bird cherry, and the dwarf almond; the same effect was produced as on the others.

A letter from Berlin states that the celebrated traveller, Baron Alexander de Humboldt, is making preparations for his journey to the Caucasus. The Emperor of Russia has sent him an invitation to visit the mountains of the Ural, at the expense of his government, and to communicate to the imperial cabinet his views upon the working of the mines in that country, and the amelioration of which it is susceptible. The Baron accepted this invitation, and will, at the same time, proceed to the Caucasus, to study minutely every thing remarkable presented by that ancient and interesting country. He will be accompanied by several persons versed in geography and natural philosophy.

The Emperor Julian.—M. Hayler has just published at Mentz an edition of the letters of the Emperor Julian, with some fragments of verse. The letters are eighty-three in number. It was M. Hayler's original intention to publish a complete edition of Julian's works, and we hope he has not relinquished it.

Frederick Von Schlegel, the celebrated German lecturer and poet, died a few days ago at Vienna.

Latin Translation of Klopstock.—Goethe's Herrmann and Dorothea, and some poetry by Schiller, have already been translated into Latin; and now M. A. Knapp, at Tubingen, has published some translations of Klopstock. (Klopstockii quindecim carmina Latinis metris reddere tentavit, textumque vernaculum adjecit, &c.)

The late Grand-duke of Saxe Weimar.—In the same vault where the coffin of the late Grand-duke of Saxe Weimar has been deposited, are, on his left hand, Schiller's earthly remains; and on the right will one day be placed those of Goethe. Thus this high-minded prince had ordained. What nobler monument could he erect for himself?

TURKEY.

Constantinople.—It appears by a calculation made so recently as August last, that the population at Constantinople, including all the suburbs, which had been variously estimated at from 400,000 to 600,000,—does not exceed 380,000; and that the number of houses, of every description, is about 85,000. The number of persons capable of bearing arms in

Constantinople, in proportion to the entire population, is said to be very small.

Greek Isles.—A commission which had been appointed by the president of the government; M. Capo d'Istria, to inquire into the state of education in the Greek isles, having examined seventeen of them, has reported that, on the 1st of May last, those seventeen isles possessed ninety-two schools, comprehending 2333 scholars, from five to thirty years of age. Twenty-three of these schools, containing 969 scholars, followed the Lancasterian method. Of the ninety-two schools, thirteen had been established under the dominion of the Turks; fifty-seven between the month of March 1821, and the arrival of the president (January 1828); and the twenty-two others between that period and the 1st of May. The thirteen schools founded under the Turks, and receiving 296 scholars, all followed the old method. Of the fifty-seven schools of the second period, only fourteen, containing 557 scholars, followed the new method; the remaining forty-three schools of that period contained 829, being altogether 1386 scholars. In the third period, nine schools of mutual instruction, containing 412 scholars, had been founded; the thir-

teen other schools founded within that period, and which follow the old method, had only 239 scholars, making altogether 651 scholars. The principal matters taught in all the schools are reading, writing, ancient and modern Greek, arithmetic, geography, and the ancient history of Greece. In some of the schools, French, Italian, and English, are taught; in others, Latin and geometry. In a very great number, theology, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, are likewise taught.

RUSSIA.

Platina Coinage.—The coinage of money in Russia is of the platina found in the Oural Mountains. The coin is dated St. Petersburg, 1828; and of the value of three roubles, or nearly ten shillings in silver. It is about the size of a sovereign, and so beautifully executed as to do great credit to the mintage and arts in Russia. On the one side is the Russian eagle, emblazoned with its shields and bearings; and on the reverse, a central inscription, stating the amount of the piece, and round the border the words "2 Zol. [quasi Zolotniks] 41 parts of pure Oural Platina."

RURAL ECONOMY.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—In some parts of the north of France, the root of the Jerusalem artichoke has been introduced into use for the purpose of distillation. The wash made from this vegetable is found to yield a very pure but strong spirit, which resembles that obtained from the grape, more than any other substitute that has hitherto been tried. As the root grows readily in this country, and might be cultivated abundantly, it would be well to try the experiment here, as we have now no medium spirit between genuine French brandy, which is so much overtaxed, and the fiery produce of grain, sold under the denominations of gin and whisky.

Thrashing Machine.—A portable thrashing machine has been invented by Mr. Rider, a mechanic and a small farmer, who resides upon the Wallop estate, in the parish of Westbury, Wilts. The inventor is recommended not to exhibit the machine publicly, until he has obtained a patent, or entered a caveat, which may be in a week or two. The principle of action is simple; and it is calculated that, with the power of one man, it will make three hundred effectual strokes in one minute. If the experiment (which will be publicly made) prove successful, the utility of this machine will be great to farmers who have

either uplands, or lands at a distance from their farms; as this machine can be removed with as much facility as a winnowing machine, and its cost will not exceed 8*l.* or 10*l.*

Tobacco water.—In the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, appears a communication on the application of tobacco-water in the destruction of insects, by Mr. Joseph Harrison. In the process of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive of animal life. This, mixed with three to five parts of water, is found, by the writer, to be an effectual remedy for the aphid, caterpillars, and similar insects which infest fruit-trees.

Ontario White Elm.—In the article of elms, our misfortune is, the great facility of raising them from suckers and layers. If raised from suckers, they are always a sucker; and they fill the ground all round about with suckers; if raised from layers, they are always merely a limb of a tree, and they begin to branch away before they attain any height; if you attempt to prevent this by pruning, you have a nasty knotty thing, good for very little as timber, and ornamental in the eyes of those only who like to see a sort of broom at the

top of a handle forty or fifty feet long. We have gone on at this rate till people in general actually believe that the common English elm never has any seed, than which a more false idea never entered into the head of man.—*Cobbett*.

Useful Recipe.—To cleanse silk, woolen, and cotton goods, without injury to the texture or colour, take raw potatoes, and let them be well washed, and rubbed on a grater over a vessel of clear water to a fine pulp. Pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clear water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleansed should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and sponged repeatedly with potatoe liquor, till the dirt is perfectly separated. The article should then be washed several times in clear water, to remove the loose dirt, and may afterwards be smoothed or dried. The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve is asserted to be of great use in cleansing worsted, curtains, tapestry, carpets, and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor

is farther applicable to the removal of dirt from oil paintings or soiled furniture; and dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot therewith.

Utility of Toads in Gardens.—Practical men have been long aware that toads live chiefly on insects, particularly beetles; some have even made it a point to place them on their hot-beds, for the purpose of destroying wood-lice, ear-wigs, &c.—A correspondent, Mr. Reeve, who has long employed toads as guardians of his melon and cucumber frames, fully corroborates all that has been said respecting their usefulness in such situations, and is so attentive to them, that, when they have cleared his beds of insects, and he finds them uneasy in their confinement, he actually feeds them, in order to keep them there. He offers them the different insects which are considered noxious in gardens, all of which they devour; even slugs are eaten by them; and if so, this despised reptile must be a beneficial assistant to the gardener at times, and in a way he is at present but little acquainted with.

USEFUL ARTS.

Sir Robert Seppings's improved construction of such masts and bowsprits as are generally known by the name of made masts and bowsprits.—The object of the patentee is to make large masts with small balk, in more numerous pieces, by which their cost will be considerably less than when made, as usual, of large Riga fir, in fewer parts, of greater dimensions. The head and the heel of each of the masts of this new construction are to be made of the same shape, in order that they may be turned upside down in case of accident. Masts of this description are to be formed of several pieces of balk, connected together by trennels, coaks, bolts, and hoops. When the mast is to be more than 33 inches in diameter, the size of the balk is to be found by dividing its diameter by 4. The core of this mast is to be made of four pieces of balk of these dimensions, joined together by trennels, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, passed through them diagonally, 18 inches apart. As balk of this sort cannot be got of the whole length of the mast, the different lengths are to be so arranged that no two joints may lie in the same transverse section. 2dly, That they may be as nearly as possible at equal distances from each other; and 3rdly, That they may be in those places over which the hoops are to

pass; which hoops being 5 inches broad, each butt, where they meet, will be secured by half the breadth of the hoop, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of iron banding. The ends of these pieces of balk are to be united by coaks, 3 inches in diameter, and 6 inches long; and they are also to have coaks of about the same dimensions placed between them laterally. About this core eight other lengths of pieces, of the same thickness, are to be placed, two at each side, close to the first pieces; and four more lengths of pieces, cut of an angular shape, so that their sections will be similar to the quadrant of a circle, are to be placed at the four vacant angles, making the number of pieces, altogether, 16, at the transverse section of the mast; which mast being then shaped and tapered at each end, so as to fit it for being placed with either end uppermost, as first mentioned, and having iron bolts driven from side to side through all the pieces, at due distances from one end to the other, is to be further strengthened by having the hoops, before mentioned, 5 inches broad, and three-eighths of an inch thick, placed round it at intervals $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot apart from each other throughout. These hoops, for the thick part of the mast, are to be made each of two semi-hoops, with ends turned out,

pierced, and tapped, for the admission of strong screws, by which they are to be drawn together tightly; but the hoops for the smaller and tapering parts, at the ends, are to be of the common kind, and when in their proper positions, are to be put on in the usual manner. It will easily be understood that the rule for arranging the ends of the pieces of balk for the core will also apply to those of the surrounding outside pieces, and that they are to be coaked together, both endways and sideways, in a similar manner, and to have their ends placed in the line of the hoops as before-mentioned. The patentee states that scarfs may be also used for connecting the ends of the pieces of balk, but that he does not recommend this method, thinking that by the coaks preferable. The timber used for making these masts is directed to be well dried and seasoned before the pieces are put together; the holes for the trennels, and for the coaks, and the trennels and coaks themselves, are also recommended to be well painted, or coated with coal tar, previous to this operation.

The directions for making masts of the same sort, under 33 inches diameter, are nearly word for word the same as those already stated, and are repeated throughout in the specification. We shall, however, only notice the difference between the two methods, to avoid the needless tediousness of the other mode of explanation. To calculate the size of the balk for these smaller masts, the diameter of each is to be divided by 3, which will give the measure of the side of each piece. The iron hoops for them are to be of the same breadth as for the others, but are only to be a quarter-of-an inch in thickness, and the pieces of balk are to be fastened together likewise in the same manner, with trennels, bolts, and coaks; but an extraordinary direction is given for the dimensions of the coaks for joining the ends of the pieces of balk, which coaks for those smaller masts are ordered to be "3 feet" long, and 5 inches in diameter, which we suppose to be caused by some mistake, either of the patentee, or of the person who engrossed the specification.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Parr, of Union place, City road, and J. Bluet, of Blackwall, for a new method of producing a reciprocating action, by means of rotary motion, to be applied to the working of all kinds of pumps and other machinery, in or to which reciprocating action is required, or may be applied December 22, 1828.

G. Rodgers, of Sheffield, J. C. Hobson, of the same place, and J. Brownill, of the same place, for improvements on table forks. December 23, 1828.

O. H. Williams, of North Nibley, Gloucester, for improvements in the paddles and machinery for propelling ships and other vessels on water. January 7, 1829.

S. Gritton, of Pentonville, Middlesex, for an improved method of constructing paddles to facilitate their motion through water. January 7, 1829.

F. Neale, of Gloucester, for a machine for propelling vessels. January 7, 1829.

W. Taft, of Birmingham, for improvements in, or additions to, harness and saddlery, part or parts of which improvements or additions are applicable to other purposes. January 7, 1829.

A. Robertson, of Liverpool, for improvements in the construction of paddles for propelling ships, boats, or vessels on water. January 7, 1829.

J. Deakin, and T. Deakin, of Sheffield, for methods of making from horns and hoofs of animals various articles; namely, handles of knives, handles and knobs of saws, and other parts of cabinet and household articles, curtain rings, ball-

pulls, door handles and knobs, key hole escutcheons or coverings, and door and window-shutter finger-plates, knobs and handles, all or any of which articles are to be so made of one or more pieces of horn or hoof, of any shape or device, plain or ornamental, or inlaid or conjoined with any kind of metal or other material. January 14, 1829.

J. Dickinson, of Nash Mill, in the parish of Abbots Langley, for a new improvement in the method of manufacturing paper by machinery, and also a new method of cutting paper and other material into single sheets or pieces, by means of machinery. January 14, 1829.

T. Smith, of Derby, for an improved piece of machinery, which, being combined with parts of the steam-engine or other engines, such as pumps, fire engines, water-wheels, air-pumps, condensers, and blowing-engines, will effect an improvement in each of them respectively. January 14, 1829.

J. C. Hewes, of Manchester, for various improvements in the form and construction of wind-mills and their sails. January 14, 1829.

J. Udny, of Arbour Terrace, Commercial Road, for improvements on the steam-engine. January 14, 1829.

W. E. Cockrane, of Regent-street, Middlesex, for an improvement in or on paddle-wheels, for propelling boats and other vessels. January 14, 1829.

J. Symonds, of Symond's Inn, Middlesex, for an improved tap or cock for drawing off liquids. January 14, 1829.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Nollekens and his Times; comprehending a Life of that celebrated Sculptor, with a fine Portrait, from a Drawing by Jackson. 2 vols. 8vo. Second Edition, 1*l.* 4*s.*

Memoires du Marechal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera, comprising a History of the War in Spain. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

EDUCATION.

Greek Extracts, chiefly from the Attic Writers. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

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Kinsey's Portugal illustrated. Second Edition, imperial 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.*

Illustrations to Heber's Journal in India. 1*l.* 5*s.* Proofs 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*to.* 16*s.*

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Allen's History of London. 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.*

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Chitty's Collection of Statutes. Part II. royal 8vo. 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* boards.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Mirror of Parliamentary Sessions, 1828. 5*l.* 5*s.*

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Sacred. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt. 4*to.* 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

An Official Visit to Guatemala from Mexico. By G. A. Thompson, Esq. 12*s.*

LITERARY REPORT.

A translation of the *Memoirs of Suchet, Duke of Albufera*, will appear immediately. The Work comprises an elaborate History of the War in Spain. It may be recollected that this General owed his elevation solely to his merit, and that he was called by Napoleon the Virgin Marshal, from his never having been defeated.

The novel announced under the title of *Ecarté*, is to appear in the course of a few days. The story is chiefly confined to the dangers which assail young Englishmen of fortune in the Salons of Paris; and the writer is said to be in possession of facts, which will enable him to expose that system of fraud and temptation which in the completeness of its organization, and the minuteness of its branches, is without parallel.

A Work of a very unusual nature is about to appear. Its title is *The Sectarian*, and its design is to unfold the secret practices of more than one class of dissenters.

The Work announced in our last, under the title of *The Naval Officer*, is said to take a wider scope, both as to scene and character, than any of the Tales of the Sea, hitherto published.

Sir Walter Scott is at present engaged on a New Edition of his Novels, to appear in Monthly Volumes, which series is to commence in the ensuing summer, (the Prospectus states June 1.) This edition is to contain copious notes and introductions by the Author. *Waverley* is to be comprised in two volumes, to cost no more than ten shillings, and to include, in addition to this new matter, four beautiful engravings. It will be succeeded by *Guy Mannering* and the rest, on the same plan.

Mr. W. Carpenter, Author of the *Scientia Biblica*, &c. has in the press, in one large volume octavo, *Popular Lectures on Biblical Criticism and Interpretation*.

Shortly will appear, the first Monthly Number of a Work to be entitled, *The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society delineated*; being descriptions and figures, in illustration of the Natural History of the living animals in the Society's collection.

The Rev. Dr. Wait, of Cambridge, is about to commence a *Repertorium Theologicum*, or Critical Record of Theological Literature, in which Dissertations on Theological Antiquities, the state of the Text, and other subjects of necessary inquiry will be contained; in which also foreign works on Divinity will be condensed, so as to form a complete work of reference to the Biblical scholar.

The Natural History of Living Objects for the Microscope, illustrated by highly-finished coloured engravings, is about to be published.

Mr. Kendal is engaged in writing a General History of America.

Conversations on Zoology are announced for speedy publication.

Mr. Bucke, Author of the *Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature*, has completed a new Tragedy, entitled *Julio Romano*, which shortly will be published.

Mr. W. Jones, Author of the History of the Waldenses, has in the press, a Christian Biographical Dictionary, comprising the lives of such persons,

in every country, and in every age, since the revival of literature, as have distinguished themselves by their talents, their sufferings, or their virtues. The Work may be expected to appear in the course of next month.

A new Romance is to appear next month, by the Authoress of 'Isabella,' entitled *Geraldine, or the Daughter of Desmond*. It relates to the Irish Rebellion under that Nobleman, and enters deeply into the native manners and characters of that epoch. The Work, which is to be dedicated to Thos. Moore Esq. has to a certainty been read in MS. by that illustrious Poet, and received his decided approbation. It has received also the testimony of many other admirers, among whom is the Editor of the New Monthly.

Shortly will appear, *Portraits of the Dead*, and other Poems, by H. C. Deakin, Esq.

In the press, and will be published immediately, a Treatise on the varieties of Deafness, and Diseases of the Ear, with methods of relieving them. By William Wright, Esq. Surgeon Anarist.

Miss M. A. Browne, the Author of *Mont Blanc*, *Ada*, &c. is about to publish a small volume of Sacred Poetry, dedicated to the Rev. H. H. Milman, Professor of Poetry at the University of Oxford.

The Second Part of the *Archæological Journal*, edited by M. Bottiger of Dresden, will shortly be published at Leipsick.

The Roman Journal, entitled *Notizie del Giorno*, has published a letter, addressed by Viscount Chateaubriand to Count Lozzano Argoli, inclosing a donation of 1000 francs, as a subscription to the Monument now erecting to the memory of Tasso.

A translation of Washington Irving's *Life of Columbus*; and also a translation of the Works of Cooper, the American Novelist, have been published in Germany.

M. Reinaud, author of the able Work, *Description of the Mussulmen Monuments*, will shortly publish at Paris, an interesting Work on the Crusades, from Arabian authorities.

In the press, *The Votive Wreath*, and other Poems, by Samuel Walter Burgess. post 8vo.

A New Version of the Psalms of David, from the Hebrew. By James Usher, Esq. Demy 12mo.

He is Risen; an Easter Offering, inscribed to the Governors of Christ's Hospital. 8vo.

Patriotism; Essays on Love, Truth, Self, &c. By Robert McWilliam, Author of "An Essay on Dry Rot, and Forest Trees."

The Second and concluding Part of *Cresy* and Taylor's Illustrations of the Architecture of the Middle Ages at Pisa.

Shortly will be published, in 2 volumes 8vo. *The History of the Huguenots during the sixteenth century*. By W. S. Browning, Esq. The Work will contain a concise narration of the sufferings of the French Protestants during the sixteenth century.

A Companion to the Theatres, in one pocket volume, is nearly ready for publication.

A new Novel from the pen of Mr. Galt, entitled "My Landlady and her Lodgers," is announced: the MS. is on its way from Canada.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. DR. NICOLL.

The late Rev. Alexander Nicoll, D.D. one of the Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in that University, was born in 1793. He was a native of Aberdeenshire: his parents, humble in their walk of life, were eminently respectable in character. Educated at the College of Aberdeen, he was, by the kindness of the late Bishop Skinner, sent to Oxford, at the early age of fifteen; and elected to an exhibition in Balliol College. There, but for his constitutional shyness, he would have obtained the honours of first-class degree, in both classics and mathematics; but, failing in that object, he took pupils, with one of whom he some time travelled. Weary of that mode of life, however, he settled in Oxford, where he obtained the appointment of under-librarian in the Bodleian Library. There, availing himself of the vast treasure of Oriental manuscripts, chiefly uncatalogued, he made himself complete master of the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Syrian, Ethiopic, Sanscrit, and various other Eastern dialects. He drew up and published a catalogue of the manuscripts brought from the East by Dr. E. D. Clarke; and he entered upon the Herculean labour of completing the general catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the Bodleian Library—more than thirty thousand in number—which had been commenced a century before by Uri, the celebrated Hungarian. This procured for Mr. Nicoll a splendid literary reputation throughout Europe. In the course of his frequent visits to the Continent, he had examined every great collection of Oriental manuscripts in this quarter of the world. His correspondence with foreign literati was conducted principally in Latin; but he also spoke and wrote, with ease and accuracy, French, Italian, German, Danish, Swedish, and Romic. On Dr. Lawrence's promotion to the See of Cashel, Dr. Nicoll, through the unsolicited influence of the late Earl of Liverpool, succeeded to the Hebrew chair at Oxford; a promotion which changed his situation in life from 200*l.* a-year to nearly 2000*l.*; and from an under-librarian of the Bodleian Library, he took rank as Regius Professor, and as Canon of Christ Church, to the first dignities of the University. This event occurred in the summer of 1822. Dr. Nicoll's unremitting exertions proved too much for a frame not originally vigorous; and an inflammation in the trachea carried him off suddenly, at Oxford, on

the 24th of Sept. 1823. Dr. Nicoll was twice married, first to a Danish lady, who died suddenly, in 1815; and, some years afterwards, to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, the learned editor of the Oxford Septuagint. The latter lady, and one daughter, survive.

CAPTAIN SIR W. HOSTE, BART.

Lately, aged 48 years, Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart. R. N. K. C. B. The exploits of this most gallant and distinguished officer, particularly as Commander of the Amphion frigate, and others of his Majesty's vessels in the Mediterranean during the last war, were such as to add many a bright ray of glory to the most splendid pages of British Naval History. For skill, activity, and undaunted courage, a pupil of whom Nelson was justly proud; for sound judgment and unwearied vigilance, a man in whom Collingwood reposed entire confidence; what need is there to say more in support of that high professional character, on which his claims to public distinction and gratitude so pre-eminently stood, or in justification of that sincere regret which will be felt by every English heart at the mortal close of his brilliant career—a career sufficiently long, indeed, to perpetuate the hero's fame, but terminated too early for the hopes and wishes of an admiring country? Sir William Hoste was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dixon Hoste, of Godwick Hall, Norfolk, and was among the many brave youths from that county on board the Admiral's flag-ship, the Vanguard, at the memorable battle of the Nile. By Sir William's death, the command of the Royal George Yacht has become vacant.

DEAN WADDILOVE.

At the Deanery, Ripon, August 18, 1823, aged ninety-one, the very Rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, D. D. F. S. A. Dean of Ripon, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, Prebendary of York, Rector of Cherry Burton, and Vicar of Topcliffe, in the same county. The long life of this very respectable divine was distinguished throughout its course by a steady attachment to the regular duties of his sacred profession; whilst his classical attainments, and taste in the polite arts, found many occasions of exertion in his progress. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762. In 1771 he became chaplain to the late Lord Grantham, when ambassador at the Court of Madrid. Here he appears to have formed an intimate friendship with the late Abbé Bayer, the preceptor to the Infant Don

Gabriel of Spain; and a Spanish translation of *Salustius* being made and published by the Prince, in a very superior style of elegance, two copies of this work were in the late Dean's possession, having been presented to him by the friend above-mentioned. Whilst thus engaged at Madrid, he was apprised of a remarkable MS. of Strabo in the library of the Escorial; and, the Oxford edition of that author being in preparation by Mr. Falconer, Mr. Waddilove, at the request of Archbishop Markham, undertook, with the assistance of a learned Spaniard—probably the Abbé Bayer—to collate the MS. For his attention to this business, the delegates of the Clarendon Press presented to him, in 1808, a copy of their two magnificent folios of the Strabo. These volumes the late Dean has bequeathed in his will to the library of York Cathedral, together with another very curious and recondite work, in two volumes folio—"Bibliotheca Arabica del Escorial." Other notices occur of his willing exertions to promote the cause of literature. Dr. Robertson, in the Preface to his *History of America*, acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Waddilove, for his services in that respect rendered during his chaplaincy. Mr. Waddilove became chaplain to Archbishop Drummond; and after his death in 1776, to Archbishop Markham. He was presented to Topcliffe in 1774 by the Dean and Chapter of York, and collated to Cherry Burton in 1776. In 1775, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and at the beginning of 1779, we find the Rev. Michael Tyson thus writing to Mr. Gough:—"Waddilove, Chaplain to the Embassy at Madrid, has himself translated the *Essay on Painting* by Mengs, and seems to desire I should hold my hand. Without doubt I shall; he is too great a knight for me to enter the lists with. He promises great assistance if I will undertake *Don Ulloa*." And again, at the same period, Mr. Tyson writes, "Lott tells me that Waddilove has sent him a sheet of remarks on Charles the First's Catalogue, compared with the pictures at the Escorial. You remember; the King of Spain is supposed to have purchased great part of the Royal collection."† In 1780 Mr. Waddilove was admitted to a Prebend in the collegiate church at Ripon; and in 1783 was presented by Archbishop Markham to the Prebend of Wistow, in the cathedral church of York. In 1786, the same patron advanced him to the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and in 1791 he was nominated by the

Crown to the Deanery of Ripon. He subsequently proceeded B.D. &c. Dr. Waddilove communicated to the Society of Antiquaries "A Description of a Font in the Church of South Kilvington, in Yorkshire." In 1810 he sent to the same learned body "An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Ripon Minster." On the Dean's nomination to the church of Ripon, his active disposition showed itself in an undeviating attention to every circumstance that might promote its welfare. He regulated the public service, and enforced it by his own constant attendance; and much improved the fabric of the Minster by various alterations—by ornamenting the west towers with a range of Gothic battlements of coeval character; and by attention to the embellishment of the whole structure. At the same time, he was active in all public and private charities; and especially as President of the Society for the Relief of the North Riding Clergy, his kindness was shown in unremitting endeavours towards its prosperity. In the East Riding, his humane and useful exertions as the Archdeacon, were equally valued and esteemed. And few lives, extended to so long a period, can be shown, as exhibiting such a continued and valuable application of the best principles to the best objects of piety and religion.

PETER LA TOUCHE, ESQ.

Lately, at his seat of Bellevue, in the county of Wicklow, (a very few days after he had entered his 96th year,) Peter La Touche, Esq. He was the youngest of those three brothers, who, as successors to their venerated father in the well-known bank in Castle-street, Dublin, were, for so many years, at the head of the commercial interest in that city. His public character, therefore, has been so long and so thoroughly known, as to make any statement of particulars unnecessary; but his private and personal virtues could be duly estimated only by those who were favoured with his intimacy, and blessed with his friendship. No man, perhaps, ever had, by natural disposition, a more upright mind, or a more invariably kind and fraternal heart. It was impossible for him to know that distress existed without feeling anxiety to relieve it; nor was there a quarter on this earth, to which, on any just emergency, application for aid might be made with greater certainty of success, than to him. It was, in fact, his greatest earthly delight to do good to his fellow-creatures. But it was not from the mere feelings of humanity that he was ever prompt to show mercy; he considered what he possessed of this world's goods as com-

* Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 638.

† Ibid.

mitted to him by the Supreme Benefactor; and he felt himself accountable to his God for the use he made of the talents providentially entrusted to his care. It was, accordingly, his desire never to lose sight of his final reckoning; and it may be said with singular truth, that, on every point of conduct, to convince his conscience was to insure his decision. His regard to the immediate duties of religion was sincere and unremitted. For very many years of his life he never neglected prayer in the church, in the family, and least of all (if possible), in the closet; nor was he satisfied with external performance, but was ever desirous to offer up the devotion of the heart. As the Sacred Scriptures made a part of his daily reading, so were they a frequent and favourite subject of his conversation; and it is a remarkable fact, that after failure of memory had unfitted him for other topics of discourse, when his attention was drawn to a religious subject, he seldom failed to show a clearness of mind, which he, then, rarely manifested on other occasions. As a relation and as a friend, Mr. La Touche was every thing which could be expected in human nature; and the warmth of his heart towards those with whom he was connected by nature, or had connected himself by his own invaluable regard and affection, could not be chilled even by the winter of his uncommon age; but appeared, still, to glow within him, when all his other powers were yielding to his increasing infirmities. The length of his life, therefore, cannot prevent the deep and wide-spread regret which will be felt for the loss of a man, who, dear as he was to his immediate connexions and friends, was scarcely less revered by all around him, as the most distinguished instrument of Divine Providence in his day and country, for affording relief to indigence and alleviation to calamity. Mr. La Touche is succeeded in his estates by Peter La Touche, Esq. Banker, Castle-street.—*Dublin paper.*

JAMES WEBSTER, ESQ.

At Grand Cairo, aged twenty-five, Mr. James Webster, of the Inner Temple, fifth son of the late Rev. John Webster, of Inverary. He left England upwards of three years ago; and, after accomplishing the object with which he set out, he was led into more extensive plans by his active and enthusiastic spirit. He traversed the Crimea; and, after visiting Constantinople at the time the allied Powers were pressing the treaty of the 6th of July on the Porte, he left it when the ambassadors departed, and proceeded to Egypt. There he ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia, and examin-

ed the ruins of Thebes and the other magnificent remains of antiquity in that interesting country. Returned to Cairo, he and his companion, Mr. Newnham, finding that the season for commencing their journey to Jerusalem would not open for a few weeks, resolved to fill up their time by an excursion to Mount Sinai. This they accomplished; but the fatigues of the journey, and the pestilential and furnace-like winds of the desert, were too much for Mr. Webster. A fever ensued on his return to Cairo, and he expired in two days.

The following are extracts from an interesting communication of Mr. Newnham, his fellow-traveller in his excursion to Mount Sinai, whose kind attention soothed his last hours. It is addressed to his brother, George Webster, Esq.

"Cairo, Aug. 4, 1828.

"My dear Sir.—The reception of a letter from this country, written by a till now unknown hand, must naturally fill your mind with anxiety; and it is with the deepest regret I inform you that your feelings, on its perusal, will have but too true a foundation. I will not keep you in suspense, nor delay the communication by unnecessary comments. Be assured it is the worst that could be sent you. Would to heaven I knew the means of palliating the shock it must give to your feelings! I am unable, from the disturbed state of my own mind, to conceal the truth any longer from you. Your poor brother exists in this world no longer. You have lost one who, had he been spared, would have been an honour to his family; and I, if I may be allowed the expression, a more than brother—one who has been my friend and companion, whose advice has been so often received with pleasure, and whose observations have so often pointed out objects which otherwise would have been passed by unthought of and unnoticed. After remaining about a month in Cairo, he renewed the proposals he had formerly made for a journey to Mount Sinai, to which I again objected, not only because it did not come within the limits which we had marked out, but because I did not consider the objects to be gained worth the fatigue and expense of the journey. His answer was nearly in these words:—'To you, perhaps, it may not be so interesting as it is to me; but, if I could stand on the top of Sinai—on the spot where the commandments were given, which are, as it were, the fountain of all law—it would be a day which I should remember with satisfaction all my life. Will you wait for me here? I am almost inclined to go alone.' Seeing him bent on the ex-

cursion, I instantly assented. The chiefs of the three tribes of Arabs who occupy the parts through which we were to pass were treated with seven dromedaries, and four Bedouins were hired, and in a few days we were on our road over the desert. We followed the route taken by the Israelites on their quitting Egypt, visiting all the interesting spots mentioned in Scripture; but the details must be passed over. But too happy should I be were the letter merely to describe them. In eight days we arrived at the solitary convent which stands between Mounts Horeb and Sinai, and, resolving to remain there five days, we sent away the Arabs, desiring them to return at the expiration of that period. The first day was entirely given up to rest; the next we ascended the mountain, and descended on the other side, visiting all the sites mentioned in the Bible, and pointed out by the friar who accompanied us. The day after we resolved to take a general view of the mountain, and, after three o'clock, when it became cool, to ascend it, and sleep in a ruined Christian chapel which stands by the side of a Turkish mosque on the summit, that we might see the sun rise, and make sketches of the interesting parts as we descended. This was done. He then complained of a slight indisposition, and left the mountain with the servant before me, saying he was afraid of the sun, while I remained behind to finish a sketch I had begun. I reached the convent two hours after him, found he had already dined, was smoking his pipe on the divan, and seemed perfectly recovered. Attributing his indisposition to fatigue, he remained within the rest of the day. The day after we completed the rest of the sketches we had determined on, and on the morning following left the convent. Two days after he complained of want of sleep. The third day we stopped to visit some Egyptian ruins on a mountain called Sarabeits el Khadam; the day after there was a change in the atmosphere, and the hot winds of the desert began to blow. We reached a valley called Wady Taibe. It is necessary to explain, that when these winds commence, the burning heat which they bring with them does not become oppressive till after the sun has passed the meridian. On the next day, having found the truth of this, we pitched our tents rather earlier than usual at a spot called Amora, resolving to start at three o'clock in the morning. About the time agreed we left. As his dromedary was ready before mine, he took the bridle and walked forward; on overtaking him, I found him still dismounted. I endeavoured to persuade him

to ride fast in the cool of the morning, that he might go slowly towards the latter end of the ride, and by that means reach Agua Moota (the springs of Moses) by mid-day. His answer was, 'Get on yourself; I warrant my dromedary will overtake you, and pass you too.' Upon which I trotted on. Our road lay along the shores of the Red Sea, clear and open over the sand, with the exception of a few small valleys. My dromedary being a very fleet one, I soon left them behind, and at mid-day arrived at the well. Concluding Mr. Webster's dromedary had fallen lame, as is often the case, from the feet being cut by the stones, I ordered the dinner to be cooked, that every thing might be ready when he came up, which was in about an hour afterwards. On his arrival he complained that a short time after I left him he had a return of a pain in his head, which induced him to send the servant forward with the tent while he remained behind, intending to come on slowly with the camels bringing the luggage. At four o'clock, the Arabs came to us to say that, if we would go to Suez in an hour and a half, it would be necessary to go there to arrive opposite the town before sunset, as we should have to ford the sea for about a mile, the water in most parts being up to the camels' bellies; that such a thing was impracticable by moonlight; and that if we went in the night it would be necessary to take another route, which, instead of an hour and a half, would require five. Upon this I proposed instantly starting myself, with an Arab, for the town, and, on my arrival, to send a boat with the servant, to wait for Mr. Webster on the shore; that, on his coming there in the evening, he might leave his dromedary with the caravan, which would go on by the other route, and he would pass over direct in the boat. To this he objected, observing, it would be so interesting to cross on the dromedary the spot on which the Egyptian army was overthrown, and that we would make the time going two hours, instead of an hour and a half. We accordingly ordered the things to be moved, and wrapping ourselves in our Bedouin cloaks, and tying handkerchiefs over our faces, and putting another over our mouths, we mounted and left the spot. This was the only way in which we could face the wind; it seemed to blow, as it were, from a furnace. In consequence of exposing our faces the day before, our eyes had become rather inflamed, our lips cracked, and our mouths completely parched. By clothing ourselves, in this manner we guarded against it in a great measure; and, by

drinking much water, I kept up a profuse perspiration. I could not prevail on Mr. Webster to do so, as the water had become so very bad and thick, that we were obliged to suck it out of the leathern bottles through our pocket-handkerchiefs. To add to our misfortunes, on our arrival at Suez, we found that our servant had received a *coup de soleil*, and was very ill. The next day we performed but half a day's journey, and obtained wholesome water. We went on slowly, and arrived at Cairo in two days and a half; the distance can be done by a dromedary with ease in eighteen hours. On entering the house we sat down to lunch, and Mr. Webster partook of a water-melon and some bread and cheese with me. I cannot say he was ill; perhaps indisposed would better express his state, as, when I proposed to send for Dr. Dusapp, he said it was useless then—it would suffice if he came after dinner. I must here observe, that during the whole journey, but particularly towards the latter part, he ate and drank very sparingly, having always a great fear of fever. We arrived on Tuesday, the 29th of July. In the afternoon Dr. Dusapp called, but declined prescribing, thinking it probably arose from the heat and fatigue of the journey, and said he would call again in the morning. In the night Mr. Webster complained of being feverish and of sleeplessness. In the morning Dr. Dusapp put leeches on his stomach, and also on his head, which relieved him. At mid day he had a violent attack of fever, upon which I instantly sent for the doctor, but before he had arrived it had passed, and he felt himself perfectly well, complaining only of weakness. On Thursday evening, while sitting with him, so far from danger being apprehended on either his part or mine, we were

then concerting to leave Cairo in about a week for the Pyramids. At a little after two o'clock, I came to dinner, leaving him without any alteration. At three next day, Dr. Dusapp said the patient was much the same. I then told him I thought he was kept on too low a diet; and that Dr. Bryce coincided in my opinion; that I had prepared some broth for him, which he had objected to take until he had seen him (Dr. Dusapp), who said he had no objection to his eating some, provided he first took some sulphate of quinine, which we had by us. He went up to administer it. He descended the stairs shortly after, and then, for the first time, said there was danger, leaving the room to seek for Dr. Bryce. In an instant I was up-stairs, and found him, poor fellow! senseless. I took his hand, begged he would speak to me, called to him, but received no answer; and tried to restore him by means of cold water on the temples. I then rushed out of the house in a state of despair to the door, to request the immediate return of Dr. Dusapp, with Dr. Bryce, and despatched messengers for another Italian physician, and also the physician of Abbas Pacha, Dr. Gong. Dr. Bryce came instantly. Every restorative was used, but it was too late. His reduced state was unable to resist the fever, which had on a sudden returned, and he sunk under it! I have had the painful duty of following his remains to the tomb. He was interred at Old Cairo, in the Greek burial ground, the English not having a burial-ground for private interments. An acacia-tree overshadows his grave, over which I have given orders for a plain monument to be erected, with a marble tablet, containing his name, age, and day of death," &c.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

List of Clubs in London, with the Number of Members.—Senior United Service Club, 1500; Junior United Service Club, 1500; Athenæum, 1000; Union, 1000; University, 1000; Brooke's, 500; Randle's, 500; White's, 500; Crockford's, 500; Albion, 400; Alfred, 500; Graham's 500; Cocoa Tree, 500; Arthur's, 800; Wyndham's, 400; Guards, 400; Colonial, 400; St. James's 400; Traveller's, 500; Oriental, 1000; Stratford, 800;—total number of members, 13,000.

Spitalfields Weavers.—A deputation of five of the Committee from the Spitalfields weavers lately proceeded to the Treasury to memorialize the Duke of Wellington to adopt such measures as will

"relieve them from the wretched and unmerited condition in which they are now placed." The deputation was accompanied by an immense body of journeymen, bearing flags of truce, and several well-executed models of looms with the shuttle suspended, covered with black; several of them also wore the same emblem of mourning on their hats and arms. The most perfect order and decorum marked the whole proceedings. It was impossible for any human being to feel otherwise than penetrated with the deepest commiseration for them as the melancholy procession passed through the streets. We apprehend there is but one way to alleviate the sufferings of these poor people;

and that is to remove the Spitalfields manufacturers to the country towns where silk works are carried on. No manufactures can compete successfully in the heart of London with the cheaper labour of the North of England—hence the real cause of their suffering.

At the Court of Aldermen held last month at Guildhall, a letter from Mr. Peel was read, requiring to know whether the Court would permit warrants for the apprehension of persons accused of crimes to be available in the City of London, without being backed by a City Magistrate. The proposal was accompanied with a condition, that all warrants issued by any Members of the Court of Aldermen should have effect in all parts of the country, without being backed by a Magistrate of the county in which the individual sought for happened to be. There was an unanimous feeling in the Court against concurring in this proposition; and it was determined, without hesitation, to reject a measure which would be so decidedly an infringement of the privileges of the citizens of London. An answer in accordance with this feeling was then resolved upon, and the proper officer was directed to transmit it to the Right Hon. Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Duke of Wellington to be Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Sir M. Seymour, Bart. K.C.B. to be Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Commissioner Ross, to the Dock-yard of Plymouth.

Commissioner Briggs, to the Sheerness yard.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Cumberland—Sir J. R. G. Graham, in the room of the late J. C. Curwen, Esq.

Whitchurch—The Hon. J. R. Townsend.

Plymouth—Sir. G. Cockburn.

Bath—The Earl of Brecknock and Major-General C. Palmer; one or other.

East Grinstead—Lord Viscount Holmesdale.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. Young, B.D. to the Rectory of Aller, Somersetshire.

The Rev. T. Singleton, M.A. to a benefice at Worcester.

The Rev. F. E. Grettton, B.A. to Second Mastership of Oakham Endowed School.

The Rev. J. T. Price, M.A. to the Vicarage of Lays Whaddon, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. D. G. Morris, to the Rectory of Bealagh, with Scotow annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Prowett, A.M. to the Rectory of Helgham next Norwich.

The Rev. W. R. Taylor, A.B. to the Perpetual Curacy of West Beckham, Norfolk.

The Rev. G. P. Richards, M.A. to the Rectory of Sampford Courtenay, Devon.

March.—VOL. XXVII. NO. XCIX.

The Rev. R. Messiter, M.A. to the Rectory of Purse Caundle, and to the Perpetual Curacy of Stourton Caundle, Somersetshire.

The Rev. R. Messiter, M.A. to the Rectory of Bratton, Somersetshire.

The Rev. T. Jones, by commission, to the Rectory of Creeting, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. W. Mousley, M.A., on his own petition, to the Vicarage of Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. J. James, M.A. to a Prebend of Canonry of Peterborough.

The Rev. J. C. Clark, B.D. to the Perpetual Curacy of Fyfield, Berks.

The Rev. J. Malugy, B.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Curate of St. Oswald's, Chester, to the Perpetual Curacy of Shotwick.

The Rev. J. J. Lowe, M.A. to the Rectory of Fletton, Huntingdonshire.

Married.—At Brighton, W. Campion, Esq. 15th Hussars, to Harriet, eldest daughter of T. R. Kemp, Esq. M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis Cornwallis, to Miss Laura Hayes.

At St. James's, Rev. W. D. Bromley, of Baginton, Warwickshire, to Lady Louisa Dawson, daughter of the late Earl of Portarlington.

At Marylebone, Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, Canon Residentiary of Chichester Cathedral, to Lucy, second daughter of John Cayley, Esq.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Montague, Cholmeley, Esq. M.P. to Lady Georgiana Beauclerk, sister of the Duke of St. Albans.

At Marylebone, Rev. R. Anderson, to the Hon. Caroline Dorothea Shore, third daughter of Lord Teignmouth.

At Marylebone, the Hon. Henry Stafford Jerminham, eldest son of Lord Stafford, to Miss Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk.

Died.—Mr. Shield, the celebrated composer.

At Plymouth, the Rev. G. T. Plummer, rector of North Hill, Launceston.

At Ramsgate, Sir William Curtis, aged 77, Father of the City of London.

At Birmingham, the Rev. Charles Curtis, brother to the late Sir William.

At her residence in St. James's-square, Emily Marchioness of Londonderry.

At Newton Priory, Wilts, the Hon. Jane Keble, relict of T. Estcourt, Esq. and eldest daughter of James, second Viscount Grimston.

At Noel House, Kensington, George Aust, Esq. formerly Under-secretary of State in the Foreign Department.

At Petworth, Richard Willis, Esq. Rear-admiral in the Royal Navy.

At Mickfield, Suffolk, the Rev. Maltbyward Simpson, M.A. rector of that parish.

Rev. J. Hudson, rector of Stapleford Abbott, Essex.

At Rio de Janeiro, the Hon. George Joseph Stanhope, second son of Earl Stanhope.

At Framlingham, Rev. R. Bathurst, third son of the Bishop of Norwich, Rector of Framlingham and Sciltow, &c.

Rev. J. Isaacson, rector of Ildgate, Suffolk, &c.

Rev. T. A. Howard, rector of Yattendon, Berks.

At Dulwich Common, T. P. Ronilly, Esq.

Rev. O. W. Johnson, M.A. rector of Datchworth, Herts.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

As the workmen were excavating the north side of the Terrace, Windsor, near the new entrance, for an ice-house, and when about thirty feet below the surface of the earth, they struck upon a subterraneous passage, cut through the solid rock, and running in a southern direction for about sixty feet, when it terminated abruptly. The entrance is about five feet wide by six feet high.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Feb. 6.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l*. each, to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Cavendish, of Trinity College, and Mr. Philpott, of Catharine Hall, the second and first wranglers.

Feb. 13.—On Wednesday the Anti-Catholic petition was rejected in the Upper House. The division on the petition against the claims were—

Placet	43
Non Placet	52

—Being thus thrown out in the Upper House, it could not go to the Lower. Though twenty-four barristers had arrived from London at a short notice, only seven belonged to the Upper House, the other seventeen belonging to the Lower; so that the petition, had it even passed the former, would to a certainty have been thrown out in the latter. The barristers from London who hastened to Cambridge, knew that a great muster of divines in the Fens had taken place, for the purpose of overpowering the Liberals. The majority in the Lower House would have been four to one. The usual *ruse* was not had recourse to this time by the Doctors, who, having the privilege of voting in either House, and believing their battle generally sure in the upper, commonly throw their strength into the Junior—liberalism being a weed of quicker growth. The Under-Graduates in the galleries received the announcement with loud cheers. The illiberals have never, until this day, made any attempt to recover the ground they so decidedly lost at the last general election, when Lord Palmerston, the consistent supporter of emancipation, was returned in opposition to Mr. Bunkes, and the (then) anti-Catholic Mr. Goulburn. A desperate struggle was, however, resolved to be made, in imitation of the cheering example of the doctors of Oxford and the bores of Devonshire; and great efforts were put in action to secure the attendance of the reverend inhabitants of the Fens and other enlightened districts within hearing of the tocsin of Sidney and Clare. The appeal was not unattended to; and the coaches which pass through the villages of Suffolk, and the mitred Isle of Ely, made their appearance in Cambridge well stocked with sable visitants “making wing to the rooky wood” of Alma Mater. At three the question was put to the Senate. That body, consisting of the Doctors and Masters of Arts, vote separately in two “houses.” The “upper house” consists of those Masters of Arts who are of full five years’ standing; the “lower house” of the Junior Masters of

Arts. The Doctors have the privilege of voting in either House. The question is first put in the Upper House, and, if carried there affirmatively, it is afterwards put in the Lower. It was well known to the enemies of emancipation on the present occasion, that their only hope lay in the venerable members of the Upper House; for in the Lower there would have been a majority of not less than four to one against the petition. The learned Doctors, therefore, who supported the petition, seated themselves in the upper division, to which the great mass of the non-resident clergy naturally belonged. With all these foreign aides, the supporters of the petition mustered only 43 against 52 of its opponents! With the exception of the Master and Vice-Master of Trinity, not a single member on the foundation of that distinguished College voted in favour of the petition.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Southampton Auxiliary Bible Society was lately held at the Long Rooms, Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart. in the chair. From the annual report, it appeared that 11,394 bibles and testaments have been circulated in the town and neighbourhood of Southampton since the first institution of this Society; and that within the last four years 2569 of these have been sold to Sunday-schools. The intelligence of the Society's having received the accession of the cordial patronage of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and of the Rev. Chancellor Dealtry, was received with marks of great satisfaction by the very numerous auditory, which was indeed crowded beyond any former occasion. The Rev. A. Brandram and Mr. Dudley, who attended on behalf of the Parent Society, detailed a number of very encouraging facts, as to the recent circulation of the scriptures at home and abroad. The number of bibles and testaments issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by Societies abroad in connexion with it, exceeds 9,300,000; it is connected with 4800 Societies, 720 of which are associations, in which not less than 30,000 ladies are employed; and it has the means of circulating the holy scriptures in 143 languages or dialects.

KENT.

Roman Antiquities.—An antiquarian investigation of considerable interest lately took place at Keston, in Kent. The object was to ascertain the situation of the *Novionagus* of the Imperial Itinerary, which is there placed by some writers. Whatever other curious facts may be deduced from the excavations made, they have led to the unquestionable discovery of the remains of buildings, one of which is probably a Roman tomb. This is a circular wall, supported by six buttresses, the outward diameter of which circle measures thirty feet. The wall itself is three feet and a half in thickness, and is composed of flints, with layers of tiles turned up at the edges, and so fashioned at the ends as to fit one upon the other. Close to this circular building an oblong square chamber, about twelve feet in length, has been also completely exposed to view; and at a short distance

from the latter, a stone coffin was found deposited in the chalk soil, at about eight feet below the surface of the ground. The examination was carried on by four or five gentlemen, members of the Antiquarian Society. In digging, several pieces of fresco-painting were thrown up, and innumerable fragments of ancient pottery; a few of these are of dark unbaked clay, with the rudest mouldings. Other fragments, of a deep red colour, are not inferior in texture to the best Wedgwood manufacture, and exhibit most exquisite forms, ornamented by a leafy pattern in relief. One or two bits of tawny-coloured ware present a very singular appearance, resembling mosaic—small and beautiful gravelly pebbles, about the size of seed-pearl, being sprinkled on, and imbedded in, certain parts of the surface, probably to form some design. Upwards of a hundred fragments of pottery, with two or three tusks, and the handle of a sword or dagger, which were also turned up, are in the possession of Mr. Crofton Croker, with whom the investigation originated.—The Tumulus where these discoveries have been made, is situated at the foot of a considerable mound called the War Bank, on the farm of Keston Court, belonging to Mr. Smith, and adjacent to the demesne of Holwood, formerly the seat of Mr. Pitt.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Buckingham is continuing his lectures on the East India monopoly at Manchester, where he has been enthusiastically received.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting at Leicester, it has been resolved to form a public Banking Company in that town. The capital proposed to be subscribed is 500,000*l.* divided into five thousand shares of 100*l.* each; and the Company is to be considered as formed so soon as two thousand shares are subscribed for.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Abstract of baptisms, burials, and marriages in the town of Nottingham, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1828, taken from the parish registers:—

Parish of St. Mary: Baptized, males, 765; females, 768.—Buried, males, 466; females, 489.—Marriages, 426.—Increased in baptisms, 146; increased in burials, 143; decreased in marriages, 32.

Parish of St. Peter: Baptized, males, 73; females, 83.—Buried, males, 79; females, 64.—Increased in baptisms, 20; increased in burials, 30.—Marriages, 49.

Parish of St. Nicholas: Baptized, males, 82; females, 90.—Buried, males, 70; females, 61.—Marriages, 83.

Account of baptisms, burials, and marriages in the parish of Sileutun, for the year 1828:—Baptisms, 104; burials, 55; marriages, 34.

Account of baptisms, burials, and marriages in the parish of Newark, from January 1, 1828, to January 1, 1829:—Marriages, 78; baptisms, males, 166; females, 166; burials, males, 103; females, 90.

Whereof have died under two years of age, 6; between two and five, 15; five and ten, 11; ten and twenty, 11; twenty and thirty, 15; thirty and forty, 11; forty and fifty, 9; fifty and sixty, 17; sixty and seventy, 12; seventy and eighty, 17; eighty and ninety, 6; ninety and one hundred, 1.—Increased in baptisms, 30; decreased in burials, 44; decreased in marriages, 29.—Since January 1, 1796, the total number of deaths in Newark has

been, males, 2506; females, 2635. Grand total, 5131. Whereof have died under two years of age, 1667; between two and five, 433; five and ten, 227; ten and twenty, 280; twenty and thirty, 371; thirty and forty, 330; forty and fifty, 339; fifty and sixty, 381; sixty and seventy, 440; seventy and eighty, 470; eighty and ninety, 219; ninety and one hundred, 31.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Literary and Philosophical Association of the Bath Institution.—On December the 22d (Lord James O'Brien presiding) an interesting paper on Foreign Travel was read by P. B. Duncan, Esq. Mr. Duncan commenced by taking a view of the opinions of Lord Bacon, Bishop Hall, Osborn, Bishop Hurd, and Dean Tucker, on this subject, and gave various quotations from their essays. He next considered the arrangement of different classes of travellers under the characters of the political, the scientific, the classical or antiquarian, the pictorial, the picturesque, the theatrical, the colloquial, the invalid, the ennuye, the economical, author-travellers, and finally, educational travellers. The effects of foreign travel on the female character were commented on, and Mr. Duncan then considered the pecuniary injury done to a country by travelling abroad; and after giving some practical hints on travelling, he concluded by remarks on travel-writing and travel-writers.

At the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, an interesting paper was lately read by A. Langworthy, Esq. on the Animal Economy. After explaining the structure and use of the bones, muscles, &c. in man, he proceeded to compare them with the structure of similar functions in animals; and having pointed out their similarity, he proceeded to show in what particulars man surpassed the brute creation.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The parish church of Wednesbury, considerably enlarged and improved, so as to contain nearly six hundred additional sittings, was re-opened lately. The exterior is richly ornamented with a stone battlement, and has a very imposing appearance. This Gothic church, nearly all rebuilt, is in the form of a cross, and has a beautiful chancel, ornamented with painted windows. The sum of 238*l.* was collected at the church-doors, &c. It has cost upwards of 5000*l.* which has been raised by the inhabitants for the purpose, except 500*l.* allowed by Government.

SUFFOLK.

The annual meeting of the Ipswich Institution lately took place, when the following report was read:—"Another year having elapsed, it becomes the duty of your Committee once more to lay before you a report of their proceedings, and the present state of the Institution.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Dr.			
To Cash 1st Quarter		£	4 4
Ditto 2d ditto		00	17 0
Ditto 3rd ditto		18	14 6
Ditto 4th ditto		17	13 6
		16	7 0
Total		119	13 0
Cr.			
By Balance		£	4 4
Bills 1st Quarter		7	0 3
		56	0 0

Ditto 2d ditto	20	0	5
Ditto 3rd ditto	19	10	8
Ditto 4th ditto	14	0	10
Cash in hand	2	10	1

Total . . 119 12 0

"As the objects of the Institution are forwarded by a judicious expenditure—that is, a gradual and constant expenditure—rather than by amassing money; and, as the subscriptions for the present year, now due, will furnish ample means of proceeding, your Committee have the satisfaction of anticipating your approval of the measures they have adopted. The number of members at the present time is 211."

SUSSEX.

Mr. Hinton lately delivered his farewell lecture before the members and friends of the Mechanics' Institution, previous to his leaving Chichester to reside at Orpington, in Kent. Subject, the French language. The Lecturer observed that he had hitherto uniformly studied to bring forth those subjects in his lectures, which came more immediately within the range of a mechanic's education. His reason for deviating from this course at present was, that the Society had existed nearly four years: in this time, as many lectures had been delivered, and that on a variety of subjects, he thought a single lecture on the French language might be acceptable, at least to many of his hearers. He had precedent to go upon, for lectures had been delivered at the Mechanics' Institution and other minor societies in London, and large classes of the members had been moreover taught the language. He thought no harm could be apprehended from this circumstance, as it was no uncommon thing on the Continent, particularly on the frontiers of different nations, to find, even the peasants, speaking two, and sometimes three different languages.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Brighton Royal British Schools lately took place. Lord John Russell laid the stone, under which were deposited several coins and medals. At the conclusion of the ceremony the children sang the National Anthem. The majority of the Company then adjourned to the Old Ship, where a meeting was held to further the interest of these schools. Lord John Russell, having taken the chair, addressed the meeting at considerable length on the subject before them. S. F. Milford, W. and R. Wigney, M. Burgoyne, J. Foster, W. Mackinnon, and John Moore, Esqrs.; the Rev. Mr. Goulay, Mr. D. Scott, Mr. Sheen, and Mr. Isaac Bass also severally advocated the cause. Lord John Russell, in accepting the appointment of President to the establishment, spoke at considerable length and with much animation, in favour of civil and religious liberty. A sum of 47l. 8s. 7d. was collected in support of the undertaking.

YORKSHIRE.

The Leeds Mercury says, "The cause of intolerance has got its death-blow in Yorkshire. The result of the fatal measure of the establishing a Brunswick Club in Leeds, is already well known through the kingdom. A similar, though a less violent proceeding, has been attempted in Halifax, but with no better success. The friends of civil and religious liberty, with a spirit that does them

honour, at a meeting in that place, issued a 'Constitutional and Liberal Protestant Declaration' in favour of the Catholic claims, which was (on the third day) very numerous signed. This proceeding will more than neutralize the 'Intolerant declaration,' and will serve to show his Majesty's Government, along with other evidence, that in addition to three-fourths of the people of Ireland, a very large portion of the people of England are in favour of emancipation. At Halifax, the Vicar, to his honour be it spoken, ranks amongst the Liberals. A meeting of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond and Catterick was lately held at Richmond, in that county, on the subject of the Catholic claims. This meeting was announced as a high Anti-Catholic meeting, but the result has shown, that those who came to curse remained to bless, and it was rather a meeting to support the Catholic claims, with securities, than to oppose them. After stating that it is the duty of all loyal subjects to preserve our excellent constitution in church and state, the Archdeacon and his Clergy resolved: 'That it is more especially the bounden duty of the Clergy earnestly to petition both Houses in Parliament, that if they shall deem it expedient to legislate for the ease and tranquillity of any part of his Majesty's dominions, or any class of his Majesty's subjects, complaining of religious disabilities, they will be careful to preserve, in perfect security, our established church, which is conducive to the maintenance of true, sound, practical religion within these realms, and so favourable to the Unlimited Toleration and free exercise of the religious worship of every denomination of Christians.'

The workmen employed in excavating at the Manor Shore at York have discovered no less than seven statues, which appear to have been amongst the ornaments of the beautiful Abbey of St. Mary, in that city. They are of a remarkably strong and robust appearance, and are clad in antique drapery. The inner vest of one of them was richly coloured with purple, on which were sprigs of gold. The outer vest appeared to have been covered with gold, and the face was of a flesh-colour. The garment of another figure was of crimson and gold. All the figures have been splendidly coloured and gilt, but not much of it is now discernible, being removed by the damp and the cement in which they were imbedded. One of the figures undoubtedly represents Moses; he bears in one hand the tables of stone, and in the other the brazen serpent. The beard of Moses has been richly gilt. Two of the other statues bear books in their hands; one of them is supposed to represent St. John. Two other figures are without the heads, which have been searched for, but have not been found. The drapery of one of these figures is remarkably freely and finely cut. They are all bare-foot, and five of them have been got out in a very perfect state. They are a valuable acquisition to the extensive museum of the Yorkshire Society.

It is with feelings of the most poignant regret that we announce the partial destruction by fire of the cathedral at York,—one of the most venerable and splendid edifices which adorned this country; the injury to which cannot be regarded otherwise than as a grievous national calamity. What makes it still more melancholy is, that the fire was the act of an incendiary. It will require 30,000l. to restore the edifice. An unhappy maniac, named Martin, is in custody for the offence.

SCOTLAND.

The new palace which the Duke of Athol is now building at Dunkeld is in a style of architecture which may be more properly denominated the Abbey than the Castellated Gothic. The internal arrangements of the rooms are of princely dimensions, and the principal entrance is by a lofty porch. From this porch you enter a vestibule, 50 feet in length, which leads into the great baronial hall, 90 feet long; thence to the grand staircase, which is only separated from the hall by a screen of open arches. From the hall and staircase you communicate with state rooms; and, by a spacious and handsome corridor attached to the staircase, with the Duke's private apartments. The library, dining, and drawing-rooms are each 50 feet by 30, and 22 feet in height, and the other apartments are of corresponding proportions. His Grace, although at the advanced age of seventy-four, takes the greatest interest in the work, which, from its size and splendour, is calculated to transmit his name to posterity as the founder of one of the finest structures in North Britain.

IRELAND.

One of the most numerous and respectable meetings that ever assembled within the walls of any public building took place in the Rotunda. It was attended by the Duke of Leinster, the Marquess of Clanrickarde, the Earl of Glengal, the Earl of Miltown, the Earl of Bective; Lords Dunally, Cloncurry, Gormanstown, Rosamore, Riversdale, &c.; Sir John Newport, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., Sir C. Morgan, the Hon. Mr. Preston, J. D. Latouche, Esq. N. P. Leader, Esq. Colonel Ponsonby, M.P. Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. the Hon. Robert King, M.P., T. D. O. Jephson, Esq. M.P. and a vast number of other gentlemen of the highest respectability from all parts of the country. The Duke of Leinster presided. Reso-

lations were agreed to, embracing the following points:—They first avow their attachment to the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the British Throne, and then proceed to state that the disqualifying laws affecting Catholics may, in their judgment, safely be repealed, through the enlightened character of the times; that the continuance of those disqualifying laws operates injuriously as a bar to the cessation and oblivion of political discord and destructive of social happiness and national prosperity; that, unless the Legislature apply an immediate remedy to those evils, they will assume a character which must necessarily augment the difficulties of their removal; and, finally, that it is of paramount importance to the welfare of the Empire at large, more especially of Ireland, that the condition of that country should be taken into the immediate consideration of Parliament. On these Resolutions three Petitions were founded: the first to the King, praying his Majesty to recommend to his Parliament to take into their immediate and most serious consideration the alarming and wretched state of Ireland; and the two others to both Houses of Parliament, earnestly imploring a relief from all disabilities.

The Marquess of Anglesey quitted Ireland amidst the strongest expressions of sorrow and affection. Since the ever-memorable recall of Earl Fitzwilliam, Ireland has never witnessed such a scene. It seems as if this people had been endowed with generous and affectionate feelings, only for the purpose of increasing their misery and deepening their sorrows. The Duke of Northumberland has been appointed to succeed the Marquess of Anglesey. The noble Duke is a man of moderate principles and abilities. His immense wealth may console the shopkeepers of Dublin for the loss of his predecessor; but there is nothing in his character or principles (so far as they are known) to reconcile the Irish nation to the change.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 1, to January 31, 1829.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Jan. 1	33	47	29.83	29.76	Jan. 17	25	32	29.74	29.76
2	47	33	29.77	29.81	18	19	32	29.86	29.96
3	29	43	29.86	Stat.	19	16	32	30.03	30.07
4	32	42	29.88	29.30	20	15	33	29.99	29.96
5	31	35	29.66	29.80	21	25	29	29.87	29.78
6	25	35	29.92	Stat.	22	19	29	29.73	29.62
7	30	36	29.90	29.83	23	24	21	29.56	29.50
8	28	32	29.79	Stat.	24	18	27	29.56	29.56
9	30	38	29.73	29.61	25	19	26	29.58	29.61
10	36	37	29.56	29.62	26	22	44	29.06	30.12
11	27	34	29.83	29.66	27	34	41	29.12	Stat.
12	28	37	29.68	29.88	28	31	42	29.28	29.61
13	33	38	30.06	30.02	29	30	38	29.53	29.48
14	29	38	30.02	29.97	30	29	40	29.46	29.76
15	31	39	29.88	29.70	31	30	37	30.02	30.24
16	28	39	29.62	29.50					

METEOROLOGY.—GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR 1828.

Month.	THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.				RAIN. In Inches.	WINDS.							
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Range.		N.	S.	E.	W.	N. E.	S. E.	N. W.	S. W.
JAN.	56	24	40,06	32	30,33	20,13	29,9172	1,20	3,725			1	2	2½	6	1	18½
FEB.	55	20	40,16	35	30,37	28,04	29,7547	1,43	1,725	7		1		1½	6	2	11
MAR.	63	24	44,41	39	30,30	20,04	29,9500	1,26	,525	6			6	1½	1	8	8
APR.	73	26	48,85	48	30,20	20,22	29,7038	1,07	2,835	5½	4		2½	2½	1½	1	13
MAY	72	33	55,51	39	30,29	20,40	29,8164	,89	2,075	4	1½		2½	9	3½	1½	8½
JUNE	80	40	61,88	40	30,20	20,20	29,9493	1,	1,850	2½	1	3½	4½	3	6	9	
JULY	83	44	62,28	39	29,98	20,24	29,6754	,74	,425		2		1	1	2	6	10
AUG.	75	41	60,30	34	30,26	20,36	29,8073	,00	3,05	1	½	1		2	5	5	16
SEPT.	71	36	57,70	38	30,31	20,30	29,3700	,92	2,	4	1	2	1	9½	3	1½	9
OCT.	65	27	48,90	38	30,28	20,35	30,0097	1,03	1,125	1½	2	2	2	3½	3	4	13
NOV.	60	12	42,06	48	30,26	20,22	29,8308	1,04	1,85	1		5	5	2	1	3	13
DEC.	55	25	44,32	30	30,34	20,22	29,9102	1,12	2,45	1	2	1			4½	3	19½
Year	83	12	50,38	61	30,38	28,04	29,8463	1,44	27,46	23½	14½	14½	26½	38½	39½	41½	157½

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The markets for colonial produce have been generally firm during the past month, though supplies have been sufficiently abundant both for the purposes of home consumption and exportation. There was a demand for Mauritius sugars towards the close of the month, but those of a brown quality were most in request. Few shipments of coffee for the Continent have been made; but the article meets with a ready sale at a slight advance in price. Some considerable purchases of salt-petre for the account of the Sardinian government have attracted notice; but the purpose for which the article was required has not been made known. Since the East India Company's sale, this article has been in some demand at about 26s. Much business in cottons was done in the early part of the month, chiefly upon speculation; but those who bought up with the expectation of a rise, have hitherto met with some disappointment, as the market has since become very flat, and prices have receded. There has not been much demand in tallow, and the home produce has proved very abundant. Speculative business has been duller than might have been expected in this article, considering that the orders given to Odessa for shipments are not likely to be executed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining passage through the Bosphorus. Indeed it was expected at Odessa, at the date of the last advices, that its exportation from the Black Sea would be prohibited altogether, as the Russian government had obtained information that the Turks at Constantinople, who, in time of peace, depend upon the Russians for the supply of butter, finding themselves deprived of this necessary by the natural operation of the war, had substituted the tallow, not equally withheld from them, to that article for purposes of food. The commercial advices from the Turkish capital, however, have never mentioned this curious fact.

There have been no fluctuations in the Corn Market since our last report worthy of particular notice. Almost every description of grain has been plentiful, and the arrivals are regular, without, however, overloading the market. The average price of wheat has continued such as to ad-

mit the foreign importation at 1s., but so considerable are the purchases lately made in various parts of the Continent, specified in our last, that it is expected these arrivals will have the effect of lowering prices in the market; consequently of increasing the duty in such a proportion as will induce the importers to leave their cargoes in bond. We have, at all events, the certainty that no scarcity, much less a famine, can possibly occur during the remaining part of the unproductive season.

On the 28th ultimo, a highly respectable meeting of Merchants and Manufacturers was held at Liverpool for the purpose of considering the most effectual measures to be adopted to the end that the trade with all our East India possessions be thrown open to every one of his Majesty's subjects. As it would be going beyond the due limits of this report to enter at all into the merits of this important question, we shall briefly state that on the occasion to which we are alluding, it was clearly demonstrated that the consumption of British produce in India, which had a tendency to increase, would become infinitely greater if full freedom were given to trade. No special mode of proceeding was, however, resolved upon by the meeting, who contented themselves with showing the utility of the measure, without considering a mode of promoting its execution. The subject, however, has been thus brought into notice, not only on 'Change in the metropolis, but also among the other mercantile circles of the country; and so great is the strength of opinion every day becoming in favour of free trade with our East India possessions, that the worshipful potentates of Leadenhall Street will probably soon rely on a permanent release from their labours at the desirable period of the expiration of their charter. It is not expected, however, that they will quietly resign themselves to the fate of fallen statesmen. The cause of their private interest and personal vanity may meet with advocates in the legislature equally interested in upholding it; but how a case of expediency or national advantage in a monopoly by no other means justifiable can be made out, is a matter which excites no little curiosity among the

friends of free trade, though it is not equally calculated to awaken their apprehensions.

Some of the professed anti-Catholic daily papers have taken particular care to inform the world that a policy of insurance has been introduced into Lloyd's, in the course of last month, for 90,000*l.* on the plate and jewels of the Duke of Northumberland, from London to Dublin, for one year, against all risks. The fact has been dwelt upon for the mere purpose of making it appear as indicative of more than common danger at a moment when it is contemplated to dispose of the Catholic question in a manner consonant with the wishes of the Catholics. But the insurance has been easily effected at the moderate premium of 1 and a quarter per cent.; and this shows the manner in which the alleged extraordinary risks are viewed by the underwriters at Lloyd's, a body who cannot be accused of ever having evinced any precipitations, or want of common foresight, in their operations.

The French *enquete*, or commission of inquiry, which has for some time past been actively engaged in investigating the state of every branch of trade in the country, has lately received and published a report from Monsieur Blanquet, a manufacturer of Beet-root sugar, in which it is shown that the process of obtaining this sugar has been brought to so great a perfection in France, that the article is now fully equal to the refined sugar of the colonies. The only difference which has hitherto existed between the sugar extracted from the cane, and that of beet-root, has consisted in a superiority of sweetness in the former by the proportion of about one-third. M. Blanquet's process has, it seems, supplied the deficiency, and his evidence on this point is supported by certificates from chemists of the first repute in France. The profits of the manufacture of beet-root sugar are estimated at 17 to 25 per cent. according to the extent of capital employed, and the nature of the soil on which the beet-root is grown. It may be mentioned here, for the information of those who have never seen the beet-root sugar, that in appearance it is not to be distinguished from the finest loaf sugar of the colonies. Several grocers in Paris have long been in the habit of selling it, mixed up with West India sugar; and it is only when bought in loaves that the difference of quality could be detected, by the evident deficiency in its power of sweetening—a difference which will no longer exist, if Monsieur Blanquet's process is adopted by all the other beet-root manufacturers in France.

The fluctuations in the Money Market during the month which has elapsed, have been considerable in some descriptions of home securities, as well as in some of the foreign stocks. They are remarkable chiefly for the political causes which have occasioned them, and the little disposition evinced by the jobbers to avail themselves of circumstances so favourable for speculation. For two or three days after the King's speech had become known at the Stock Exchange, a decided tendency to a rise was perceptible in the price of the Three per Cent. Consols, indicative of public confidence in the proposed measures of Government for settling at rest the hitherto ever-stirring question of Catholic emancipation. Certain it is, however, that the clamour raised by a handful of zealots, moving in an influential sphere, and the threatening and violent tone assumed by some of the daily papers ad-

vocating the cause of bigotry and oppression, soon after introduced a spirit of distrust into the Money Market, which not only resolved itself into a belief that Ministers would fail in carrying the proposed measures through Parliament, but also that their endeavours to do so would excite a civil war in Britain. The necessary effect of such a view of the case was a fall in the price of Consols, which, from 87 and a half, commenced declining on the 12th, and continued in a depressed state, occasionally experiencing a trifling variation for the better, until about the 20th of the month, when the probable issue of the efforts of the agitators began to be apparent; and it was at length clearly perceived that the great mass of the nation viewed in a favourable manner the contemplated removal of restrictions, which a less enlightened age, and events of a nature not likely ever again to occur in this country, had once peremptorily called for. Confidence, therefore, gradually returned, and the pulse of the Money Market evinced a complete restoration of it during the whole latter part of the month. The lowest quotation of Consols in February has been 86 and a half, at which, in fact, the price remained nominal, no bargains having been attempted. The highest price has been 88; and from the 20th to the present moment, the price has experienced mere fractional fluctuations under that quotation, counteracting each other in such quiet succession as to indicate no recurrence of alarm. There were but few investments of stock, or transfers of importance, during the month. The other home securities were, as usual, less violently agitated than Consols, but they bore their proportion of depression, and subsequently returned to their usual level. The premium on Exchequer Bills, and on India Bonds, has occasionally experienced considerable falls in the course of the month, though from causes unconnected with politics. In the former, the depreciation was occasioned chiefly from a succession of bills being brought into the market for sale on account of the Irish banks, who were in want of gold to supply the place of their note circulation. Sovereigns have, in fact, been sent over to them nearly to the amount required, and the bills being no longer forced upon the market, their premium has since improved, and, from 40*s.* which was the lowest to which it had fallen, we left it at 63*s.* With regard to the fall in the premium of India Bonds, some rumours connected with the object of the Liverpool meeting, of which we have spoken above, appear to have brought it about, and certainly not any manoeuvre for speculative purposes. In the latter part of the month, this premium again evinced symptoms of improvement, but of so uncertain a character as not to have totally removed the belief that the Company will be prevented from reducing the rate of interest, as had been announced last year to be their intention.

In the Foreign Market, Mexican Bonds have received a violent shock from the various accounts which have come from Mexico, relative to the convulsive state in which that country has been thrown by the conflict of the political parties opposed to each other. We left these bonds at 24 and a half. All descriptions of South American securities have been more or less depressed by the intelligence relative to the unsettled state of the republics, and above all, by the certainty that no dividends will be for a long time forthcoming on any of those loans. Investments in them are,

POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, Feb. 23.—An immense number of petitions were presented on the Catholic Question. The Marquess of Londonderry presented one in favour of the Catholic Claims; and though he could not but express his surprise that this great measure was brought forward by those very individuals who had been so long and so hostilely opposed to it, yet he hailed with satisfaction the passing of the proposed measure.—The Duke of Clarence entirely agreed in the opinions of the Noble Lord as to the great importance of the measure about to be brought forward. His Majesty's Ministers, it was said, were now united in favour of the measure. Would that they had been united in the year 1825! Would that they had been united in 1804! for from that hour to the present moment his opinions had been firmly in favour of a measure which was falsely called Catholic Concession. It was not a measure of concession. It was a measure merely for the removal of a degradation from eight millions of his Majesty's subjects, and for strengthening and uniting the empire. He rose for the purpose of expressing to the House his determination of supporting his Majesty's Ministers, when so unjustly, and, he would say, so infamously attacked. If they were united in favour of this great measure, he thanked them from the bottom of his heart. No man could suppose that he was not deeply interested in the welfare of the country, and he declared to God he never gave a vote with more pleasure than the votes he should have to give in support of these measures. He congratulated the country, he congratulated all Europe on the prospect now before them—for all Europe was interested in the prosperity of the British empire. It was a most fortunate circumstance for the country that the Noble Duke had been selected by his Majesty to be placed at the head of affairs. So long as he remained there, he might rely upon his cordial support, and he declared before God and man that it was nothing but an imperious sense of duty which had induced him to declare his sentiments as he had now done. It would be asked, perhaps, why he had not come forward at an earlier period, entertaining the sentiments he possessed? His answer was simply this, that it had never before been a Government

measure. He hoped, but he was not in the secret, that the measure would not be found so objectionable as many Noble Lords expected; and, above all things, he hoped that the Right Rev. Prelates would enter upon the consideration of the subject with that calmness and impartiality which their sacred character and functions entitled the country to expect from them; and that, remembering they were the ministers of peace, they would be anxious to promote the settlement of a question, which so long as it continued in existence, must excite turbulence and discord.—The Duke of Cumberland hoped his Noble Relative would not think it unkind if he expressed the surprise which some of the language he had employed had excited in his mind. He was not aware of any thing having taken place in their Lordships' House that deserved to be described as unfair, factious, and infamous attacks upon his Majesty's Ministers. He had a right, as a Peer of Parliament, to express his sentiments fully and candidly upon the measures his Majesty's Ministers intended to bring forward. From the exercise of this right no authority on earth should debar him; nor, from however high a source the accusation might proceed, would he hear in silence himself and those who thought with him charged with having made factious or infamous attacks upon his Majesty's Ministers.—The Duke of Sussex said, his Noble Relative (the Duke of Cumberland) could not have rightly understood what had been said by his other Noble Brother. He had not meant to apply the expressions alluded to, to any individual; but to the general sensation it was attempted to excite throughout the country. But if his Noble Relative thought fit to apply to himself expressions which had not been so intended, he had an unquestionable right to do so.—The Duke of Clarence had spoken the words imputed to him, and he did not mean to unsay them. But he did not, and could not, intend to apply them to any Noble Lord. He applied them solely to the attack made upon Ministers by persons who wished to excite agitation in the country. The nice apprehension of his Noble Relative was indeed the less surprising, that he had lived so long abroad as probably to have forgotten the freedom of debate.—The Earl of Eldon commented

upon the words "base, infamous, and factious," as descriptive of the attacks upon his Majesty's Ministers. He could tell the Noble and Illustrious Duke, that no man respected the laws more than he did; but he trusted, that if his Majesty's Ministers were to come down to that House, backed by numbers ever so great, or by authorities ever so high, they would still not be able to put down the Peers of Parliament. Thank God, there was a disposition in the people of this country to obey the laws; but he should do all in his power to prevent the enactment of laws which might have the effect of giving the country a Popish Senate.—The Duke of Wellington said, he would occupy the time of the House only for a very few moments while he offered two or three observations. It certainly was not his intention to enter into a discussion upon the question at present; on the contrary, he rose up to deprecate any, for he felt that every discussion at the present stage would only tend to agitate the country, without producing any good whatever.—On the 24th, 26th, and 27th, numerous petitions were presented for and against Catholic emancipation.—On the 2d March, the Duke of Newcastle rose, and said, "I rise, my Lords, to give notice that it is my intention to move a call of your Lordships' House whenever the day may be fixed for bringing into this House the Bill, which I shall designate a Bill for oppressing and injuring the King, and for introducing Popery and arbitrary power. I shall do this, my Lords, in order that every Peer may be a personal witness of the degradation to which it is intended to expose him; and that he may be enabled to judge, on his own responsibility, whether it be wise and fitting that he should tamely or blindly submit to be led by the inconsiderate or ambitious will of any Member of this House, who may seek to trifle with our religion, to trample upon our liberties, and to overthrow our Protestant constitution."—The Duke of Sussex would not hear a charge of that kind without answering it. The imputation of motives of Peers who voted on one side or the other was irregular and disorderly, if not unconstitutional. He had heard many extraordinary things as to the language and conduct of the Noble Duke, both in that House and elsewhere; but he did not expect to hear from him the insinuation that it could be the intention of any of their Lordships to inflict degradation upon the Monarch on the Throne.—The Duke of Newcastle had no objection to the closest investigation of any part of his conduct. He defied his Royal Highness, or any other Peer, to charge him with any

thing that he had done or said, either in that House or elsewhere, that was in any degree disgraceful.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in presenting several petitions which had been placed in his hands, declared that, sooner than consent to a measure which he thought would tend to subvert the Protestant establishments of the country, and foster the growth of Popery, he would imitate the conduct of a great predecessor of his, in the days of Papal persecution, and be committed to the Tower, there to undergo any punishment. As a Peer of that House, he had taken an oath, with which the granting of the Catholic Claims appeared to him to be incompatible. "That oath," said the Right Rev. Prelate, "I will keep, come what may, so help me God!" The Duke of Wellington begged leave to assure the Right Rev. Prelate, that the Bill that was to come under the discussion of their Lordships, would be perfectly free from the least encroachment on existing institutions, and would not at all interfere with the oaths taken by the Right Rev. Prelate and other Members of that House. He could assure the Right Rev. Prelate and their Lordships, that it would not touch upon the integrity of the Protestant Establishments of the country, nor upon the existing securities for that integrity, in any way whatsoever. The Right Rev. Prelate imitated the tone assumed by a Noble Duke in talking of the intended measures, as if they were of a nature which every sensible man knew neither he (the Duke of Wellington) nor any man in that House would sanction or consent to. He (the Duke of Wellington) engaged to prove, that so far from tending to establish Popery, the measures about to be submitted to Parliament would prevent the growth of Popery, and promote the extension of the Protestant religion. He entirely agreed with the sentiments expressed by the Right Rev. Prelate concerning the loyal and religious feelings of the people of England. As an expression of those feelings, he rejoiced in the number of petitions that had been presented to their Lordships, from, he was sorry to say, very mistaken views of the nature of the intended measures of Ministers. The people were insidiously led to believe that those measures were for the establishment of Popery and the destruction of the Protestant establishments of the country; and, acting very properly on this most unfounded delusion, petitioned against them. Indeed, he was convinced, that when the people of England saw there was no fear of the extension of Popery, from the measures which Ministers felt it to be their duty to recommend to the sanction of their Sovereign,

but that, on the contrary, they would lead to strengthen the Protestant interests of the State, they would hail those measures as beneficial to all classes.—On the 3rd, numerous petitions in favour, or against Emancipation, were presented.—On the 5th, the Royal Assent was given to the Association Suppression Bill.—On the 6th and 9th, only desultory discussions on the presenting petitions took place.—On the 10th, the Earl of Winchelsea moved, that “an account be presented to this House of the number of Roman Catholic clergymen in Ireland and in Great Britain, distinguishing those who had titular designations from places, and those who were foreigners, and those who were natives; distinguishing also between the regular and the secular clergy, and the number of religious houses, and to what orders they belonged.” His object in this motion was to ascertain the number of the Catholic clergy in the empire, and of the religious establishments of the Catholics. The Noble Earl then proceeded to remark on the proposed measures of Ministers. The Bill of the Noble Duke was now before the other House, and though he had stated, only a few days before, that the Bill would, when brought in, provide fully for the security of the Established Church, and satisfy every person, he (Lord Winchelsea) saw in that Bill no security whatever.—On the 11th, certain unimportant business was transacted.—On the 12th, various petitions were presented for and against the Catholic Bill, and the same on the 13th, when Lord Eldon moved for a return of all persons who took, or subscribed the oaths prescribed by the 31st of his late Majesty in the Courts of Westminster Hall and the Sessions of Berwick-upon-Tweed; the object of which was to show a material discrepancy in regard to the oaths administered to the Irish and English Catholics. The Noble Lord, however, was induced to withdraw his motion, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, who considered the object of the Noble Earl would be best attained by suffering the Bills to take their course, and if passed into a law, the Noble Earl might then bring in a Bill to indemnify those who had not taken the oaths as prescribed by the 31st of the late King.—On the 16th, Lord Kenyon, on the presentation of a petition, animadverted strongly on the Catholic Concession Bill, as subversive of the constitution, and was answered by the Duke of Wellington.—The 17th was occupied in the receipt of petitions, and in desultory debates thereupon.—On the 19th, the Mutiny Bill passed, and the Duke of

Cumberland presented a petition against concession from certain Protestants in Ireland.

House of Commons.—Feb. 13th, the House was occupied for a length of time in the presenting and reading of petitions against farther concessions to the Catholics. Mr. Bransby Cooper said, it was his conviction that farther concession could not be granted to the Catholics without endangering the safety of the House of Brunswick, and that religion which was the brightest ornament of the Reformation. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when 28,046,800*l.* were voted to pay off Exchequer Bills.—Feb. 16th, the Marquess of Chandos presented a petition from the town of Buckingham against the claims of the Roman Catholics. Lord Nugent presented a petition from the British Catholics, signed by the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), by eight Peers, sixteen Baronets, and about 18,000 other persons. Sir A. Grant brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put to him by Sir John Wrottesley, stated that there was no increase in the Exchequer Bills in the market, excepting that occasioned by those issued for carrying on public works.—Feb. 17th, the House was occupied a considerable time in reading petitions for and against Emancipation. Mr. S. Wortley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Game Laws. A call of the House was ordered for the 5th of March, on the motion of the Marquess of Chandos.—On the 18th, after the presentation of various petitions, the Navy Estimates were presented; and Mr. P. Macqueen brought in a Bill to regulate the law of settlements.—On the 19th, Mr. Peel moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order to be laid before the House a copy of the Report of the Commissioners who had been appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of Courts of Justice. Mr. Hume moved for sundry returns relative to imprisonment for debt. The House then went into a Committee upon the Acts relative to the Consolidated Fund.—On the 20th, after the presentation of petitions, the House went into a Committee of Supply, and the Miscellaneous Estimates for 1829 were brought up.—On the 23rd, the House was occupied nearly as on the preceding day. On the 24th, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. Slaney moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the allowance to able-bodied and other paupers; for which leave was given.—On the 25th there was no

House.—On the 26th, an Anti-Catholic petition from Bristol and its vicinity was presented, and various others.—On the 27th, after the presentation of various petitions, the House went into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. The Transfer in Aids Bill and Duties on Pensions Bills were passed. The House went into a committee on the London Bridge Bill.—March 2d, various petitions were presented in favour of and against Catholic concession. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the House voted 12,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for 1829.—On the 3rd, various motions were made and petitions presented, but no debate of any interest occurred.—On the 4th, the Miscellaneous Estimates for 1829 were laid before the House by Mr. Dawson.—On the 5th and 6th, a warm debate ensued on the Bill brought in by Mr. Peel for the relief of the Roman Catholics, with which was coupled the measure for the Disfranchisement of the Forty-shilling Freeholders. Mr. Peel prefaced the measure by an eloquent speech, explanatory of the conduct of Government, to which the limited space of these columns will not allow a fair condensation.

The following were the heads of the Bill itself:—

1. Roman Catholics are to be allowed to sit and vote in Parliament, if otherwise duly qualified, upon taking the oath which had been previously communicated by Mr. Peel. In this oath, however, the bill makes an important improvement, by omitting the words—"I, A. B., do declare that I profess the Roman Catholic religion."—This commencing clause in the declaration appeared to us not only unnecessary, but injurious, as being calculated to continue and to make more prominent religious distinctions, which ought never to be brought forward in a political assembly, except for some object of State necessity.—2. They may vote at elections of members to serve in Parliament, and be elected themselves; they may vote at the elections of the Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, and may themselves be elected.—3. Persons professing the Roman Catholic religion may hold and enjoy all offices, civil and military, and may exercise all franchises, (with certain specified exceptions,) upon taking the above-mentioned oath.—4. The exceptions to this enactment are the following:—No Roman Catholic can be Regent of this Kingdom during the absence of his Majesty or his successors, under whatever title such a Regent may be constituted. No Roman Catholic shall be enabled to hold the office of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland.—5. Roman Catholics may be members of any lay body corporate, or hold any office or place of trust in corporations, upon taking and subscribing the oath above-mentioned,

instead of the present oaths and declarations. The exception to this clause is, that no Roman Catholic, being a member of such corporation, shall vote at the election or presentation of any person to an ecclesiastical benefice or office connected with the Established Church, in the gift or under the patronage of such lay corporation.—6. A numerous body of exceptions to the general admission to office is connected with our schools, colleges, and universities. No Roman Catholic will be enabled by the Bill to hold or exercise any place or dignity belonging to the Churches of England or Ireland, or the Church of Scotland,—to any of the ecclesiastical courts of judicature,—to any cathedral or ecclesiastical establishment, or foundation within the same,—to any of the universities,—to any of the colleges or halls of the said universities, or the colleges of Eton, Westminster, or Winchester, or any college or school of ecclesiastical foundation in the kingdom.—7. Roman Catholics likewise continue to be disqualified from presenting to ecclesiastical benefices; and if a right of presentation to such benefices is vested in any office held by a Roman Catholic, his Majesty is authorized to appoint a commission of Protestant Privy Councillors to exercise such right of presentation during the time that the office is held by a person professing the Roman Catholic religion.—8. It shall not be lawful for a Roman Catholic to advise his Majesty, directly or indirectly, in the disposal of ecclesiastical preferment, on the penalty of being for ever disabled from office, civil or military, under the Crown.—9. The above-mentioned oath, as a qualification for the enjoyment of corporate rights, must be taken within a month after the admission of the party into the office or trust which requires it. Several other clauses limit the time within which the oath must be taken for civil and military offices, define the manner of administering it, and the penalties incurred by neglecting a compliance with this act.—10. No other oath or oaths shall be tendered, or required to be taken by Roman Catholics after the passing of this Act but the oath above-mentioned.—11. The next clause of the Bill prohibits the assumption by Roman Catholics of the style or title of any existing archbishoprick or bishoprick, within England, Ireland, or Scotland, under a penalty or forfeiture of 100*l.*—12. Persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, who may be admitted into judicial or corporate offices, are prohibited from attending with the insignia of office at any other places of worship than those belonging to the Established Church. Offenders against this enactment are to forfeit office, and to incur a penalty of 100*l.*—13. It is likewise provided by a subsequent clause, that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic shall exercise the rites or ceremonies of his religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within private houses or the usual places of worship, without incurring, on conviction, a penalty of 100*l.* This does not repeal the act respecting the celebration of the funerals of Irish Dissenters.—14. Not only are all public and ostentatious displays of Roman Catholic ceremonies prohibited, under heavy penalties, but some of the religious orders, which are not essential to the Roman Catholic system, are discouraged or suppressed. Every Jesuit at present in the kingdom is required, under a penalty of 50*l.* to be registered with the Clerks of the peace in

the course of six months from the passing of this Act. No Jesuit is afterwards permitted to enter it without rendering himself guilty of a misdemeanour, and becoming liable to banishment; and no superior, or member of the order, shall admit a brother into the order or community, and administer the oaths or vows necessary on the occasion, without rendering himself guilty of a misdemeanour. Banishment from the kingdom is likewise to be the punishment of any Jesuit who, after the passing of this act, takes the vows.—15. Nothing in this act directed against the increase or calculated for the suppression of religious orders shall affect the religious communities or establishments of females.—16. All the penalties imposed

by this act are to be recovered as a debt due to his Majesty, by informations to be filed in the name of the Attorney-General.

Having thus given the heads of the Bill, we must defer the heads of the debate until our next number.

FOREIGN STATES.

There is no foreign intelligence of any interest. The States of South America seem several of them to be in a very unsettled state. Russia has resumed hostilities.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Restalrig; or the Forfeiture. 2 vols. 12mo.

This novel, as well as the preceding work from the same pen, will excite a lively interest by its plot, its incidents, and characters; but that interest may, perhaps, be diminished upon reflecting, that, in all these particulars, it is too servile an imitation of an author whose works are too familiar to all classes to admit of even analogies without detection.

The scene is laid in the reign of James the First. George Sprott, a mercenary attorney, residing at the south-eastern extremity of Scotland, with his father and sister, is tempted by Humphrey Algerton to forge certain letters, by which his benefactor, Lord Restalrig, is implicated in the celebrated Gowrie conspiracy; and his son Logan, the hero of the tale, destitute, and attainted of treason, flies from Scotland to London, to seek aid of his patron, Sir Robert Carey, the favourite of the Queen. In this journey southward he is accompanied by a sturdy, unrefined, and attached servant, who, with his master, reminds us of Nigel and his red-haired serving man. Sprott is exposed to the torture, and is awfully got rid of by the gallows, by the machinations of Humphrey Algerton; and the father and sister, Annie Sprott, travel to London, to disabuse the King's ear of the imputations by which their laird and benefactor, Logan, has been driven into exile. The old man dies insane, and the distressed Annie is taken into the service of Rosa Grey, an heiress, and niece of Sir Robert Carey, to whom Logan in his youth had been betrothed. Logan is introduced to the Queen at a masked ball, got up by the Laureate Ben Jonson, at Somerset House; and he rejects the hand of the lovely Rosa Grey, on an honourable consideration, that, lonely, exiled, and poor, he is no longer a suitable match for her. Isabella Grey, the portionless cousin of the wealthy Rosa, is married to the elegant, but profligate and not unprincipled Lord Algerton, who contrives the murder of Rosa, to possess her estate in right of his wife. The scheme is thwarted by the crippled and hideous dwarf Humphrey, who carries Rosa to France, where, to escape his addresses, she seeks refuge in a French cottage. It so happens that Logan had repaired to France, to retrieve his fortunes in the army of Henry the Fourth. On his road to Paris he rescues a brave and gallant gentleman from a combat, in which two sturdy pe-

sants would have taken summary vengeance for his designs on the cottager's daughter. The "*cert. gallant*" is the King; and in addition to the fortunate rescue of the monarch by Logan, he meets at the cottage Rosa Grey; the opportune rencontre, of course, leading to their nuptials, and crowning the fortunes of our hero.—The chief merit of the novel turns upon the antithesis of the brothers, Humphrey and Lord Algerton. The former is crippled in his infancy by the carelessness of his nurse. He becomes hideous in body, and his consequent treatment by the world renders him demoniac in mind. He is got out of the way by his parents that his younger brother may assume and grace the title. He leagues with sharpers, gamblers, and banditti, and enables a Jew to supply his brother's extravagances, until, by the Jew's agency, he recovers the title-deeds of his paternal estates. Having thus foiled his brother, a quarrel ensues, in which the dwarf buies his dagger in the brother's heart. This abortion of moral and physical nature loses his life by shipwreck. The author's plot is thick of incidents, and it is sufficiently well developed but all his scenes are in too strict analogy to those of Sir Walter Scott, and he makes too little use of his subordinate characters. Roger Dewlap, the sturdy attendant of Logan, appears too little on the scene, and the suffering Annie Sprott is treated with a violation of all poetical justice and prudence, if prudence belong to poetry. There are in the novel, scenes of pathos and of humour, with others most dreadfully culpable of human nature. After the torture applied to Sprott, he is assured by his demoniac instigator, Humphrey, that if he will confess his guilt on the scaffold, the Earl of Dunvire, by waving his white handkerchief, will give the signal of reprieve. The unhappy wretch sees the Lord Dunvire on the platform, wiping his forehead with the white handkerchief. Thus assured of the dwarf's sincerity, "the infatuated Sprott now made again a full and solemn confession of his guilt, and promised, that, as his last act on earth, he would give a signal, by clapping his hands, of the truth of his accusation of Restalrig. He then went through the form of prayer; joined his voice in the neck verse; ascended the ladder; permitted the executioner to put the fatal cord round his neck; gave the appointed signal, by clapping his hands three times; waited in breathless expectation of hearing his pardon loudly proclaimed; felt the ladder move beneath him; but hearing no pardon, he uttered a momentary and

agonized appeal to the mercy of God, and was launched into eternity!" After this scene, so dreadfully true to nature, we expected poetical justice on the courtier, Earl Dunverre, but we hear no more of him. Of the scenes in London at that period, we have had much better in the "Fortunes of Nigel." But there is one scene, which, in effect, if not in verity, is well drawn—we mean that in which Algerton proceeds to the city to raise money.

Holiday Dreams ; or, Light Reading in Poetry and Prose. By Isabel Hill, author of the "Poet's Child," &c. Post 8vo.

We have often had occasion to commend the literary productions of Miss Hill, and to augur that her works were destined to ultimate success. This belief is strengthened by her present volume of prose and verse, which, in many places, evinces not only keenness of observation, and a true poetical mind, but a capability of execution which places her on a level with some of the best of her distinguished female contemporaries. From her Preface, we judge that she has hitherto met with undeserved neglect; but we trust that the time is arrived when she will no longer have occasion to make this complaint, though the gifts of the Muses, and the patronage of the public, do not often go hand-in-hand. There is one part of her Preface which fills us with indignation, not, indeed, against her, but the individuals to whom she alludes. It appears, that in the unsuspecting simplicity of the female heart at eighteen, our young poetess had, in one of her dramas, made use of words, which, to a corrupt and prurient mind, suggested other meanings than were designed by her, and that these forced meanings were communicated to her as a matter of accusation! This is vile and unmanly. In the instance alluded to, the very use of words capable of *equivoque* was, in itself, a proof of the perfect purity of the thoughts of the writer, and should have been so respected.

We earnestly recommend Miss Hill's volume to our readers. They will find in it much of variety, vivacity, and sweetness.

The Misfortunes of Elphin. By the author of "Headlong Hall," Post 8vo.

The author of this work, Mr. Peacock, is one of the sharpest satirists of the day. The story before us pretends to be an ancient chronicle of the Welsh or Britons at the time of King Arthur; but, in reality, it is a masked satire upon existing things; and if the humour and ridicule contained in it are not so direct as those of Swift, they are nearly as effective, owing to the sly and insidious manner in which they are communicated. Manners, government, religion, the profligate luxury of the upper classes, and the selfishness and stupidity of the lower, are admirably ridiculed. We refrain from giving extracts because, where all is so amusing, we are puzzled to select, and because we would not willingly abate the curiosity of our readers to see the book itself.

The Stepmother. A Tragedy, in Five Acts. By Jacob Jones, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

If the trite observation be true, "*Poeta nascitur non fit*," it becomes the imperious duty of the

critic to be decided in his condemnation where he finds a poetical work to be destitute of the "*vivida vis animi*," for improvement cannot be the result of farther study. The story or plot of this tragedy is most unfortunately chosen, the characters are unnatural, and their conduct outrages probability, whilst there is scarcely a situation meant to be serious that would not excite laughter. Some, and not a few, of the epithets and lines meant to be terrific, or at least grave, would very much contribute to the ridiculous, e.g. "And I protest it was a rascal gaze." The Stepmother, like Lady Macbeth, is conjuring her horrid purposes, and exclaims, "Root out compassion, bid misgiving off, lay conscience for a ghost, and brew a storm shall pelt in blood—my nature waxeth callous—*innyrds* seem iron—hell has no queen—I'll give a queen to hell." We much suspect that her majesty and the whole play would be damned by the audience. A monk tempted by this queen of hell to wickedness, exclaims, "If the proportion betwixt the amends and service be *square*, I beg the primest of this service." Bertram, at a hint, is ready to murder his brother, poetically exclaiming, "I have a sword shall lance his saucy pride, snear this pert soldier howsoever he please." Carlos, whose name is not in the list of *dramatis personee*, at a hint unintelligible to us, "goes into an inner chamber for pistols," and being asked, "How are you at an ain?" replies "Deadly and sure!" and he flies off, exclaiming, "Now, were the Duke himself to draw upon him; a hundred fold of this!—Woe were the Duke!" Then we have such lines as "His ramping lust of gold."—"His surprise betrays his *cloak* of speech."—"Lie hush and ready."—"Oh, I shall re-arouse your pitiless wrath, and you will *kill me dead*, speaking the truth."—"Rely upon me, I will *kill you dead* not speaking it." This Carlos, who is so afraid of being killed dead, ran for his pistols, as we have seen, in too great haste, and when he goes to use one, it only flashes in the pan, which leads him into this terrible situation. A robber chief sings a song, "Their loins (of the mountains) are *begirdled* with forests on high—the clefts of the crater we use for our hearths." This appears to us to be, not poetry, "but prose run mad."

Finally, we trust our author will never attempt farce or comedy; for neither "The Critic," "Tom Thumb," "Bombastes Furioso," nor "The Rehearsal," can afford the reader more mirth than such a tragedy as this. It is *sui generis*.

The British Almanack of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for the Year 1829. 12mo.

Our readers must be aware that the preceding year (1828) was the first in which the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge published an almanack, with a view of substituting a concentration of useful and practical information for the astrological trash of which the most popular almanack of England had always been redundant. We are not surprised at the success of the scheme, but are astonished that it had not been tried very many years ago. It is singular that the public should so long have borne the wretched doggerel, the astrological and hieroglyphic diagrams, the prophecies, and even the obscenity which made up so large a portion of the preceding almanack. It is, however, by far more singular, that a work upon the

present principle had not suggested itself to men of sense long ago, or that speculative individuals had not put forth such a publication as an experiment upon the public judgment. The Society's almanack for 1829 is much larger than that for 1828, and the price is increased in proportion. We doubt the policy of the Society's making their publications either too numerous, too voluminous, or too expensive. The first observation, however, does not apply to an almanack, as it is not in numbers, or published in a series, compelling the purchase of the whole to complete the set. The present almanack trespasses upon a court calendar, and perhaps is redundant. We are not aware of any omission of useful matter, except it were the table of the sovereigns of Europe, and the notice of the last alterations in the measures. Perhaps to this we might add the comparative weights, measures, and coins of Europe. The publication is of great utility in the every-day business of life; and it contains moral aphorisms and injunctions, in the style of Dr. Franklin. These are selected with judgment, and are of practical utility, although there are some exceptions,—e. g. "Business is the *salt* of life; which not only gives a grateful *smack* to it, but *dries up* those crudities that would offend, preserves from *putrefaction*, and drives off all those *blowing-fies* that would *corrupt* it." This aphorism can have proceeded only from the shambles. Again we find "The most common things are the most useful; which shows both the wisdom and goodness of the great lord of the family of the world." This is a terrible confusion of cause and effect. Things are not useful because they are common, but common because they are useful. Crabs were once more common than apple-trees, but apples being the more useful, art has reversed nature. This almanack-aphorism reminds us of the priest's exclamation, "how good is providence, always to make large rivers run through large towns."

Something New, on Men and Manners. 8vo.

We have seldom witnessed a title of a work more unfortunately chosen; for whatever may be the merits of this volume, it can lay very little claim to novelty. It consists of anecdotes of eminent characters, with light disquisitions and short observations, of a nature to amuse rather than instruct the reader. The following extracts will afford a fair specimen of the contents of the volume: "The following anecdote of Professor Porson, who was often in pecuniary difficulties, is another sad instance of the neglect and mortification to which talent is so often fated. On one occasion he came with a dejected air to a friend, and said he had been walking through the streets of London the whole morning, thinking how strange it was, that not one of all the crowd he had met should know as much about Greek tragic verse as himself, and yet he could not turn his knowledge into a hundred pounds." The anecdote evinces an ignorance of Porson's habits.—The following anecdote, which the author would call "something new," has been told in newspapers and periodicals *usque ad nauseam*; its utter falsehood has been sufficiently proved. "His Majesty's (George III.) reply to the First Lord of the Treasury, when pressed to consent to bringing in the proposed Bill respecting the Roman Catholic question, in the year 1807, is

sufficient to testify how religiously he felt the obligation of an oath: 'My Lord,' said he, 'I am one of those who respect an oath. I have firmness sufficient to quit my throne and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block or scaffold, if my people require it; but I have not resolution to break that oath which I took in the most solemn manner at my coronation.' The anecdotes composing this volume, are in general equally common-place and senseless.

Londoniana; or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis. By E. W. Brayley, F.S.A. M.R.S.L. &c. 4 vols. 12mo.

Mr. Brayley, by this publication, has added to our literature a very amusing and instructive work, containing a great deal of matter that will be new to general readers, with much that will be equally novel to all who are not very familiar with antiquities. What we have to object to the work is, its want of classification or arrangement, an equal want of condensation of matter and brevity of style, with no inconsiderable mass of what is absolutely useless and puerile; of information such as every child acquires from his historical primer or catechism, or at least, from his abridgment of Goldsmith's History of England. A work like the present cannot be meant to be read through. It is rather designed as a book of reference, and ought to have been arranged in a manner to facilitate such occasional recurrence to its insulated materials. It is doubted whether the ancient London, at the period of Julius Caesar, was not on the site of St. George's Fields; St. Alban's being the British capital; and it is singular that London is totally omitted from the Domesday-book. Urns, vases, coins, warlike instruments, domestic utensils, and tessellated pavements of the Romans, have been dug up in Lothbury, Watling-street, Lombard-street, and various parts of the City, even as late as 1803.

A History of the Present Condition of Public Charity in France. By D. Johnston, MD. 1 vol. 8vo.

In the present state of England, no publications can be more useful than statistical accounts of Foreign institutions. The volume before us contains a mass of useful information, and we are only sorry that it is swollen to such an inconvenient bulk by matter which ought to have been omitted. The hospitals of France are governed by a central department of administration, and the benefits arising from a uniform and general system are very great, but Dr. Johnston does not reflect that that system is totally inapplicable to England. In France, a minister in establishing a public department has nothing to consider but the public business and the general benefit; but the creation of a public department in England is always subordinate to the influence and patronage of the Treasury benches. Were our hospitals placed under the control of Government, they would be worse managed, and at an infinitely greater expense than at present. "The moderate rate of salaries in France allows of a great division of public employment without a proportionably increased demand upon the public purse," and Dr. Johnston instances as the acme of extravagant administration, that "the general administration of the hospitals of a city (Strasburgh) not having a

population of sixty thousand inhabitants, amounts to no less than nineteen persons, whose joint salaries form a sum of 1280*l*." In England, the expense would be at least ten times as great; for the scale of such establishments always is, a board of Commissioners at from 1000*l*. to 1500*l*. a year each, with secretaries and subordinate officers in proportion. The receiver-general of the hospitals in Paris receives a salary of only 240*l*. But there are many most gross absurdities in the French system of management. Hospitals, in France, derive a revenue from an assessment on the receipts of places of public amusement; these scarcely ever pay their own expenses, and are assisted by the state; and here we have the absurdity of the English system of a complexity of borrowing from one pocket to put in another. Next, the French hospitals are supported by contributions from the *Monts de Piété*, or great public pawning-shop, the most fertile source of improvidence, speculation, and profligacy in Europe. Another source of revenue is the exactions from the patients, amounting, in Paris, to 16,000*l*. sterling annually. Nothing can be more objectionable. It ought to be a primary object to minimise charity, by confining it to the absolutely indigent, and to inspire the people with a spirit above receiving it. Hence charity should be confined, as much as possible, to accidental misfortunes, which ordinary prudence cannot provide against; otherwise, it increases pauperism in a most fearful ratio, and engenders the mischief it is meant to relieve, and to such an extent, that relief at length becomes impossible. The author seems little aware of this principle, and he recommends the French system of extending medical relief to the private dwellings of the poor, for the advantages of moralization,¹ and of encouraging the social affections and the sympathies of life. Charity administered in great establishments goes ten times as far as on the system he recommends; the chances of recovery are much greater, and finally, the pain to the poor of being separated from their families, and subjected to the discipline and restraints of hospitals, moralises them, by rendering them provident against such dependence. In France, of 7,925,443 francs, the expenditure for the sick, not less than 16,793,577 francs, or one fifth, is devoted to "*Secours a Domicile*." Our author, with the usual national complacency says, "Nowhere in the world is charity so extensively and so liberally bestowed as in England;" and yet, in a few pages preceding, it appears that the annual bequests to hospitals in France, average 110,021*l*. sterling; which, considering the value of money in France, and the distribution of property, is immense. The present excellent state of public institutions in France arose with Napoleon; but in referring to their condition prior to the Revolution, we ought not to forget how very recently our gaols and provincial institutions were in equally as bad a state. The in-door patients of hospitals in Paris amounted, in 1822, to 19,959, and the Bureau Central consists of twelve physicians, or surgeons, with salaries of 600 francs, we suppose, per month. Four must be on duty every day, and each has four months' duty in the course of the year, their office being that of inspecting hospitals, and persons requiring admission. One great feature is, that the minister appoints to all these and similar offices,

even to the apothecary, from a list of five candidates. This system of lists effectually prevents the vice of patronage, and maximises the chance of making merit the sole passport to employment. We doubt whether the system of a central *Boulangerie*, *Pharmacie*, &c. can ensure so good and so cheap a supply of articles as our own plan of supply, by competition in an open market. Dr. Johnston praises the clinical studies of surgery and medicine in France, and deems the whole system of their medical jurisprudence calculated to advance science and benefit the patients. "The hospitals furnish a certain number of subjects to the amphitheatres, being only such as are not claimed by any relations. The bodies must not be moved till twenty-four hours after death; and at the distribution, there is often a struggle among the students for the best. The amphitheatre is plentifully supplied with water, a pipe being brought to each table. The expense attending dissection is very trifling. The number of persons who dissect in Paris, at an average, may be stated at six or seven hundred. The number of bodies employed (used) for anatomical purposes in Paris amounts to between seven and eight hundred. In 1822, it amounted to 770, of which 364 were entire bodies, and 406 had been opened at the hospitals. The total expense of the establishment for 1822 was 490*l*. sterling." We consider the work to be a very valuable addition to our knowledge of medical jurisprudence, but we cannot sufficiently condemn the style of composition, and the culpable manner in which the book is spun out, to the extent, almost, of rendering it useless. We are convinced it might be abridged by one half, and those who read only for information, often have to acknowledge the truth of the observation, that a great book is a great evil.

The Italian Confectioner; or, Complete Economy of Desserts, according to the most modern practice. By G. A. Jarrin. Fourth Edition; with new Bills of Fare for the Dessert, and other additions. Post 8vo.

Until this work appeared, confectionary had not received equal honours, in the didactic way, with cookery. This was remarkable enough, considering that the preparation of sweets and ornamental dainties is the peculiar province of the ladies, who, being only amateurs, would require instruction more than cooks, who are, for the most part, professional.

We noticed, with approbation, a former edition of this work; and we speak of the present impression, because it is not only carefully revised and improved, but because it contains what was much wanted, namely, a series of bills of fare for the dessert, which cannot fail to be of the greatest use to mistresses of families, to whose attention we cordially recommend it. The utility of the work is also enhanced by a diminution of price, which will greatly increase its circulation.

Longhollow; a Country Tale. By Mrs. Bryan Bedingfield. 3 vols. post 8vo.

We have been greatly interested in the perusal of these volumes. There is much of tenderness and

simplicity in the character of the story which they embody. The writer does not belong to that class whose works delineate manners and fashion, which, however piquant such subjects may be, are, in their very nature, of temporary interest, but she makes her appeal to the more enduring sympathies of the heart. Her scene is in the country, of which she gives us some very charming descriptions; and her actors are characterized by sympathies and impulses common to our nature, and therefore the incidents detailed in her story are such as most persons will understand and feel. Although, as we have already hinted, the prevailing character of "Loughallow" is pathos, we must not omit to mention that our authoress has shown some tact for humour in the delineation of her rustics, whose humble loves and jealousies and resentments are provocative of mirth.

The admirers of "unadorned truth" cannot fail to be gratified by a perusal of Mrs. Bedingham's pretty story. To such readers we commend it heartily, and among such we cannot doubt that it will become popular. They will delight to breathe with her the pure country air, and to listen to her eloquent details of the happiness of those who dwell in the serene atmosphere of village, and also of the sorrows which assail human nature even in retirement.

The Literary Remains of Henry Neele. 1 vol. 8vo.

A work is either very fortunate, or much the reverse, in being posthumous. If it be weak and deficient, criticism will at least assume its mildest form; but if it display genius and learning, even the most moderate praise will be attributed to the critic's tenderness towards the dead. We make this observation lest the praises we bestow upon this volume should be attributed to any other source than a strict appreciation of its merits. Mr. Neele was of respectable, though humble parentage, and by profession an attorney. Amidst the dull, the wearisome, and technical labour of his apprenticeship, he found time to publish a volume of poems, evincing, for his age, which was only nineteen, much taste, discernment, and warmth of feeling. Next year, 1820, his poems went through a second edition, and which was succeeded rapidly by a volume of dramatic poems, dedicated to Miss Joanna Badlie. In January 1826 and 1827, Mr. Neele delivered a course of lectures on English poetry, at the Russell and Western Literary Institution. In this latter year he published his principal work, "The Romance of English History," consisting of tales founded on striking incidents in our history, from the Conquest to the Reformation. With a mind and manners peculiarly amiable, and with a gaiety of heart and playfulness of wit, it is difficult to account for the morbid sensibility and bitter discontent which characterise so many of his poems. In the February of last year, Mr. Neele terminated his existence in a state of excitement produced by the laborious application of a sensitive mind to the pursuits of literature. The present volume contains his Poetical Lectures, and his miscellaneous contributions to various periodical publications.

Mr. Neele's Lectures will afford delight and instruction to most readers. We are very far from subscribing to all his opinions; but we cannot withhold from him the praise of research, taste,

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exquisite feeling, and, in general, soundness of judgment. In all lectures of poetry, much must be common-place and familiar to every reader; but we do not know that such portions are better stated by any body than by Mr. Neele. E. g. "In Shakspeare's clowns there is every variety which diversity of humour, talents, station, and disposition can give them. From the witless, blundering Costard, perhaps the lowest in the scale, we ascend by regular gradations through the half-starved, conscientious Lancelot, the merry, chirping clown in 'Twelfth-Night,' and the bitter, sarcastic fool in 'King Lear,' up to that very prince of fools, the courtier, lover, philosopher, scholar, poet, duellist, the uninitiated, inimitable Touchstone. Jacques is a gentleman of polished mind and manners, and Touchstone is a low domestic. One is shy and reserved, the other loquacious and fond of society. One is of a mild sensitive and irritable, even to disease, the other a common butt, at which it is the chartered privilege of all to level their malice or their wit. If, however, we examine these characters more closely, we shall find amidst all their characteristics many traits of resemblance. Both are men of strong sense and extensive observation; both have a quick talent for detecting the ridiculous; but in the nervous temperament of Jacques this has produced misanthropy and a sullen abjuration of the world; whilst in the heavier humour of Touchstone it has only added to his sources of enjoyment, by enabling him to laugh more frequently at the follies of mankind. Jacques sweats that the Duke, because he kills venison, is a greater usurper than his brother; and Touchstone, because the shepherd gets his living by the increase of his flock, tells him that he lives by the intrigues of cattle and the wickedness of bell-wethers." Fairfax's Tasso, so long and so strangely neglected, is now recovering its popularity. Of all the strange caprices of public taste, there is none more strange than the preference given to the rhyme-tagged prose of Hoole over the spirited and truly poetical production of Fairfax. Chapman's Homer, with all its faults, is also a production of great value. He is remarkable for translating literally the compound epithets of the Greeks, which are so very striking and powerful in the original, but which, unhappily, cannot be transferred to our language with the same felicity. Pope calls Juno "the goddess of the large majestic eyes." Chapman, more literally, but I am afraid not more happily, calls her "the cow-eyed queen." Mr. Neele is often heterodox and paradoxical. He asserts Shakspeare to be a regular genius, Milton a pathetic writer, and Jonson not to be rough or coarse. The reverse opinions he vituperates as the cant of criticism, and supports his notions in a manner singularly absurd. He praises the description of the recovery of Thaisa (in *Pericles*) as powerfully eloquent, whereas, though partially beautiful, it is likewise partially unnatural; for who, con emulating the recovery of a woman from suspended animation, would compare her eyes to diamonds, her eye-lids to jewel-cases, and the eye-lashes to gold filings? Imagination is not pathos; but Dr. Johnson has happily exposed such ill-timed images.

The volume contains four romantic tales or discursive pieces, in prose; with numerous poems, of a miscellaneous nature, some of which are ingenious, and others decidedly beautiful.

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Time's Telescope for 1829; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack, &c. 12mo.

This work having been continued annually from the year 1814, our readers must be aware that it is a selection of useful and entertaining matter, in prose and verse, arranged by the days of the month, and relating to history, legends, biography, and to science. It is illustrated with wood-cuts, the character of which, however, is utility more than elegance. This publication does not attempt to rival the *Annals* in splendour of decoration, nor in the classic elegance of original composition. It is a selection, but interspersed with original pieces; and its letter-press is decidedly more useful, and at least as entertaining as any of the yearly periodicals. The present number is better than several of the series to which we could refer; and it appears to us to be equal to any, and far from inferior to the numbers for the two preceding years. The sources of selection are almost infinite, varying from the oldest chronicles and legends of every country, to the most modern and even ephemeral publication. This evinces vigilance, judgment, and impartiality, although we doubt if reference be not sometimes had to matter trite and hackneyed, as a substitute for what is equally good and less known, but the selection of which would have cost more labour. We have, for example, some beautiful lines in page 48, but they had previously been printed in two works. Among many selections for the 1st of January, we have the following death in 1746.

"1746. Rev. Mr. Hagenore died.

"He kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment in an evening was to go round his premises, let loose his dogs, and fire his gun. He lost his life in the following manner:—Going one morning to let out his servants, his dogs leaped upon him, and threw him into a pond where he was breast high. The servants heard him call for assistance, but, being locked up, could not lend him any. He had thirty gowns and cassocks, fifty-eight dogs, a hundred pairs of breeches, a hundred pairs of boots, four hundred pairs of shoes, eighty wigs, yet always wore his own hair, eighty waggons and carts, eighty ploughs, and used none, fifty saddles and furniture for the *menage*, thirty wheelbarrows, so many walking-sticks that a toymen in Leicester Fields offered 8*l.* for them; sixty horses and mares, three hundred pickaxes, two hundred spades and shovels, seventy-five ladders, and two hundred and forty razors. He possessed also 700*l.* per annum, and 1000*l.* in money, which (he dying intestate) became the property "of a ticket porter."

The following is a translation of the beautiful lines of Tasso.

"Thou, lady, in thine early days
Of life, didst seem a purple rose,
That dreads the sun's warm rays,
Nor dares its virgin breast disclose;
But now, and crimsoning to be seen,
Lies folded yet in leaves of green.

Or rather (for no earthly thing
Was like thee then) thou didst appear
Divine Aurora, when her wing
On every blossom shakes a tear,
And spangled o'er with dew-drops cold,
The mountain summits tints with gold.

"Those days are gone, yet from thy face
No charm the speeding years have snatch'd,
But left it ripening every grace
In perfect loveliness unmatch'd,
By what thou wert—when young and shy
Thy timid graces shunn'd the eye.

"More lovely looks the flower matured,
When full its fragrant leaves it spreads,
More rich the sun, when unobscured
At noon a brighter beam it sheds:
Thou in thy beauty blindest both,
The sun's ascent and rose's growth."

Journal of a Second Expedition into the Interior of Africa. By the late Commander Clapperton, R. N. 1 vol. 4to.

This volume contains a brief biography of Captain Clapperton, a chapter explanatory of his second and last journey into the interior of Africa, with his journal of that expedition, and other papers brought to Europe by his servant after his decease. To these are appended the servant's personal narrative of his journey from Kano to Soccatoo, and thence to Badagry.

Captain Clapperton was born in Auman in 1783, and was pressed from the merchant service into our navy, in which he served on the Lakes of Canada, and on other stations, with honour to himself and advantage to his country. He was tall, and powerful of figure; and distinguished for physical and moral, rather than for intellectual qualities. His addition to our previous knowledge of Africa principally consists in his more accurately ascertaining the latitude and longitude of different places. He had penetrated as far as Soccatoo in 1824; and on his return to England, Lord Bathurst, considering, among other things, that "this was a favourable opportunity of establishing an intercourse with the interior of Africa, and of extending the legitimate commerce of Great Britain, determined to send him out again with suitable companions and presents." For our parts, considering the state of African society, the want of roads, and water communication, the mountains, swamps, and sands, between Benin and Soccatoo, and that this latter place is between six and seven hundred miles distant from the nearest point of coast, the idea of a legitimate commerce with Soccatoo or its dependencies is about as rational as a literary correspondence with the planet Mercury. However, Capt. Clapperton, accompanied by Capt. Pearce, Dr. Morrison, and Mr. Dickson, arrived at Benin on the 20th of Nov. 1825. The whole of these died, Capt. Clapperton having expired at Soccatoo, on the 13th of April, 1827, after an illness of thirty-six days. Capt. Clapperton left Badagry on the coast on the 7th of Dec. 1825, and pursued his journey to the north-east. With the exception of a little cunning and avarice on the part of the chiefs, the character of the people on his long route was that of kindness and honesty. In some places, they were addicted to drinking and gaming; but at others were temperate, and more moral than European communities. At Laboo, giving a glass of grog to the Cabooceer, "he drank it off with great relish, turning himself round, that his people might not see him drink." At Wawa there was no such modesty, for "Governor, priest, and laymen, and even some of the ladies, drank to excess. I was pestered for three or

four days by the Governor's daughter, who used to come several times a day, painted and bedizened in the highest style of Wawa fashion, but always half tipsy. Notwithstanding their want of chastity and drunkenness, they are a merry people, and have behaved well to me. They have plenty of the necessities of life, and a great many luxuries." At Jannah, "we were followed by an immense crowd, which gathered as we went along, but all very civil; the men taking off their caps, and the women kneeling on their knees and one elbow. The market was well supplied. Here the crowd rolled on like the sea, the men jumping over the provision-baskets, the boys dancing under the stalls, the women bawling and saluting those who were looking after their scattered goods—yet no word nor look of disrespect to us. We have already travelled sixty miles in eight days, with a numerous and heavy baggage, and about ten different relays of carriers, without losing so much as the value of a shilling, public or private. We have observed several looms going here; in one house we saw eight or ten, in fact a regular manufactory. Their cloth is good in texture, and some very fine." Here, at only sixty miles from the coast, Capt. Pearce and Dr. Morrison died. At Adja, our author might have shared their fate, but "the Cabocceer brought me some medicine like lime juice and pepper. I was so sick, that I could not stand for half an hour after I had taken it. I then got suddenly well, both as to the pain in my side and the severe diarrhoea, which had troubled me for some days." At this place, the author was entertained with a play, which consisted of dancing and tumbling in sacks, a mock fight with an artificial boa constrictor, and the third act consisted of a white devil, the actor being covered with wax to imitate a white man, whose actions he caricatured. The treatment of the slaves is very different from what they experience at the hands of the white Christians. At Koolpi, our author says, "the food of the free and the slave is nearly the same, perhaps the master or mistress may have a little fat flesh, fish, or fowl, more than their slaves, and his meat is served in a separate place and dish; but the greatest man or woman in the country is not ashamed at times to let their slaves eat out of the same dish, but a woman is never allowed to eat with a man." We must not say, with Dryden, that priests of all religions are the same; but everywhere superstition and fanaticism are the madness of the many for the benefit of the few. "The Pagans dig a round hole, like a well, about six feet deep, sometimes in the house, and sometimes in the threshold of the door, and sometimes in the woods. The corpse is placed in a sitting posture, with the wrists tied round the neck. A hole is left at the mouth of the grave, and the relations and acquaintances leave tobacco, cloth, and other articles, at the small round hole, and telling the dead persons to give this to so and so, these things are always removed before the morning by the priests." A great deal of the land lying in this route appears to be rich and well cultivated, and the scenery very beautiful. At Kano, "the whole city was thrown into considerable alarm by a merchant from Ghadamis being found strangled in his bed. His female slaves were suspected, as two or three similar cases had happened before. The Governor sent to the chief of the Arabs, to know what he would have done on the occasion; whether the slaves should be sold out of the coun-

try, or put to death. It had been customary, in cases of this kind, to send the perpetrators to the sea-coast, to be sold to the slave-dealers. The principal Arabs came to ask my advice, and to know what we should do if such a thing were to happen in England. I told them, that if the fact was proved, all concerned would be hanged. They said that was proper, and no man would be safe if they were to escape." This either evinces a very merciful state of the law, or proves that the natives have a great horror of our slave-trade. At Coonia, our author witnessed a campaign and battle. The number of the army of Socattoo consisted of about sixty thousand men, of which nine-tenths were foot. In the march and encampment all was confusion, disorder, and laxity. "The horse kept out of bow-shot, whilst the foot went up as they felt courage or inclination, and kept up a straggling fire with about thirty muskets and the shooting of arrows. In front of the Sultan, the Zegzeg troops had one French fusil, and the Kano forces had but forty muskets. These fellows, whenever they fired their pieces, ran out of bow-shot to load. Now and then a single horseman would gallop up to the ditch, brandish his spear, the rider taking care to cover himself with his large leather shield, and return as fast as he went, generally calling out lustily when he got among his own party, 'Shields to the wall!' But nothing could stimulate the men to the assault. "The most useful, and as brave as any of us, was an old female slave of the Sultan's. She was mounted on a long-backed bright bay horse, with a scraggy tail, crop-eared, and the mane as if the rats had eaten part of it; and he was not in high condition. She rode a-straddle, had on a conical straw dish-cover for a hat, or to shade her face from the sun, a short dirty white bed-gown, a pair of dirty white loose and wide trowsers, a pair of Houssa boots, which are wide, and come up over the knee, fastened with a string round the waist. She had whips and spurs. At her saddle-bow hung half a dozen gourds filled with water, and a brass basin to drink out of, and with this she supplied the wounded and the thirsty. She twice gave me a basin of water. The heat and dust made the thirst intolerable. Upon the whole, it was as poor a fight as can possibly be imagined." This, however, is the *beau idéal* of a Socattoo Amazon.

There is very little of incident or adventure, or, indeed, of information of any sort in the work; and it is chiefly to be received as a completion of Capt. Clapperton's progress as an African traveller, or as a link in what has now become a very long chain of narratives. The Journal of the servant is the better written of the two; and not the least interesting part of it is his account of the last illness and solitary funeral of his master. We cannot close the article without a tribute to the humanity and disinterested zeal for the service of others which distinguished Capt. Clapperton. His carrying the boy over the ice till he died, is an instance of his feeling heart and generous nature, proofs of which he was continually giving.

The Last Autumn, with other Poems. By a Lady. 12mo.

In general, it is superfluous for a lady writing poetry to announce her sex in the title-page; for, in minor poems at least, it is sufficiently divulged in the character of her Muse. We speak not this in disparagement nor lack of gallantry; for, allow

the poetess but her usual laboratory of love and the flower-garden, and her poetical synthesis is often better formed than by her male competitor. In the present volume, however, we have very little of Cupid, or of hyacinths and roses, of balmy breaths, of curling locks, dimpled cheeks, and of laughing eyes, or of eyes dreadfully igniferous. The poems before us display an elegant taste, sweetness of versification, and a tender and amiable, if not a poetic feeling. There is very little attempt at vigour, and not any great pretensions to imagination; the compositions being distinguished by a delicate and elegant description of ordinary objects and of ordinary sensations, the latter being frequently of a pensive and melancholy cast. We have several poems in relation to a mother's loss of her child; and though the ideas and feelings are familiar, the subject is touched with simple pathos. From one poem, on this subject, we extract the following stanzas:—

"A weary life is mine, my love,
A weary life is mine,
To miss thee whereoe'er I rove,
In endless grief to pine;
To feel each morn's returning ray,
Each eve my tears renew;
And e'en my very dreams repeat
Thy last, thy sad adieu, my child!
Thy last, thy sad adieu!"

Faith beats my heart, low throbs my pulse,
Soon shall that throb be o'er;
And faint and slow the current glides
Which soon shall flow no more.
Is it thy spirit hovering o'er,
That whispers hope and peace?
That bids the trembling doubts and fears
Of anxious nature cease?"

The Original Picture of London. Re-edited by J. Britton.

This edition of a most useful little work we only mention now on account of a new and interesting introduction, embracing a brief review of the new buildings, and other recent improvements in the metropolis, which considerably enhances its value to strangers. It is very neatly got up, as all Mr. Britton's editorial labours are certain to be.

A Discourse on the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe, and the changes produced thereby in the Animal Kingdom. By Cuvier.

It is singular that this, one of the most scientific and important, yet plain and lucid works, which adorn the age, has never before appeared in an English dress. Here is vast aid to the reader interested in the study of Nature, and the lights which reason and investigation have thrown upon the formation of the universe. The deductions of Cuvier are grounded upon facts obvious to all; and there can be no hesitation in affirming that he establishes what he contends for, and has proved from organic remains, very clearly, that the frame of the world was gradually brought to its present form by long gradations, during which marine productions and, perhaps, animals unknown to us inhabiting it, were destroyed by convulsions, and then succeeded by others, but that man was the

latest formed—thus strengthening the Mosaic accounts of the Creation, though the latter, being described in the figurative language of Orientalism, only generally states the leading circumstances. Cuvier infers, too, that the world is not older than the writings of Moses imply it to be.

Constable's Miscellany of Original and Selected Publications, in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts. Vols. XXXI. and XXXII. 18mo.

The subject of these two volumes of this popular work is the History of the Rebellion in Scotland from 1638 to 1660, by Mr. Robert Chambers, the author of the "History of the Rebellion of 1745." This period of our history is known to be of a most singular character, and fraught with incidents and transactions of the deepest interest, and of which Sir Walter Scott has so happily availed himself in some of his most popular romances. Mr. Chambers has not condensed his materials, or generalized them in the nature of a history, but has studded his pages with numerous anecdotes, traits of character, and local incidents, which excite the attention, and transpose the reader to the scenes he represents. We identify ourselves with the period, and imagine we see before us the peaked hats, black cloaks, the stern faces, and ferocious hearts of that most religious era of history. But Mr. Chambers' history is merely narrative. He avoids all opportunities of useful reflections, and often swells contemptible transactions into a ridiculous importance. No period of history is more useful to a reflective mind than that which comprises the religious mania which so unhappily devastated England and Scotland from the reign of Charles the First to the end of that of James the Second. It affords a dreadful proof that a zeal for speculative opinions, and theoretic doctrines, in contradistinction to principles, can divest the heart of every human feeling, and involve every age, sex, and disposition, in practices of atrocious cruelty and of every vice. In these pages we have frequent instances, or rather one interminable proof of the worse than demoniac nature superinduced upon the human character by the conflict of speculative opinions. When the Scotch Presbyterians were to meet King Charles's Commissioner relative to the introduction of the Service-book, or formula of prayer, "a plot was laid to assassinate the Commissioner, and all those who should give their votes in favour of the appropriation. The execution of this dreadful scheme, so characteristic of the time, was to take place in the very house where the convention met; and it is told that one blind and infirm old nobleman was seated, at his own request, next to the Earl of Dumfries, whom he grasped with one hand as if to support himself, while in the other he secreted a dagger to be plunged in the heart of his unsuspecting neighbour." We find a pious virago instigating the mob to pull "the thrapple" out of a bishop as "a false Judas." In a "solemn Council" a most vile perfidy was practised upon the Marquis of Huntly, who had been entrapped into the power of the Covenanters under a safe conduct; and the instructions of the bigots and zealots were so atrociously cruel, that their general, Montrose, (a man by no means sparing of slaughter,) found it im-

possible to execute them. As a specimen of the ferocity of these religious factions, "Montrose quitted Aberdeen, leaving the Irishes killing, robbing, and plundering the town at their pleasure; and nothing that night but pitiful howling, crying, weeping, and mourning, through all the streets. This continued Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. The wife durst not cry nor weep at her husband's slaughter before her eyes; nor the daughter for the father, which if they did, they were presently slain also."

The following is the equipment of a celebrated minister: "He never rode abroad without two Bibles hanging from his girdle, one Hebrew, and the other English, as also a sand-glass in a leathern case, wherewith to measure off the hours of his preaching: when riding alone, this person read and mused upon the Bible; when riding in company, he read and preached aloud." Another minister we find dying of an ossification of his limbs from his incessant praying on stone floors. But it was not by slaughter and treachery alone that these militant saints afflicted humanity; their interference in the privacies of domestic life was most disastrous—"a whole volume," says Maxwell, "might be written of young women by these courtes disgraced and defamed, of many families divided and scattered, whereas before there was no jealousy betwixt the man and the wife." The sympathies of life were poisoned at their source by fanaticism. With all the ferocity and cruelty of these sectarian zealots, we find them a set of errant plotters in the fight, for one side or the other was generally panic-struck at the onset, and the slaughter was in the pursuit. After a most inflated account of trenches, a heavy cannonade, a hot fire of musketry, and dreadful charges, we find on one occasion that one side lost about forty killed and wounded, and the other side about five. In the battle of Tipperinnir, scarcely a dozen men were killed. The Marquis of Montrose, the *preux chevalier*, who is said to have been extolled by the Cardinal Mazarine as the *beau idéal* of a hero, appears in these volumes in a most unfavourable light. He was cruel, treacherous, devoid of principle, and actuated solely by personal ambition. He was successful in the field only whilst commanding predatory bands of ruffians or boors; and immediately he was opposed by the veteran Leslie, he was shamefully surprised, and as shamefully beaten. The talents of Leslie as a general have always appeared to us overrated. The idea that he would have foiled Cromwell, had not his generals disobeyed him and brought on the battle of Dunbar is, at best, but a vague speculation; for prior to this refractory movement, Cromwell had penetrated the weak point of his position, had turned his right, and beaten several of his regiments.

The Chronological Guide, or the Chronology of the World, from its Creation to the Destruction of the Western Empire; with a Chronological Chart. 12mo.

The author of this work sensibly observes that youth at school are taught the isolated histories of each country, but without any chronological association of the whole, by which alone a competent

idea can be acquired, and duly impressed on the memory. All chronological tables and charts are designed to attain this object; and of the two volumes before us, the first is recommended by its being more full and explanatory than the generality of such tables; whilst the Chart avoids confusion by not crowding too much matter into small compasses, and by not noticing more than the most prominent and essentially requisite points of historical knowledge. We must, however, say of the chart, that like all others of the same class, it is nearly useless, unless we carry our knowledge to it, instead of deriving from it what it professes to impart. Chronological tables are likewise useful only when the respective histories have been studied, and the student merely wants to group them into order and connexion. These are useful objects, and the present guide will facilitate their attainment. The works will be useful in schools, and in the domestic studies of the young.

Fifty Lyrical Ballads. By T. H. Bayly.

The songs in this collection being all set to music, the present volume is only printed for private circulation. The greater part of them are, therefore, already known to the public, and, being known, have become very popular. There is great beauty in many of them. "My harp of sighs,"—"Sigh not for summer flowers,"—"My harp of smiles,"—"I'd be a butterfly,"—"Isabel," &c. are constantly in our ears. They display a polished taste, refined versification, and considerable beauty of sentiment. We need not say more respecting pieces so well known to the public, and so deservedly well appreciated.

The Political Catechism, explanatory of the Constitutional Rights and Civil Disabilities of the Catholics of Ireland. By Thos. Wyse, Esq. Jun.

This excellent Political Catechism, "calling the attention of every reasonable man to the expediency and necessity of an immediate national reconciliation," to use the author's words, was intended for circulation in Ireland, pursuant to a vote of the Association. It is an admirable statement of the Catholic question, dispassionately and clearly put, and does high credit to its ingenious author. It begins at the beginning, by defining who and what an Irishman is; touches upon his history; his wrongs and the causes; what his disabilities are; the state of the two churches; pains and penalties he is liable to; the Protestant Ascendancy; the Catholic Association, and the political clubs of Ireland. The necessity of emancipation is deduced from all, and its usefulness displayed in allaying discontent, and in uniting all peaceable subjects, Catholic and Protestant, in one great bond of kindly feeling. We recommend this little work to every Englishman. It should be in all hands, because it is a clear exposition of the great question which has agitated this country so fearfully from end to end. It will show all who know it not yet, that there are wise reasons for the conduct of Ministers, and that the Catholics had just ground for their demand of civil rights, and something like a claim to them on the score of merit.

THE DRAMA.

MR. PEMBERTON AND HIS CRITICS.

Mr. Pemberton has appeared at Covent-Garden Theatre, in *Virginus* and *Shylock*, the two principal characters in which we saw him some months ago in the country, and our honest opinion of which we then presented to our readers. We have been unfortunately prevented from witnessing his performances of these parts in London; but, on comparing the judgements of those on whom we can rely with our own vivid recollection of what we saw, we conclude that, amidst more than the usual embarrassments of a first appearance in an enormous theatre, he *did* give assurance, to those who observed him attentively and candidly, of possessing the rare qualities of original thought and passionate expression, with which we believe him to be endowed in no ordinary measure. Indeed, the singular contrariety of opinion which has been expressed respecting his merits, confirms us in the belief we have avowed, and in the earnest hope that fair opportunity may be afforded him for the development of his powers, and for the conviction of those who have too rashly and hastily denied them.

There are some differences of opinion on the merits of actors which sufficiently explain their own causes, as where the critic approves or dislikes the entire style of the performer. Thus we can understand one man regarding John Kemble with unmingled admiration, as the highest specimen of a grand and learned school; another, turning from the naked majesty of such classic impersonations, to be thrilled and agitated by the passion and tenderness of Kean; and a third preferring to either the warm, full, and harmonious pictures of romantic character which Macready presents in his happiest moods. All this discrepancy is mere matter of taste; no one denies grace and dignity to Kemble, or fury to Kean, or poetical enthusiasm to Macready; but each has his own preference, and at the same time his own blindness or indulgence to the defects incident to the peculiar excellence which he admires. But this is not the kind of difference which has prevailed respecting Mr. Pemberton; it is not that one critic has been willing or able to forgive to genius the peculiarities which have been found insuperable by another, but that the writers who profess to guide the public taste are directly and curiously at issue as to the facts on which a judgment should be founded. According to "*The Times*," the new tragedian possesses mental qualities of the

highest order, but wants practice, and an acquaintance with the mechanism of his art; according to "*The Morning Herald*," he has all the mechanism and practice, but "has not that sort of *mind* which can illustrate the higher walks of the drama;" and "*The Weekly Times*" gently dismisses him as "adding another name to the list of those numerous and unfortunate persons, who are usually designated respectable tragedians." If the reader believes "*The Times*," his action is evidently, though freely, modelled after Kean; if he puts his trust in "*The Chronicle*," he will understand that he is a servile copyist of Macready; if he follows "*The Herald*," he must take Mr. Pemberton to have utterly failed in the pathetic passages; whereas, according to "*The Examiner*," these are precisely the points in which he electrified the house. "*The Spectator*" says of his *Virginus*, that it manifested "study, stage-knowledge, and, above all, *passion*;" while "*The Atlas*" gives summary judgment, that "he appears to be an experienced player, whose sole ability seems to consist in his knowledge of the stage;" expresses its "hatred of mere *artistes*, those clever men, who never commit mistakes;" and observes that "one stroke of genius, with its countless indiscretions, is worth a score of such performances as Mr. Pemberton's *Virginus*!"* Poor Mr. Pemberton! Judge of him by the newspapers, and he is at once practical and inexperienced—extravagant and formal—capable of thinking and feeling deeply, yet without power of expression, and at the same time commanding the trickery of his art without thought or feeling—distinguished especially by passion, though painful and eccentric, and yet coldly correct without a touch of genius.

* This journal, alluding to our former article on Mr. Pemberton, is actually pleased to threaten us with its future notice:—"We may, perhaps, have something to say upon the magazine and the actor on a future occasion." As yet, this threat has not been executed; "*The Atlas*" has not had "something to say;" but, in the mean time, we suppose we are to understand, that to express sympathy or admiration for unrecognized talent is a moral offence, to be visited with the high displeasure of the newspaper critics, whenever their convenience may serve for its infliction.

The *truth*, according to the testimony of persons less interested in his success than we acknowledge ourselves to have become, is that Mr. Pemberton did appear to a great disadvantage in the earlier scenes of "Virginius," but that he ultimately found "the cue for passion," and made a great and lasting impression on all who were sufficiently near to observe the workings of his countenance, and to mark the varieties of his intonation. So far from the house being packed to support him, as "The Morning Herald" is pleased to assume, he was absolutely a stranger in London, scarcely known to a dozen people there, though his performances and his lectures have procured him many warm and earnest admirers in remote parts of the country. The play of "Virginius" has been woefully hacknied of late; one actor is inseparably associated with its hero; and not being on this occasion graced and lighted up by Miss Foote's beauty, it attracted but a very thin house. In this large and half desolate theatre, the new actor—old in his own notions and habits, and fearing lest they should offend—had to stand the hazard of the die to which he had been looking for years, and which was to decide his fortune. And we believe that, thus situated, he was stiff and constrained; that respect for his audience, and apprehension of himself, gave a formality to his manner; and that in proportion as his feeling was deep and his conception original, he hesitated to give them fair utterance. But he did at last touch on the right key; and becoming warmed by the situation, grappled with his difficulties, and mastered them. Of the impression he then produced an excellent idea is given by "The Examiner," in whose description we recognise the exact image of what we saw at Hereford, but could not so graphically describe:—"In the scene with the messenger, who brings him intelligence of the violence of the Decemvir, his countenance became distorted; his whole frame trembled with rage; his voice also rising to an astonishing pitch of strength with clearness, upon the words, 'dragged through the streets!' Again, in the scene before Appius, after judgment has been pronounced, when with a half-distracted look he sends away Icilius; and then endeavouring to soothe his daughter with a promise of relief, he brings that relief with the blow of his dagger, saying in a quick whisper, 'It is this!' His attitude after this action was perhaps rather theatrical, but the short, shrill shriek, which accompanied his first seeing her blood on the blade, was exceedingly affecting. The subse-

quent scenes of insanity were, to our feelings (who were close before him), so terrible, that their effect remained many hours after we left the house." There are also, in "The Spectator," two articles by a correspondent, on the Virginius and the Shylock; not giving mere results, but entering into particulars, which bear the strong marks of fine and accurate observation, and which cannot be read by an unprejudiced person, without a conviction that their subject is a man of genius.

Amidst all the varieties of opinion which have been expressed, it is, we apprehend, fully established that Mr. Pemberton does possess very high qualities for his art, with whatever imperfection they may be developed, and with whatever alloy they may be mingled. The existence of these endowments is not matter of opinion, but of evidence. If they have been observed by credible witnesses, it matters not by how many they may be unperceived and denied. If we have felt our blood curdle and grow cold at a piercing tone of misery; if the stony gaze of the fixed eye haunts us for long after we have left the theatre; if we have been awe-struck by the visible struggles of strong emotion, and have seen it mastered by the will, or triumphant over it, we are as much assured of the existence of a power in the actor capable of producing these results, as we are of the physical strength which we see producing an impression on matter. There is, in both cases, precisely the same certainty. We recognise the symbols of rage, affection, or horror, with even greater assurance than the voice of a friend; and mistake is impossible. Unless then the descriptions given by several critics of what they allege they have seen, are mere inventions, the actor must have power to agitate, to melt, and to thrill, because by him they were agitated, melted, and thrilled. How far this power may be directed by right judgment; with what defects of voice and manner it may be attended; and how far its accompanying defects and peculiarities may be set off against it, is matter of taste and critical discussion; but its existence is *matter of fact*; and, in this case, is beyond all controversy. Surely this power is not so common on the stage, that we should rashly dismiss its possessor! Surely a cold and correct mediocrity need not be cherished to the exclusion of genius, however faulty and imperfect, from a fair trial of its capacities and its failings!

If we desired to confirm our own experience—to strengthen the testimony of our senses and our affections, as to the endowments of Mr. Pemberton, we should find ample support in the very differences of

opinion to which we have alluded. Mere mediocrity is not thus mistaken, it has no suchameleon hues. The respectable tragedians of our day are the same in all aspects, and at all times; except, indeed, that they disdain to be bound by the words of their author. The only varieties are those of memory. They have no refined conceptions which they fear to body forth; no "thoughts which lie too deep for tears," about which they hesitate; but they proceed right on with the text, or something like it, in the same lofty tone, and obtain and deserve the established returns of applause. But who does not recollect the endless disputations which followed the outbursting of Mr. Kean's genius? His power, indeed, could not be denied; it might be hated, or regarded as overbalanced by his irregularities and his mannerism; but then it was, and its exercise gave a new impulse, not only to theatrical taste but to dramatic criticism. He made us think, as well as feel; cast new lights on passages unheeded before; and gave new and vivid commentaries on Shakspeare and the human heart. So might it be, in a great measure, with Mr. Pemberton, if he had full honours to encourage his audacity, and Mr. Hazlitt to praise it. We do not mean to represent that he is calculated to succeed in the same degree as Mr. Kean, though we believe his conceptions are original, and his feelings true. He wants the buoyancy, the lightness, the grace of Mr. Kean, in his best days; he has not the same delicacy of touch, or poignancy of sarcasm, or facility of execution; but in passion—the all in all of tragic acting—he is at least his equal; and there is a certain weight and grandeur about his sternest expres-

sions of agony and rage, which is as fearful as any thing within our remembrance. We have not heard any of Mr. Pemberton's lectures on the Drama; but we know that they have not only produced an immediate impression in many parts of the country, but have sown the seeds of thought, and opened new veins of feeling in many who take the warmest interest in his success. For ourselves, we have only to say that we met with him by mere accident; that we had never spoken to him till we had seen him in two or three characters; and that we have no other motive for advocating his cause than a sympathy for talent which has been too long neglected, and for unmerited suffering. "The Morning Chronicle" may disbelieve this, for the reason it assigns for disbelieving another assertion, "that it is in print;" but it is nevertheless true; and we cannot abandon the hope that a man of such endowments may be rescued from the misery of a wandering life and unappreciated talent, and that the theatrical spirit may be quickened anew by the touch of original genius.

We are prevented this month from criticising the new operas at Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane, by absence from London; but, judging from the newspapers, there is not much to say about them. Miss Phillips has played Isabella, in "Measure for Measure," with great purity of manner and force of declamation; and we see is now about to appear in Lady Townley. We heartily wish her success, for she is now alone in the highest range of female character—

"Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky."

MUSIC.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

If chance should direct the eye of the reader to our Opera reports of former years, he will find those for the month of March the most unsatisfactory and meagre in almost every season; owing, no doubt, to the piercing north-easter, that most unmusical blast, which for weeks about Lent-time regularly enforces a *tacet* on the delicate organs of our southern vocalists. Our own native warblers are found to suffer much less from this ungenial state of the atmosphere; they go through their operas at Covent-Garden and Drury Lane, and through their oratorious moreover, with little impediment. The pneumatic apparatus is less delicate, it seems, and more habituated to atmospheric

changes. Perhaps, too, there is a little less fastidiousness, and less reluctance to venture forth under trifling deviations from a state of absolutely perfect intonation; whereas our exotic friends often refuse their aid, not because the state of their health might not enable them to sing tolerably well, but because, apprehending the possibility of not displaying their powers to their full extent, they prefer not singing at all, to the risk of singing under the influence of even slight disadvantages.

It is to be ascribed to a dread of this kind, we suspect, that, with some exceptions of course, the influence of the climate and atmosphere has its peculiarities according to the singer's rank and eminence in the profession. Those with the

lowest salaries seem to have the best lungs. With them, misgivings of the above description are out of the question: if they sing a shade less perfect than "indifferent as usual," nobody minds or even perceives it; and hence they generally will be found at their post. Neither are the great luminaries, again, very apt to stay away for a mere trifle. Their reputation is sufficiently secure not to be shaken by a casual slip fairly attributable to manifest indisposition; and, in truth, if they sing a little less admirably than usual, there still will be enough left, if not to command enthusiastic admiration, yet to afford abundant gratification. Pasta, Catalani, and several others we could name, seem to confirm this part of our remarks. It is the tolerably good vocalists, and those who stand, as it were, on the threshold of eminence, that shrink, most frequently, from making their appearance under the slightest circumstances of external or internal discouragement; and apparently not without some reason. Their exertions are only attended with absolute success, when all things within and without assume a decidedly favourable aspect; while, on the contrary, if the least matter be amiss, the risk of failure is great.

We do not wish to illustrate this part of our thesis by personal references; the reader's own observation will not be at a loss to look for examples. Nor would we establish our assertion as an axiom. That there are exceptions, experience has proved at all times, and particularly during the course of last month, which has been one of extreme severity. A cutting north-east wind reigned paramount with scarcely any intermission, and brought down showers—not so much of snow—as of square bits of paper, with which the whole inside of the King's Theatre was found strewed on almost every night of performance. It was a chilling sight to behold these apologetic flakes, one night on behalf of Mademoiselle Monticelli, then again for Monticelli and Curioni—for Curioni and Galli—for Curioni and Pisoni, &c. including apologies for all past apologies;—and on one night the house was obliged to be shut altogether.

On some former occasion of a similar nature, we suggested an expedient for avoiding such disappointments. It is no other than that of treating the human exotics from Italy precisely in the same manner as we preserve the botanical specimens imported from that country. The orange and lemon trees, and the pomegranate, are nursed with due tenderness and sympathy within doors; while the Ausonian warblers are suffered to be nipped by the frost, nay often ruined, as re-

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gards their voice. We again strongly recommend the erection of a spacious human Conservatory, under the roof of the King's Theatre, conveniently fitted up, and tempered by the admission of warm air under the regulation of a thermometer. Into this Conservatory, the articles of agreement should empower the manager to remove his meridional *sujets*, whenever the quarter of the wind, and the degree of the thermometer out of doors, should render such a transfer advisable. There they might pass their time agreeably, study their parts, and even have rehearsals. Without some such contrivance, half the company will always be ineffective during the earlier part of the season.

Under the above and other "untoward" circumstances which pressed heavily on the establishment of the King's Theatre, the Opera during the last month has held out less attractions than at any former period within our recollection. The performances, for the most part, were rendered imperfect by the absence or the indispositions of the singers, by the want of any good bass, and the evident inadequacy of Mademoiselle Monticelli, whose place in "*La Donna del Lago*" was quickly supplied by the additional enlistment of Mademoiselle Blasis, from the Theatre Italien at Paris. The last-mentioned lady thus made her *début* in the part of Elena (7th March) with considerable success. Her voice is a good soprano, clear, full, and true; her articulation of notes distinct, and the amount of her vocal cultivation and talent altogether considerable. Her style, however, in our opinion, partakes more of the French than the Italian school. We do not know whether Mademoiselle Blasis has perfected her studies at the Conservatoire and the Académie Royale at Paris, but we have good reason to infer this to have been the case. Upon the whole, this lady not only is far above her predecessor in the part of Elena, but may without hesitation be pronounced a very pleasing and accomplished vocalist; at the same time we are free to own, the King's Theatre is entitled, and has been accustomed to *prime donne* of a higher degree of vocal excellence.

"*L'Italiana in Algeri*" had two farther representations after its first appearance, noticed in our previous report. Feeble as the composition is, taken in the whole, and allotted as were the parts, success was scarcely possible. De Angeli as Taddeo!! and as for Signor Vincenzo Galli's Mustafa, farther observation has quite confirmed our opinion of the mediocrity of this gentleman's pretensions as a basso cantante. The want of a good Bass, if not forthwith remedied, must be fatal to

the success of the season. Madame Pisoni's Isabella, in spite of her great talent, was also a failure. One's imagination may be lulled by a just admiration of that talent, so far as to acquiesce in the personation of a lovely, bewitching, young Neapolitan coquette, by an exterior every way the reverse; one may succeed in fancying the taste of the Dey not to be exactly regulated by the Grecian standard of female beauty; one may consent to be blind on such an occasion; but it is impossible to be deaf too, so as not to feel the preposterousness of a high soprano part being attempted by a deep contralto of a singularly masculine *timbre*. The part is, as it were, taken out of its element; transpositions and personal contrivances can never make amends for the violence done to it; and its effect, in the concerted pieces particularly, is almost neutralized.

There was the less regret felt at the withdrawal of the "Italiana in Algeri," as public expectation had for some time been strongly excited by the announcement of Rossini's most recent opera "Il Conte Ory," which had been brought out for the first time at Paris in August last only, and had been adapted from the French text to our Italian stage. As for ourselves, our knowledge of the concoction of "Le Comte Ory," and the inspection of a portion of the music which had found its way hither, was not calculated to render our expectations very sanguine; but we shared in the curiosity generally felt by the musical public, to form some idea of what Rossini, after years spent in almost total inactivity, might still be able, or feel disposed to extract from the store of his musical genius.

The most recent Italian drama set to music by Rossini was "Semiramide," which he composed in 1823. The first six months of 1824 he spent in London, where he had entered into an engagement to write an opera for the King's Theatre under the title of "Ugo Rè d'Italia." His indolence, however, prevented the fulfilment of this pledge, and subjected him to a pecuniary fine. We have heard it stated that the score of this opera was subsequently sent in, and that it is now deposited in London under his seal. On his return from England, Rossini settled in Paris as Director of the Académie Royale de Musique, with a large salary, which he has contrived to enjoy to this day, nearly as a sinecure. During this long space of upwards of five years, he produced, with the exception of "Count Ory," but two musical dramas. The first, "Le Voyage à Rheims," was a piece of an occasional description writ-

ten in honour of the Coronation of Charles X.; and the merit of the music was not of a nature to prolong its attractions. "The second drama, "Le Siege de Corinthe," was nothing more than a second edition of his "Maometto Secondo," which had been condemned at Venice in 1820; and the reconcoction under a new title met with little success at Paris.

The Parisians began to think that the Gran Maestro was pocketing his appointments at rather a cheap rate; a *quid pro quo* was expected, something must be done to satisfy the public impatience. Might not the "Voyage à Rheims" be made to do again under some other name? It had had but a short run, it had been forgotten much sooner than it deserved. In a country of *fricandeaus*, *haricots*, and *entremets*, what could be more natural than for the "Voyage à Rheims" to be dished up again *avec un peu de sauce*? The Gran Maestro forthwith set about the culinary process, adding various savoury ingredients, and, behold! "Le Voyage à Rheims" was metamorphosed into "Le Comte Ory"! the name of an amorous knight of the time of the Crusades, whose schemes of gallantry the fertile pens of Messrs. Scribe and Delestre had represented in a pleasant and lively Vaudeville.

Fond as our neighbours are of made dishes, "Le Comte Ory" did not suit their palate. It had, we are informed, not above five or six representations; and we doubt whether it will reach that number in London, where, up to the time we are writing, the performances have been limited to the fractional number of one and a half, *i. e.* once all through, and the first act at a subsequent time.

Whatever may be the merits of the music, it must be owned that *with us* it has had any thing but a fair trial. It was hurried into representation after a very few rehearsals; no one knew his part, and Mademoiselle Monticelli, who would at any time have been unequal to the character of the Contessa, laboured under such severe indisposition, that the only impression she could produce was that of commiseration. Curioni, as Count Ory, has nothing of consequence to sing, and evidently is out of humour with the part. As for Signor V. Galli, who enacts the Tutor, the part has every reason to be out of humour with its representative; and of De Angeli, who is one of the knights, we can only say, that it is not *his* fault to be thrust into characters which are above his sphere, and, we dare say, above the pittance awarded him by the establishment. Cheapness and excellence are rare associates; above all in the arts, and in matters of taste. We must not forget to men-

tion a *debutante* in the person of Made-moiselle Specchi, who plays the page, Isoliero. It is stated to be her first appearance on any stage, and her want of scenic experience confirms the assertion. The part is much beyond her present means; but she gave considerable tokens of future promise, provided her voice shall acquire greater volume, which is but feeble for a house like the King's Theatre. Her youth and personal attractions are much in her favour.

Considering the imperfect and unsatisfactory state in which this Opera has been produced here, it is hardly fair, and indeed scarcely possible, to pronounce a definitive opinion on the merits of the music. To us it appears to be a production altogether unfit for the King's Theatre, or any Italian stage. Its musical plan and construction are too slight. Of songs there appear to be scarcely any that can be termed pieces of pretension. The concerted pieces and choruses are more effective, and in the accompaniments, the hand of the master is often conspicuous. In several instances, however, we were struck with freaks and oddities of a most singular and uncouth kind. If these are meant as originalities, or perhaps as the gleams of a new melodic style in the contemplation of the composer, our regret at the cessation of his labours is much lessened. His future silence would be preferable to *bizareries* of this kind. We will be quite satisfied with that which he gave us while under the genial influence of his own native land, before affluence had pampered his genius into indolence. If we had a wish to utter, it would be that of seeing him again on the other side of the Alps, not in indigence, but in circumstances which would impose on him the necessity of recalling that genius into its pristine state of activity and vigour.

But we must arrest our pen in its speculative course; for we have another novelty to record—a novelty quite *unique* in its kind, produced at the King's Theatre on the 17th of March, just in time to admit of a very brief notice. It is an opera entitled “*I Messicani*,” a serious drama, in *one act*, divided into two parts, (a somewhat Hibernian *one-act piece*!) the poetry by Signor F. Pistruzzi, the music stated to be by Signors Donizetti, Pacini, Celli, Rossini; Mr. Spohr, Mr. Beethoven, &c. &c. —Sir composers!! (the more the merrier), besides the “&c. &c.” the representative of which latter we understand and believe to be Mr. Bochsa! The very idea of getting up such an *Olla podrida* concoction is discreditable to an establishment like the King's Theatre; and we sincerely regret that it should ever have been put in

execution in this country. The poetry, of course, cannot be considered in any other light than as a mere peg upon which to hang a number of musical pieces picked up from a variety of works. Signor Pistruzzi (the improvisatore) states it to have been produced *all' improvviso*; and in soliciting the indulgence of the public, begs that the work may be considered as the “*offspring of necessity*.” (?)

We can feel for the difficulties which at the present time must embarrass the manager of any opera establishment, in the choice of compositions. The good operas of Rossini have become hacknied by endless repetition; while on the other hand his peculiar buoyant and vivid style has operated such a thorough change in the taste of the public that, with some few exceptions, the best works of the masters who preceded him—Mozart not excepted—are found to fail in making any very marked impression, at all events in filling the treasury. The public is gasping for Rossinian music, while at the same time it is saturated with what there is of it; and, again, when another maestro, such as Pacini, Mercadante, &c. steps forth and tries to still these Rossinian cravings by writing in the sparkling manner and spirit of Rossini, the poor man is forthwith cried down as a servile imitator, a plagiarist! Well might a manager exclaim in the words of John Philip Kemble, “Gentlemen! what do you want?”

It requires another revolution to put an end to this unsatisfactory state of things. What that revolution may be, and when it is to take place, time alone will show; but that a proceeding like that resorted to in the fabrication of the “*Messicani*” will not remove the complaint, or even operate as a temporary palliative, we will answer for. Even if the ingredients of such a patchwork were of undisputed excellence, they would want the *unity* so essential in a work of taste. We do not question but with some ingenuity a decent *new drama* might be clubbed together with nothing but shreds from the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Ben Jonson, Dryden, &c. but the very knowledge of its manufacture, not to advert to more important objections, would be sufficient to prevent its success.

We candidly own, a feeling like this accompanied us on going to hear the “*Messicani*.” That fatal *senary firm* on the bills of its announcement, with the etceteras moreover to boot, haunted us before the curtain rose, and during the whole performance. “*Cujum pecus, an Melibœi?*” was the besetting thought at every succeeding *morceau*. The Rossinian flock was easiest to be recognised! some Bochsiana, too, left little doubt as to

parentage; and a few profundities of the German school, among which the crabby, obsolete overture, may probably be numbered, bespoke their origin plainly enough. We have not room to enter upon a detail of the numerous pieces thus strung together. There were certainly several compositions of great merit, which in their legitimate place must have produced corresponding effect; while others presented themselves, the mediocrity of which, considering the *curte llanche* of selection, is a matter of surprise.

The principal singers in this operatic kind of concert, were Signor Donzelli, Madame Pisoni, and Mademoiselle Blasis. They spared no exertions to insure the success of the performance. Signor Donzelli as Orozimbo, a Mexican chief, sang magnificently: Madame Pisoni, in the character of Alonzo, a young Spaniard, had an arduous vocal task imposed on her, which afforded full scope to the display of her brilliant talent, and gained her repeated tokens of universal admiration. Mademoiselle Blasis we must also do the justice of congratulating on the success of her zealous efforts. She enacted Zaura, the daughter of Orozimbo, the heroine of the piece; and sang with much feeling and good taste. Her clear, silvery soprano, and the purity of her musical articulation, were advantageous features of distinction throughout the part, especially when united to other voices. Of Signor V. Galli's Balboa, a Spanish general, the father of Alonzo, we cannot speak in any terms of praise. He sang very indifferently, without style, voice, or feeling; and again rendered the audience but too sensible of the absolute want of even a decent bass on the establishment, which cannot go on much longer without one. We trust Mons. Laporte, who we understand is gone to Paris to amend his arrangements, will succeed in remedying this particular and important defect.

Of the plot of Signor Pistruzzi's drama it is needless to give even an outline. It quite resembles the usual routine of those pieces in which, amidst the warfare between the invading Spaniards and the persecuted Indians, the love of a native damsel for one of her country's oppressors furnishes the subject of the fable. Our own stage offers several specimens of this kind in "Pizarro," "The Virgin of the Sun," &c. In Signor Pistruzzi's labour, the *dénoûment* is specially tragic. The Indian Maid is mortally wounded in a battle, in which Balboa, the father of Alonzo, is also slain; and the latter despatches himself on receiving the doubly mournful intelligence.

In the ballet department no novelty whatever has been brought forward. Mademoiselle Leroux has regularly *somnambulated* twice a week ever since the opening of the theatre. But a new ballet is announced under the title of "Masaniello," with Auber's music from "La Muette de Portici."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Lone Minstrel, a Glee for four Voices, composed by James King. The Sylph to his mortal Love, a Song, and The Twilight Hour, a Canzonet, by the same Composer.

Of these vocal works, we esteem most highly the Glee, which appears to us to deserve a distinguished place in that class of music to which Englishmen must appeal for our national reputation as regards the art. Glees are exclusively English productions; and in the gravity, solidity, and, so to speak, *thoughtfulness* of their structure, they resemble the character of the national mind. They do not possess much fancy, for they are generally deficient in melody; and our composers seem to look for the effect of these productions more in the construction of the parts,—in the ingenuity of the counterpoint, than in beauty and originality of air. We should be glad if both these qualities could be united; though, in default of this, we cannot withhold our admiration from the full, swelling, solid harmonies of English glees.

The composition of Mr. King now before us, is rich in this kind of effect: the subject of the verses is pensive and melancholy; and, in the "lengthened sweetness long drawn out," and the languishing beauty of the closes, both as regards the movement in common time, and that which succeeds it in three crotchets, we do not hesitate to say that the musician has done ample justice to the poetry, and produced a work which will never be reverted to without applause, nor without the more valuable, though silent, commendation of the heart.

The two Songs by Mr. King, which we have enumerated above, are in the same vein of tenderness. Indeed, the composer seems more addicted to this kind of sentiment than to gay and joyous themes. The melody of the Sylph's song is very pretty and original, and its digressions, though not equal to the first motive, are in good keeping. "The Twilight Hour" is not so original either in air or treatment, but it is elegantly put together. As in the octo-syllabic verse, there is a "fatal facility" in the $\frac{6}{8}$ measure in music, which is apt sometimes to betray the composer into a certain smooth and contented common-place.

We have seen several other songs by Mr. King, which we do not now notice because they are inferior to the above; and because we think the composer of "Lone Minstrel" should entertain a higher ambition.

The Alpine Bride, a Song, composed by Charles T. Martyn.

The words of this ballad are by Miss Landon. They contain the simple thoughts of a Swiss girl, who is sitting in loneliness at home awaiting the return of her lover from his hunt in the mountains.

The composer has illustrated this situation in a very sweet pastoral air, adapted, no doubt, to the words, but a little too simple for our taste. The accompaniment, for the most part, is in unisons, which is not so well. Still, although we partake of Dr. Johnson's impatience at pastorals in general, we are bound to admit not only the fit-

ness of the present music to the verses, but that the melody is, to the best of our recollection, perfectly original. This, now-a-days, is no small praise. We hope, however, that in Mr. Martyn's next production we shall have a more stirring theme, for we consider him to be a young musician of much promise.

FINE ARTS.

British Gallery continued.—We are always, when on the subject of our national exhibitions, led to regret the limited space which in such a publication as this can be given to their criticism. In this, our weekly contemporaries have greatly the advantage of us, since they can resume the subject of praise and blame again and again, while the exhibitions are still open to the public, which is not very often the case with a publication that appears but once a month. The British Gallery, however, being still open to the public, we cannot content ourselves without adding to the short notice which we gave of this exhibition in our last. Among the many pictures which attract and deserve attention, in addition to those which we mentioned last month, we cannot help pointing out the following. No. 145 and 159; J. B. Crome. Moonlight shipping pieces—pale and calm as the moonlight they represent, reminding us very much of the effects produced by Vanderneer.

No. 398, a landscape by G. Barrett, quite in a different style to the last, with all the light and life of the morning that it represents about it. The artist seems to have had the effect of Claude in his mind at the moment of painting this picture.

No. 356. F. Danby, is another landscape, again of a different character: the scene, near the Falls of the Conway, is admirably selected; and the solemn dignity of tone, and depth of colouring, are admirable illustrations of the quiet scene which the picture represents.

No. 484, by F. C. Lewis, a scene in Devonshire, is another instance of the judicious choice of landscape subjects generally evinced by this painter.

No. 450. The Entrance to Fecamp Harbour in Normandy, by J. Wilson, is a very clever picture; a fit follower to those which have hitherto sprung from the pencil of this artist.

Nos. 3 and 4. The Prisoner, and a Foraging Party, are both of them very clever pictures. These have been painted expressly for his Majesty. And another picture has also been painted by the same artist for the Marquis of Conyngham. We are always delighted when we find a

catalogue thus the history of the patronage, as well as the progress of an art; and we wish we could see that many more of the very clever pictures which in modern days grace our exhibitions, were painted by the orders of the patrons of the art. Were this the case, with how much more pleasure would an artist work, than while in the uncertainty that his labour may be thrown away, and condemned only to decorate his own walls. It is really melancholy when we consider of how many of these pictures this must be the fate, since among so very many there must remain so great a number unsold.

No. 283. Christ and the Woman of Samaria, is a remarkably good picture; and we are always pleased when an artist selects scriptural or historical subjects, which of late years have been somewhat neglected.

No. 435. The Trial of King Charles I., in Westminster Hall, by J. Ramsay. Not only is this a very interesting picture from being a subject which comes home to the bosom of every Englishman, from the important historical event which it illustrates, but it is rendered more so by the manner in which this melancholy story is told by the artist. It is indeed a very clever picture; and we are among those who are delighted to see the events of our own history become the subject of the artist. In contemplating this picture, it is impossible for any body who has read the novel of "The Disowned," not to think of the history of the young and enthusiastic Painter Warner, who had chosen this as the subject of the painting on which he was to build his hopes of fame—hopes which were blasted by the supposed severe criticisms of Sir Joshua Reynolds, which being overheard by the sanguine young artist, made him destroy his picture—while the effects of the animadversions destroyed himself.

Nos. 151 and 320—by C. R. Stanley, representing the one the Rue de la Grosse Horloge at Rouen, the other the Boulevard Italien, taken from the Rue de la Paix at Paris, are both very effective pictures; the one for the life and liveliness of the scene, giving the spectator a correct idea of the gaiety of Paris—and the other a

good representation of the curious groups of buildings which characterize the towns of Normandy, and more particularly Rouen. Prout, Roberts, Wild, and other artists, have made this kind of picture quite a style of itself; and the present artist is treading very successfully in their steps.

Among the landscapes we must not forget a very meritorious picture by Miss H. Gouldsmith, No. 451, which is also not a little curious from the choice of subject, being a View of the Islands in the Regent's Park. Whoever recollects this flat and barren field some few years since, could little have anticipated that it would ever have become the subject for the painter. One cannot now, however, even in this short time, before the trees have arrived at any degree of maturity, make the tour of this extraordinary creation, without being surprised and delighted at the various and beautiful landscapes it presents. At almost every turn the eye is delighted with picturesque bits—not the cockney picturesque which its proximity to town might lead one to expect, but such as form beautiful subjects for the painter. This is particularly the case from the bridges—and where the water forms a principal object. Among these views Miss Gouldsmith has made a very judicious selection, and her landscape is not a greater proof of her own merit than of the complete success of the projector of the Park in rendering it beautiful.

No. 354. The Interior of a Kitchen by Netscher, is a very good imitation of the Flemish school.

No. 139. The False Parcel, by Kidd, is likewise a very clever production, though we are not great admirers of these representations of the tricks of children. While, however, they sell, they must be painted.

No. 254 is a portrait of John Soane, Esq. R.A. and architect, by Jackson. We believe that the Directors of the Institution have excluded portraits, but this having been painted by their order, in compliment to one of the most liberal benefactors of the establishment, has been exempted from this general law of exclusion. Mr. Soane, as every one knows, is an architect of very great merit, and still greater success. He has in his profession been one of those fortunate few, and, through his employment by Government and his appointment at the Bank, has accumulated a very large fortune; and we confess we are delighted to find that

he uses this fortune liberally in his patronage of the arts, in the pursuit of one of which his fortune has been made, and we confess ourselves pleased at this public tribute which has been paid to his liberality by the Directors of the British Institution. This portrait is in Jackson's best style, and is a very correct likeness. There is all that acuteness of intellect, dashed by the irritable temperament, which are the two principal characteristics of the man; and we fear it is one of the provinces of genius to be irritable. Mr. Soane is a real lover of the Arts, and we are glad to see his portrait hanging amidst the works which have been brought before the public aided by the support of his liberality. We cannot close our remarks upon this exhibition without bestowing a particular meed of praise upon two Landscapes of Mr. Constable's, Nos. 38 and 348. They have all the merit of his own peculiar style. The branches and leaves of his trees seem to tremble in the gentle breeze, while the colouring of his picture gives the spectator a truer idea of nature than almost any of the works of his contemporaries. We are glad to see the four magic letters—S-O-L-D, in the corner of No. 38, and trust soon to see that the other will have them also. There are likewise two extraordinary pictures of Danby's—the sun rising, and a moonlight scene, in both of which there are some gorgeous colouring and some striking effects.—Upon the whole, this is an exhibition of which, as Englishmen, we ought to be proud; and there is so much excellence, that we confess we are loth to tinge our criticism with the very few faults that we could point out. The faults are not at all equal in number to the beauties we have omitted; but, as we have before stated, were we to name all the pictures that deserve praise, we must transcribe a very great portion of the catalogue.

Royal Academy of Painting.—The approaching exhibition at Somerset-house is expected to be one of the best for many years. We hear that Turner has some fine paintings for show there. We have seen also a full-length of Jeremy Bentham, by W. H. Pickersgill, R.A. designed for the same purpose; an admirable likeness, uncommonly well executed, and effective. Mr. Westmacott, lately delivered several lectures on sculpture at the Academy, which were of peculiar interest, and have attracted considerable notice.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society.—Feb. 5th, A paper was read, entitled "On the stability and capacity of rectangular floating bodies," being a continuation of a former paper, by William Walker, Master R. N.; communicated by the President. Also one, entitled "On a Differential Barometer," by the late William Hyde Wollaston, M. D. F. R. S.; communicated by Mr. Warburton. The instrument described in this paper is capable of measuring, with considerable accuracy, extremely small differences of barometric pressure. Another paper was read, entitled "Experiments to determine the difference in the length of the second's pendulum in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich and in Mr. Browne's house in London, in which Captain Kater's experiments were made." By Captain Edward Sabine, of the Royal Artillery, Secretary R. S.—19. The President in the chair. A paper was read, entitled "Considerations of the objections raised against the geometrical representation of the square roots of negative quantities," by the Rev. J. Warren, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge; communicated by Doctor Young. Charles Tennyson, Esq. M. P. was balloted for and elected a fellow. Some interesting presents were made to the Society.—March 5th. The most numerously attended meeting of the season took place, the President in the chair. A paper was read, entitled "Anatomical description of the foot of a Chinese female," by Bransby B. Cooper, Esq.; communicated by Dr. Roget. A model of this foot, and the skeleton, were exhibited; it is the first ever brought to England, and undoubtedly one of the greatest anatomical curiosities we have seen.

Medico-Botanical Society.—February 24. Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. The King of Naples, and the Prince Royal of Prussia, were elected Honorary Fellows; T. R. G. Bourke, Esq. Secretary to the Danish Legation, now in London, was admitted a foreign member. The Duke of Northumberland, K. G. Sir J. Webb, M. D. and others, were severally elected Fellows. A letter from Count Ludolf was read, which intimated that the King of Naples had ordered a copy of the "Flora Napolitana," and other Botanical works, to be presented in his Majesty's name to the Society. A paper touching several medicinal plants, which lay on the table, was read: another paper was also read on the esculent root of *Stachys palustris*, in which the author, Mr. Houlton, suggests the specific name of *tuberosa*, as more appropriate than that of *palustris*, from the tubers attached to its roots. Mr. Frost

made some observations on a numerous collection of medicinal plants exhibited at the meeting by Mr. Aiton, of the King's gardens at Kew, amongst which was *Brucea antidysenterica*, once supposed to yield the *Aggustura* bark.

Linnean Society.—March 3. An interesting collection of dried plants from the deserts of Sinai and Akkaba, in Arabia, and a cone of the *Aruncaria imbricata*, or Chili pine, from the mountains of Chili, were laid before the meeting. Mr. Hay and Mr. Schenley were elected Fellows of the Society. Mr. Don's paper on the new genera and species of the class *Compositæ*, belonging to the Floras of Peru, Chili, and Mexico, was read. Several new members were balloted for and elected. The Secretary announced that the Society had agreed to purchase the collection and library of Linnæus, together with those of Sir J. E. Smith, its late president, for the sum of three thousand guineas.

Society of Antiquaries.—Feb. 19. Hudson Gurney, Esq. M. P. V. P. in the chair. A communication was read respecting two documents among the Lansdowne MSS. The first a petition from "three or four thousand poor persons in Cardiganshire" against the cess levied by the Ragler of Cardigan, which had occasioned a suit in the Court of Exchequer. The paper was endorsed by Lord Burleigh. The second, a certificate relative to the repairs of Dover Castle, in July 1578.—Feb. 26th. Mr. Ellis communicated a certificate of decays and repairs of the castle and town of Carlisle, dated 1563, and curious as illustrative of the state and equipments of a frontier castle. Messrs. Thompson and Rafen, of Copenhagen, were duly elected honorary members of the Society.—March 5th. Dr. Meyrick exhibited two ancient British shields of bronze, from the collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. One was the *larian* or clasher, sometimes termed *aes*, from being flat, and of the kind used by the inhabitants of this island prior to the Roman invasion. It was held at arm's-length in the hand; the umbo, forming the cavity for that purpose, is ornamented with nineteen concentric circles, interspersed with little knobs: this was dug up from a turf-bog in the vicinity of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire. The other was an imitation of the Roman scutum, and thence called *ysgwid*; of an oblong form, and having an ornament reaching its whole length, affording the same convenience for holding it as the former. This was found in the river Witham, Lincolnshire. These very curious specimens of antiquity were accompanied by a letter, in which Doctor

Meyrick showed how much confirmatory evidence to the testimony of the Greek and Latin authors might be gleaned from the language of the ancient Britons, while extravagant fancies are avoided, and etymology confined within prudent limits. The reading of a paper on the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, York, by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, was commenced. A copy of the new volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy was presented by that body, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

Astronomical Society.—At the anniversary meeting of this Institution, at the Society's house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Mr. Herschel, the President, in the chair, the gold medal was presented to the Rev. W. Pearson, for his work entitled "An Introduction to Practical Astronomy." Another gold medal was presented to Professor Bessel, for his "Zone Observations," made at the Royal Observatory of Königsberg. A third was presented to Professor Schumacher, for important services rendered by him, both to practical and historical astronomy, by the publication of his various astronomical tables.

Royal Asiatic Society.—An interesting meeting of this Society was lately held, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. V. P. in the chair. Several new members were balloted for and elected; amongst them was Professor J. R. Eerde of Groningen. A paper by Dr. Bernhard Dorn was read: it was a description of the astronomical globe in the Society's museum. In his communication, the Doctor states it to be his opinion that the Mahomedan Arabs carried the knowledge of the science of astronomy into Persia, whence the Greeks obtained their knowledge of it. Dr. Dorn then observes, that there are only three Mahomedan astronomical globes known to be extant, all manufactured about the same period; the first was made in Egypt, 622 of the Hegira, and is at present in the museum of the late Cardinal Borgia, at Velletri; the second was manufactured at Maragha (the court of Halagon Khan), in A. H. 686, and belongs to the Astronomical Museum at Dresden, where it is deposited; the third was made at Moosul, in A. H. 674, and formed the subject of Dr. Dorn's essay. Sir Alexander Johnston presented to the Society a set of forty-eight maps and charts of the island of Ceylon and its coasts; these, together with a number formerly presented by Sir Alexander, form the most complete collection of ancient and modern maps of that island extant. Several literary and other donations were also made. His Excellency the American ambassador, and several other distinguished persons, were present.

Royal Institution Evening Meetings.—The first of these laudable meetings for the present session was held in January. Notwithstanding the severe frost and heavy snow, there could not have been fewer than five hundred members and visitors assembled and distributed throughout the numerous rooms of the Institution. During the evening the library table was surrounded by the members and their friends, all of whom must have derived ample gratification in viewing the several interesting donations and "exhibitions" which lay on it. The former consisted of various paintings, drawings, and specimens, from India, illustrative of the mythology and the arts of that country; some arrow-heads beautifully formed of whet-stone by the Esquimaux; Egyptian inscription on copper; fine castings in bronze by Mr. Parker, &c. On the table were Finden's engraving of the King, from Lawrence; and Sievier's bust of the late Daniel Moore, a vice-president of the Institution—the expense defrayed by subscription among the members, as a testimony of posthumous regard. At the usual hour (half-past nine o'clock) the company adjourned to the theatre. Mr. Brande then delivered the first lecture of the season; it was on the "supply of water to the metropolis." The lecturer opened his discourse (extempore) with some remarks on the great importance of pure water to the inhabitants of such a metropolis as London; took a review of the different plans by which it is at present supplied, as well as of those which have been brought forward since the question became the subject of Parliamentary inquiry; he then dilated on the present *status quo*, and observed, that if the metropolis could not boast of having bronze and marble fountains, like many of the cities and towns on the Continent, the supply was much more abundant; and perhaps, after all that had been said about the impurity of Thames water, it was not so prejudicial to health as might be imagined by some. He then gave the following analysis:—

Thames Water	10.000.	
	purest.	Impurest.
Carbonate of Lime	1.53	1.55
Sulphate of Lime	0.15	0.12
Muriate of Soda and Muriate of Magnesia	0.20	0.23
	1.88	1.91
Organic Matter	0.07	2.02
	1.95	3.92

Speaking of the means by which London is supplied with water, Mr. Brande brought forward some curious details: it appears that the supplies are, daily, of the—

	Gallons.	Cubic Feet.	No. of Tenants.	No. of Engines.	Horse-power.
New River Company	13,000,000	2,000,000	67,000	3 (90+60+100)	= 220
East London	6,000,000	950,000	42,000	4 (40+40+70+90)	= 240
West Middlesex	2,250,000	360,000	15,000	3 (77+70+105)	= 245
Chelsea	1,700,000	282,000	12,400	2 (60+70)	= 130
Grand Junction	2,300,000	450,000	7,700	3 (109+100+70)	= 270
Lambeth	1,244,000	200,000	16,000	2 (36+80)	= 116
Vauxhall	100,000	16,000	10,000	2 (15+20)	= 65
Southwark	720,000	115,000	7,000	2 (42+20)	= 60
	28,774,000	4,517,000	177,100	21	= 1346

Mr. Brande exhibited the model of a filtering machine used by one of these companies, which was capable of filtering, in all weathers, 500,000 cubic feet of water per day: specimens of filtered and non-filtered water were also exhibited. The lecturer concluded amidst great applause.

Society of Arts.—At the second meeting this season the subject of the evening's illustration was the manufacture of fayence, porcelain, and the finer kinds of ornamental and table earthenware. The Secretary commenced his discourse by stating, that the ancient Greeks and Romans appear to have been unacquainted with vitreous glazes for pottery; and that the invention of such glazes, whether opaque or transparent, seems to have originated in China. The invasion and conquest of this empire by Zenghis Khan, in 1212, was probably the event that made known to the rest of Asia, and to Europe, the art of glazing earthenware. Lackered tiles were employed in the internal decoration of some of the apartments of the Alhambra, built by one of the Moorish sovereigns of Granada, in 1280; and, nearly about the same time, in the external decorations of the tomb of Sultan Mohamed Khoda-Bendeh, at Sultanieli, in Persia. In the fifteenth century, the same species of ornament was employed in the construction of the painted mosque in the now ruined city of Gour in India; specimens of which, from the East India Museum, were laid before the meeting.—The Secretary then proceeded to the subject of fayence, which he defined to be a body of common earthenware, covered by an opaque vitreous glaze, and ornamented by designs in enamel colours. He gave an historical sketch of this art, as practised in Italy from the time of Lucadella Robbia, at the end of the fourteenth century; and exhibited an extremely fine series of plates of fayence, containing designs from Raffaele, from the collection of R. H. Solly, Esq.; and two interesting specimens, the one of painted, and the other of embossed fayence, belonging to F. Winders, Esq. He then traced the progress of this art to the Netherlands, where it assumed the name of delft-ware; and from which country it

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passed into England, about two hundred years ago, in consequence of a small colony of Dutch potters having settled at Lambeth. Within the last fifty years, however, the potters at this latter place have substituted the manufacture of stoneware for delft, being beat out of the market by the far superior earthenware, for table use, now made in Staffordshire. The process of the manufacture of delftware, as carried on by Mr. Wisker, the only Lambeth potter at present engaged in it, was described and illustrated by specimens.—The Secretary next entered on the subject of porcelain. He discussed the opinion first professed by Joseph Scaliger, whether the Murrine cups, which were first seen at Rome in the triumph of Pompey over Asia and Pontus, were Chinese porcelain. He then noticed the importation of porcelain from China by the Portuguese, in the latter half of the sixteenth century—described the process of the manufacture as carried on in China, from the memoir of Père d'Entrecolles, and other authorities; and illustrated this part of the subject by the exhibition of various splendid and curious specimens, furnished by H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, president of the society—by D. Pollock, Esq. one of the vice-presidents,—and by C. Copland, R. C. Sidney, M. H. Solly, and W. Brockedon, Esqrs. He then treated of the porcelains in imitation of the oriental ones made at Dresden, at Paris, at Berlin, and in England; and exhibited characteristic specimens of each, furnished by the gentlemen above mentioned, by J. Yates, Esq., A. Barry, Esq., Mr. Lemann, and J. Morrison, Esq.; by Messrs. Pellatt and Co., More and Co., and Davenport and Co. He also showed several very fine specimens of transparencies executed in porcelain biscuit, sent by Mr. Brady.—The ornamental and table earthenware of Staffordshire, and other parts of England, were last treated of. The Secretary began by a review of the immense improvements made in this art by the late Mr. Wedgewood, and illustrated them by the exhibition of specimens furnished by J. Wedgewood, Esq. and by a perfect copy of the Portland Vase, executed

cuted in black and white by Mr. Wedgewood, now in the collection of Mr. Pellatt. He then gave a summary detail of the various processes of the manufacture; and illustrated the several varieties by a very fine and instructive series, sent by Messrs. Davenport and by Mr. Pellatt. At the ordinary meeting of the Society, the minutes of a former meeting—as to discontinuing the use of the King's Theatre for the annual distribution of prizes, and returning to the Society's house—were confirmed.

Royal Dublin Society.—February 12. John Beatty, M. D. in the chair. It was resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration, and to report upon the practicability of establishing, under the auspices of the Society, an annual exhibition of specimens of the manufactures and productions of Ireland, conformable to the plan which has long been adopted in Paris and in other capital cities of the Continent; and to suggest such measures as might facilitate the arrangement, together with the estimates of the probable expenses attendant thereon.—Resolved, That the following members do constitute the above committee, together with the vice-presidents and secretaries: Edward Houghton, William Willans, John Patten, Hugh Hamill, Richard Griffith, Robert Hutton, R. B. Bryan, Esqrs. Dr. D'Olier, and Dr. Wall, with power to add to their number. A letter from Mr. Hamilton Rowan was read, resigning his situation as a member of the committee of natural philosophy. The following letter was read from Ambrose O'Kelly, Esq. of Tycooly House, Castle Blakeney:—

"Tycooly House, Feb. 10, 1829.

"SIR—I trust that the curious nature of the intelligence which I have to communicate will be a sufficient excuse for my troubling you with this letter. A tenant of my father's, about seven years ago, discovered in a bog immediately near this a human body, which, from the circumstances I shall just relate, I take to be of an extraordinary antiquity, and which affords a remarkable instance of the preserving qualities of peat—as it is as entire and perfect as I believe any Egyptian mummy can possibly be. The poor man, cutting turf one day on a bog near his house, found the implement he worked with impeded by some hard substance, which on examination he found to be a human limb. Conceiving it must be the remains of some person recently murdered, he immediately ran to acquaint the family; but on the first view it was evident it must have lain there considerably upwards of a century, perhaps many, many centuries. The bog in which it was found

is a small detached spot, surrounded by pasture land, and which the oldest men residing near the place say they have always heard had been time immemorial thoroughly drained and used for cutting turf on. I mention this, as, coupled with the fact which I myself witnessed, of its being nine or ten feet from the surface, I think it puts its antiquity beyond all possibility of doubt. Though I believe bog grows or swells, it must under any circumstances be at a very slow rate: this bog could not have grown for upwards of a century, as it is, and in the memory of the oldest men in this neighbourhood always has been, completely intersected with drains. Yet it must have grown many feet since this body was interred; for two oak posts or poles, somewhat thicker than a man's arm, about six feet long, pointed apparently with a hatchet, and placed, standing obliquely, one at each foot, by way of monument, were overgrown by the bog four feet at least. It was plain that the place must have been formerly a wood, as we could discern the nuts and copse quite perfect in the turf, but of course completely rotten; one of the posts was also rotten, but the other perfectly sound. But the most extraordinary thing of all was his dress, which could not have been in use but in the most savage times of Ireland: it consisted of a cow hide (I think dressed) formed in the shape of a tunic, with the hair towards the skin, and tied by a band of twisted sally-rods round his neck. This hide I have yet; but though when first taken up it was perfect, from the dampness of the grave in which he was placed a second time, and where he has been now seven years, it is almost in shreds; however, I think it might be sewed together. He appeared, when stretched at full length, to be of gigantic size; but on being measured, proved about six feet. He is of a robust make, and apparently about thirty years of age; his teeth are all perfect, as are his hair (which is of a dark red colour), his lips, tongue, ears, fingers, &c.; his skin and flesh are perfectly hard and dry, like tanned leather; his beard is quite observable, and seems of about a fortnight's growth. It is only a fortnight or three weeks since I had him taken up last: from the damp and mooriness of the place about him, his skin has become dingy and discoloured; the hair, too, is loosened from his head, and the features somewhat defaced; but in every other respect he is as before; and even the most fleshy parts, and those which would be expected soonest to waste, are perfectly sound and firm. Should the members of the Dublin Society, who take an interest in these matters, and to whom I beg you

will mention these particulars, be of opinion that he is worthy a place in their museum, I shall feel happy in giving him for that purpose."

Cape Wrath.—The "*United Service Journal*" states that a light was exhibited at Cape Wrath Lighthouse on the coast of Sutherland on the 25th of December last, and another on Caldy Island in the British Channel on the 26th of January.

Nubia.—An hiatus, long regretted, has been filled up in the publication of a very elegant coloured map of Nubia, by M. M. Scoles and Parke, who lately travelled over it, and made an actual survey of that interesting region. It comprises the country of the Nile on both sides of that river, with the antiquities, towns, &c. between the first and second cataracts: a neatly-detailed plan of the Island of Philoe, and a charming vignette view of the river and island from the rocky shore above the first cataract. No one at all curious about this remarkable country should be without this elegant delineation of one of its most striking portions. We cordially recommend it to the curious public, who will not fail to appreciate its accuracy and usefulness, as it is the first map that has ever been published from a scientific survey.

Guaco Plant.—In the *New Monthly Magazine* for October 1826, will be seen the following statement of the efficacy of the Guaco for the cure of the bite of a mad dog, published by the gentleman who first made use of the plant in South America, as an antidote to that scourge of human nature Hydrophobia. His words are, "I shall simply state, that during my residence in South America, I had frequent opportunities of witnessing the direful effects of hydrophobia, without having in any one

case that came under my care been successful in its cure by the usual modes prescribed in Europe. It fortunately occurred to me that the Guaco, so celebrated for curing the bite or sting of all venomous snakes, might prove equally efficacious in hydrophobic cases. How far my idea was correct, that an analogy existed between the virus of a serpent and that of a rabid dog, I leave to others to determine, but such was my opinion, and I acted upon it in all subsequent cases with complete success." The same gentleman has just received from South America, two plants he was in the habit of prescribing for insanity and pulmonary consumptions with the happiest effects; and as it is his intention to give them an immediate trial, should they be found to answer in Europe as in South America, of which he has not the least doubt, the discovery may be considered as of the first consequence in medicine.

Bejuco de Guaco.—We learn farther that a new species of the Bejuco de Guaco, so celebrated in South America, was lately in full flower in the stove of A. B. Lambert, Esq. of Baynton House, Wilts, (one of the vice-presidents of the Linnæan Society,) running from one end of the stove to the other, and filling the house with the perfume of its flowers. It was raised from seed sent from Carthage last year. The *Theophrasta Americana*, a most curious plant, with the appearance of a palm, raised from seed brought from St. Domingo by Dr. Hamilton ten years ago, has flowered in the same gentleman's stove this summer for the first time. The only plants of this curious tree cultivated in Europe are those raised from the seed, then for the first time brought to England.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, an account was given of the discovery of a cave in the small town of Bire, in the department of the Landes, containing the remains of antediluvian human and animal bones. The cave is situated in one of the calcareous Jura Mountains. The fossil bones were found both in a stony concretion, and in the black lemon-tree. Those found in the black lemon-tree differ essentially from the fossils observed in the caves of Germany, England, Lunel Viel, in the alluvial territory of Val d'Arno, the mountains of Perrier, Pezenas, and others of the same kind. What is very remark-

able is, that human bones were found buried both in the midst of the bones of extinct animals, which are to be met with in the lemon-tree, and among those which, by their mixture with the beds of calcareous concretion, constitute an actual osseous deposit. Some remains of earthenware, and terrestrial shell animals which no longer exist in the country, and some shell-fish, were also found.—At the same sitting, an account was given of the discovery, near Bogota, in Colombia, of a species of tapir hitherto supposed to have been extinct. At Suma Paz, in a situation of great elevation, two tapirs were killed, which were found to be of the same species as that described by the old writers.

Antiquities.—The street Charles X. at Nantes, where some excavations have been making, is in a quarter of the city formerly occupied by the Templars. M. Ogée, an architect, overseer of the roads at Nantes, in tracing this street, discovered their ancient chapel, converted into the cellar of a wine-merchant. This part of the town having been considerably raised since the time it was possessed by the Templars, in order to keep it above the level of the Loire, the bottom of which is continually rising, it was necessary to dig very deep to lay the foundations of some houses: several Roman medals, and coins of the earliest period of the French monarchy, have in consequence been found, but through the cupidity of the workmen, only few, and not of older date than the thirteenth century, have been preserved. One of these, recently discovered, was rather larger than an ancient Louis-d'or, but by no means so thick: on one side was a lamb, behind which was a cross, with a flag attached; beneath the lamb were the letters F.K. R.X. Francorum Karolus Rex; and around it *Agnus Dei qui tollis pec. mundi. mis-nobis.* On the other side was a croix fleurée with four fleurs de lys, with these words around, *XPC vincit XPC regnat XPC imperat.* This piece was a golden angel. The first French king by whom these (of 23 carats) were coined was Louis VII. who ascended the throne in 1137. Louis IX. whose reign began in 1226, was the second; his angels were of fine gold of 24 carats, and of the value of 59 one-sixth to the mark. Subsequently to St. Louis, they were struck by Philippe III. (le Hardi), Philippe-le-Bel, Louis X. Philippe-le-Long, Charles-le-Bel, Philip VI. (le Valois), John, Charles VI. and Charles VII. These coins are not, therefore, very rare. The one found recently appears to belong to Charles VI. or VII. on account of the letters FK. RX. which denote a Charles, but probably not Charles-le-Bel, for he placed under the lamb the five letters, KRS. RX. If it be an angel of Charles VI. it was struck between the years 1380 and 1422; if it belong to Charles VII. it dates only between 1422 and 1461. The arrangement of the first two letters leads to the supposition that it is of the time of Charles VII. On those of Charles VI. we meet with KF.; on this one FK.

Mixture of atmospheric Air and carbonic-acid Gas, which can be respired, but will not support combustion.—It is generally thought that man cannot breathe air containing more than 0.06 of carbonic-acid. M. Ferego, however, in the "*Giornale di Fisica*," mentions a well, in the commune of Triuggio, in the Milanais, at the bottom

of which lights were extinguished, yet where a workman was employed during three consecutive hours, and was replaced by another for the same time, and so on. The air of this well, collected in a bottle, extinguished lighted bodies which were immersed in it; and upon analysis, it was found to contain about one-sixth of its volume of carbonic acid, about 17 per cent.

Oscillations of the Barometer.—Observations recently made show that the minimum for any year differs more from the mean height of the barometer for the same year than the maximum does. And besides, that places more to the north, and situated near the sea, present a wider range of barometric oscillations for every year. The mean height of the barometer has been increased, at least in Germany, since the end of the last century. From a series of observations made at Würzburg, it appears that, in 1781, the mean height was 27.5997, and has gradually increased to 27.9116 in the year 1825.

Numismatics.—The rich collection of Greek medals formed in the Levant, and with long researches in Europe, by the late Allier de Hauteroche, has acquired great and merited celebrity in the learned world. The heirs of that distinguished antiquary have resolved to offer it for sale; and the description of this cabinet has just been published at Paris, by M. Dumersan (employed in the cabinet of medals in the King's library), in one vol. 4to. with sixteen plates. We find from this catalogue, that the number of medals, in all kinds of metal, amounts to more than 5000: none of these are of lower value than eight or ten francs; at least a third are valued at fifty or sixty francs each; among the others are found the rarest medals, the price of which exceeding 200 francs, is for some of them 1000, 1500, 2000, and 2500 francs. These two last prices are those of the Ptolemy Evergetes I. and of the Berenice, in gold. We observe nearly forty cities new to numismatical geography; and the number of inédited medals belonging to known cities constitutes nearly one third of the collection. The rarest of them are represented on beautiful plates. The uncommon merit of this cabinet recommends it to the learned of all countries, and to governments which patronise the historical sciences. The complete description affords ample information.

The Press.—By the last French law regulating the publication of daily papers in Paris, and what is called its *banlieue*, which is equivalent to our bills of mortality, no paper can be published until the proprietors have deposited, by way of security

for good conduct; a very large sum of money in the hands of the Government. Some of the daily papers, chiefly devoted to literature, contrive, however, to evade this regulation by printing without the limits of the *banlieue*, and having the copies sent, when printed, by a quick conveyance for distribution in Paris. Among these is "La Pandore," which is printed at Senlis, a small place a few leagues from Paris. The only alteration in the appearance of the paper is, that the title, instead of being, as before, "La Pandore," is now "La Pandore à Senlis," the latter word being put in very small characters.

Monkeys.—A paper on the anatomical structure of the American monkeys has been presented to the French Academy by M. Saint Hilaire. Among other things, this paper contains a description of a new race, exhibiting certain characters which have hitherto been supposed to belong exclusively to the monkeys of the old continent.

Extremes of Heat and Cold.—The longest duration of cold, during the night, ever known at Berlin, was in 1823, from the 30th of December to the 10th of January, when the thermometer, during the twelve nights, was 10 degrees below zero of Reaumur; and in the year 1776, from the 25th of January to the 2d of February, the thermometer, for the ten nights, stood at the same point. In 1823, even during the day, the thermometer was constantly below zero of Fahrenheit. The greatest duration of heat was in 1826, from the 5th to the 10th of July, when the thermometer was, during the day, above 25 of Reaumur (upwards of 83 of Fahrenheit); and it was the same in 1802, from the 21st to the 25th of August. The greatest cold known in St. Petersburg was in the year 1772, when the thermometer was 35·7 below zero of Fahrenheit; and the greatest heat was in 1788, when the thermometer stood at 26·7 of Reaumur—91·4 of Fahrenheit. At Berne, in Switzerland, however, the extremes of heat and cold have occasionally been more intense than in St. Petersburg. In the year 1789 the thermometer stood, at Berne, at 24 below zero of Reaumur: and in the year 1807 the heat was, at one time, 29 of Reaumur, or 95·25 of Fahrenheit. At Montpellier, in the year 1823, the heat was so great, that for two or three days the thermometer marked more than 100 of Fahrenheit. In the year 1795 the extreme of cold at Paris was 18·8 below the freezing point of Reaumur, or 8·68 below the freezing point of Fahrenheit; and the extreme of heat in 1793 was 30·7 of Reaumur, or 99·6 of Fahrenheit.

GERMANY.

Monuments in Germany.—In every part of Germany public subscriptions are set on foot for monuments to great men. Amongst the monuments lately erected, or which are now going on, are the following: Martin Luther's, at Wittenberg in Prussia. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's, at Kamenz in Prussia; consisting of an infirmary, and called after his name. Albert Durer's, at Nuremberg (Bavaria). James Balde's, at Neuburg,—a second Horace, and the Alcæus of Bavaria. Winfrid Bonifacius's, at Fulda in Hessen Cassel. Frederick Schiller's, at Stuttgart in Wirtemberg. John Peter Hebel's, at Carlsruhe in Baden. Conrad Eckhof's, creator of the scenic art in Germany, at Gotha in Saxony.

RUSSIA.

Russian Voyage of Discovery.—A letter from Dr. Martens, botanist to the expedition, contains the following particulars:—"Our ship, the 'Siniavin,' sailed from the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul on the 19th of October, last year, and arrived on the 22d of November off the island of Oolau, which was re-discovered by Captain Duperey, in the 'Coquille,' in 1824; where we had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with a people, in the purest state of nature, who had remained hitherto unknown, and were wholly unacquainted with Europeans;—who differed even in language from all the other inhabitants of the Carolines;—who, to all appearance, never had any intercourse with the other islands, and have hitherto lived in such patriarchal simplicity, that not a single weapon, nor any thing resembling a weapon, was met with in the whole island. This was the more surprising, as it soon appeared that the government of the place was aristocratic, and several chiefs considered themselves as masters of the island; and who, therefore, must constantly live in peace and harmony. Their complexion is of a bright brown, the arms and thighs tattooed, their hair in a bunch braided together upon the head, and adorned with flowers; their features resemble those of the Malays. Every thing proved that they did not know what hostility was. Our naturalists found them the most faithful guides on their excursions, and the most careful keepers of the insects and plants which they collected. One of their chiefs, named Sipa, offered them his dwelling for their residence; and here also they had an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the domestic arrangements of the inhabitants. The Oolaneese are particularly distinguished from the inhabitants of the other

Carolines, by being entirely free from the propensity to stealing. They treat their women with great kindness and affection. We could not obtain any clear notions of the religion of these people. Their diet consists of bread, fruit, banians, sugar-cane, cocoa nuts, fish, snipes, pigeons, and some wild fowl. As far as we could learn, the island is divided into between forty and fifty districts, each of which contains several villages, and belongs to a chief. Several of these chiefs live on a small island, separated from the rest of the inhabitants. One of them was treated with particular reverence: he might be considered, in some measure, as the king of the whole. We could not discover how he came to enjoy this honour: it certainly was not for his wealth; for his majesty possessed only two villages, while another chief had eight." After remaining three weeks among these people, whose natural innocence is so amiable, the 'Siniavin' continued its voyage on the 20th of December. On the 2d of January, 1828, they discovered a new group of islands, the highest and also the largest of all the Carolines, except the Pellew Islands. The ship cruised eight days among these islands; but no attempt to land was made, because the inhabitants appeared very hostile. When the 'Siniavin' put out a boat, to look for an anchorage or landing-place, it was immediately surrounded by other boats, the crews of which used very menacing gestures. They carried short spears, headed with teeth of the saw-fish, and a sling made of plaited rushes. When pistols charged only with powder were fired at them, they made no impression on them, and yet every thing indicated that these natives had never before seen Europeans. Their hair was rather short, and beautifully curled: they wore about their waist a girdle, with very deep, dark-red fringe; this girdle covered a part of the breast, and was fastened on one shoulder." Notwithstanding the beautiful appearance of these fine lofty islands, Captain Lütke would not attempt to land; because it was evident that it could not be done without bloodshed. The naturalists were, therefore, disappointed of their expected harvest, and the 'Siniavin' proceeded on her voyage. A dog was all that they carried away. The letter continues.—"On the 13th of January we described Los Valientes—low, miserable islands; the wretched inhabitants of which did not appear even to possess boats. On the 18th we arrived off the Namuricks; and on the 23d, off Mortlock islands (discovered in 1796), the natives of which appeared very amiable and civilised, which is probably to be at-

tributed to their intercourse with the other Carolines and with Manilla. Their ships are calculated for long voyages, and are provided with compasses. An unexpected sight here was an English three-masted ship, the 'Partridge' whaler, which, like many others of that class, has since 1823 visited the coast of Japan, in pursuit of spermaceti whale. As this ship had been almost as long absent from Europe as the 'Siniavin,' the crew could not give us any news: however, mutual visits were paid, which could not be otherwise than agreeable in this distant part of the world. On the 2d of February we discovered the island of Rng: and on the 8th, Union Island. On the 17th, the 'Siniavin' arrived in the harbour of Caldera de Apra, where she remained till the 7th of March, during which time the Spanish governor showed us every kind of attention and politeness. On the 30th of March we cast anchor off the island of Ooropick, and this was the termination of our voyage, after five months cruise, in the tropical regions. On the 18th we discovered the bleak and barren rocks of the island of Rosario, or Disappointment; and on the following day we were fortunate enough to see the beautiful islands of Bonin, which had been previously discovered, but whose existence was afterwards doubted, as Krusenstern could not find them. The 'Siniavin' had been anticipated in this re-discovery by the English sloop the 'Blossom,' which had been sent to meet Captain Franklin in Behring's Straits: a board which it had left, showed that Captain Beechey, the commander, had taken possession of the islands the preceding year, in the name of his Britannic Majesty. In one of these islands, which was otherwise wholly uninhabited, Captain Lütke found two Europeans, living in great distress; a Prussian, Charles Wettrin, of Königs-burg; and John Peterson, a Norwegian, who had served on board an English ship which was wrecked on this island in 1826, but the crew of which happily got on shore. Another English ship, which arrived six weeks afterwards, took the crew on board; but left Wettrin and Peterson behind, who wished to save as much from the wreck as possible, but received a promise that they should be taken off by the last ship in its return from the coast of Japan. This promise, however, was not fulfilled; and Captain Lütke took them with him. These islands may become very useful and important to Kamtschatka. The climate is extremely fine, and the plants and fruits of the torrid and temperate zone flourish equally well. A few hogs, which had been left by the stranded ship, have in-

creased to the amount of several hundreds. The turtles were so numerous and close together in the bays, that the strand looked as if it were paved with them. There was also an abundance of the finest fish. Fourteen days that we spent here afforded the naturalists an ample harvest. On the 28th of May, the 'Siniavin' arrived again in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the trees were still without leaves, and a few spring flowers were but just beginning to appear. The collection of natural curiosities of every kind is very considerable: we have specimens and drawings of a hundred and forty new species of fish. The whole excursion was highly fortunate. Not a single individual of the crew was attacked

by sickness during the seven months' voyage. In June the expedition sailed for Behring's Straits."—*Literary Gazette*.

SARDINIA.

Slates in Sardinia.—At the mountain of Attagiarras, near Sassari, in Sardinia, the working of a quarry of excellent slate has commenced, and which, besides the advantage of preventing the exportation of money for the purchase of the slates of Savagna, will furnish a new object of foreign commerce. Another considerable advantage for the island will result from the increase of the coral fishery by the inhabitants, the vessels destined for which purpose have increased in number, since 1817, from seven to thirty-five.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Winter Beans.—A Lincolnshire writer gives the following particulars respecting these beans:—"They were introduced into this neighbourhood by Mr. Henson, of Stow, near Folkingham, who, in December 1825, sowed four bushels on about two acres and one rood of land. The extreme drought of 1826 affected them a good deal; they were ripe, and reaped the first week in July; produce, 42 quarters. In October 1826, he sowed seven acres with 12 bushels, which were reaped the last week in July; produce, 42 quarters; a beautiful sample, weighing 19 stone per sack in the autumn: this crop was a most fortunate one, as he sold for seed, to persons in the neighbourhood, thirty-six quarters at 4*l.* per quarter. He has this year twelve acres, which are very luxuriant, but apparently will have too much straw to be productive; they are drilled in rows twelve inches apart, but are too thick by half, as they stool and branch very much, several stems proceeding from the same root. The other crops sown hereabouts look extremely well, and they have all resisted the winter frosts. I have about seven acres which were not sown until March; they are drilled two feet asunder, appear as well as any spring-sown beans, but by no means equal to those sown in autumn. Premising that this experience will justify the conclusion that these beans will resist the winter frosts, they will certainly be a most desirable substitute for the common bean, as the advantages of sowing in the autumnal months, and reaping in July or August, upon land intended for wheat, are incalculable.

Roots.—Roots are materially determined in their form, by the nature of the soil in which they grow, and the different

nature and character of the plants or trees. Their development is most luxuriant in ground that is neither too loose nor too dense. In stiff and poor soils, they are spare and scraggy; whereas, in such as are at once deep and loose, the minutest fibres both expand and elongate with facility, and render the mouths that search for food to the plant almost innumerable. (Du Hamel, "*Physiques des Arbres*," i. 82.) This is remarkably exemplified in the beech and the sycamore, and still more in the ash, of which the fibrous roots sometimes amount to millions. Such soils accordingly furnish the best rooting-ground, and are always favourites with the planter. To fit trees for removal to situations of great exposure, the roots may, by artificial methods, be multiplied to a degree far beyond what can be accomplished by unassisted nature; and thus, by art discreetly employed, the business of vegetation, that is, the circulation of the sap, is prevented from standing still, during the extreme violence which transplanting, in its best form, must inflict.

Slugs.—The most destructive and insidious pest of the garden, during the tender growth of seedlings, is the small greyish white slug, or shell-less snail. It is often so small and inconspicuous, that it cannot be discovered, and as it feeds like its congeners, by night, valuable seedlings disappear as if by magic. We have found it an almost infallible trap for these depredators, to make small thimble holes, about an inch in depth, near the plants attacked; into these holes the slugs are certain to retreat during the day, where they may be destroyed, by sprinkling a little quicklime into the holes.

Wheat.—The following extract from Mr. Jacob's report will show the quantity of wheat grown each year, from 1816 to 1827, inclusive, and the estimated stock on hand before the subsequent harvest. The report is dated the 16th of March:—

Quantity of Wheat grown.		Estimated Stock before harvest.
1816 ..	9,000,000 qrs.	6,150,000 qrs.
1817 ..	11,790,000 ..	3,442,000
1818 ..	12,000,000 ..	4,211,000
1819 ..	12,500,000 ..	4,093,000
1820 ..	16,030,000 ..	3,966,000
1821 ..	12,600,000 ..	7,324,000
1822 ..	13,500,000 ..	6,997,000
1823 ..	11,000,000 ..	7,327,000
1824 ..	11,500,000 ..	4,944,000
1825 ..	12,700,000 ..	2,955,000
1826 ..	13,000,000 ..	2,356,000
1827 ..	12,530,000 ..	1,718,000
1828 ..	..	755,264

During this period the average annual import from all parts of the world, including Ireland, was 565,000 quarters. The greatest import, 1,738,000, took place in 1817. Mr. Jacob estimates the stock of wheat, in the various ports of the North of Europe, at only 361,700 quarters. The quantity in bond in Great Britain 176,300 quarters. Total possible supply before the following harvest, 538,000 quarters.

On reclaiming Land from the Sea, &c.—It is well known that many valuable and extensive tracts of land might be advantageously recovered from the sea, or preserved from its farther encroachments: and with that enterprising spirit which characterises the nobility and landed proprietors of this kingdom, many attempts have been made to effect an object, the success of which would not only have been attended by the acquisition of private property, but by considerable national benefit. The frequent failure of such attempts is, however, a matter of such general notoriety, that no evidence of the fact need be adduced; and the hopes of those who have embarked in such undertakings have been frequently frustrated at the moment when they appeared ready to be realized. A variety of causes have

hitherto operated to discourage the renewal or commencement of such enterprises, amongst which the following appear to be the most formidable, viz. the heavy expenses attendant upon the use of such materials as constitute the only security against the force of the sea—the length of time requisite for the completion of a work of any extent—the difficulty of procuring suitable foundations for the erections of sea walls, and the exposure of an unfinished work to the sudden and not unfrequently ruinous effects of a storm.

Slips and Cuttings of Plants succeed best, when aided by moderate bottom heat, and in a soil of pure sand, but without heat. Pinkes, carnations, myrtles, roses (particularly the delicate greenhouse rose, *Rosa sempervirens*), have been successfully struck by putting into the striking pots, first a layer of road sweepings, chiefly siliceous sand, and secondly, a thin layer of fresh horse-dung, free from straw, in which latter the cuttings are planted. Then, by covering in the usual way, with hand-glasses, forty-nine in fifty cuttings have succeeded. A chip of brick, or a bit of cinder, placed so as to keep the end of the cutting firm and give it stimulus, would be an improvement.

Agricultural Invention.—A gentleman has recently obtained a patent, relative to an improved method of setting up sheaves of corn, in order the better to secure them from the wet. This, termed by the patentee a “corn preserver,” consists of a stake, about twice the height of a sheaf, which is to be driven six inches into the ground at its thicker end, in a vertical position, and around this eight sheaves are to be placed in the usual manner; two more sheaves are then to be bound together at the straw end, and being inverted, are to be thrust down on the top of the stake, so that it shall pass up into the centre of the bound part, and their lower ends being then spread out so as to cover the lower sheaves, will protect them from the wet in the manner of a hood-sheaf.

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent of S. Pratt, Camp Equipage manufacturer, for improvements on Beds, Bedsteads, Couches, Seats, and other articles of Furniture.—The principal object of the improvements for which this patent was granted, is to construct the frames of beds, couches, or seats, in such a manner as to diminish the effect of the rolling and pitching of ships when at sea, in which they may be placed; by which means the

patentee hopes to prevent sea-sickness in most instances. The frames of the furniture mentioned are for this purpose suspended on gimbals like the mariner's compass, and have their oscillations broken by springs placed beneath them. Springs are also placed so as to serve the purpose of the elastic materials used in stuffing mattresses and cushions, in such a manner as to admit of the diminution of

those materials. For a sofa constructed on these principles a frame is to be provided, with ends and back of the usual form, but without legs; the lower part of the seat is also to be formed in the common manner by web braced across it in two directions: beneath this sofa, a square frame of the same length and breadth is to be placed horizontally, from the middle of the ends of which pieces are to arise vertically, to the tops of which the middle of the ends of the lower part of the sofa are to be jointed; the middle of the front and back rails of this second frame are to be jointed in like manner to two uprights, that rise upwards the usual height for the seat of a sofa, from the sides of another square frame, that is fastened to the floor of the ship's cabin, where it is used. In this latter frame the springs are placed, which break the oscillations of the sofa; these springs are made of thick steel wire, and are of a helical form, but made with larger rings or spirals at the two ends, and smaller ones in the middle, so as to present the outline of two cones united at the apices, or points, or the still more familiar figure of an hour-glass: a rail, two or three feet long, is placed in the centre of this lower frame, and springs, of the sort mentioned, extend from its ends and sides to the ends

and sides of the frame, so that, whichever way it is pressed, its motion is resisted by the springs gradually and ultimately stopped; and upright straps, or thin bars, of iron ascending from this rail to the bottom of the sofa, to which they are screwed, so connect them together, that the sofa cannot move without moving the rail, and being checked by its springs, as has been explained. The secondary part of the plan, of making springs in part supersede mattresses and cushions, is effected by placing springs of the sort described on the stretched web bottom of the seat or sofa, (such as that of the sofa described) in an upright position, as close to each other as they can lie, and fastening them to it by sewing; the tops of these springs are to be kept in their places by small cords stretched across them, and fastened to them, at right angles to each other, like a net; and over this netting a canvass bottom is to be extended, on which the patentee directs that horse-hair or wool is to be placed, but in smaller proportion than for a mattress; and the whole is to be secured by an upper covering, which is merely stating in other words, that a mattress is to be laid over the tops of the layer of springs, of a somewhat less thickness than ordinary.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. H. Caney, of St. John, Clerkenwell, for improvements in the construction of umbrellas and parasols. January 23, 1820.

J. Fraser, of Lünehouse, for a new arrangement of a flue or flues to communicate with the various parts of culinary apparatus, such as steam, soup, or water boilers, oven or ovens, hot plate or plates, hot closet or closets, and stewing stove or stoves, to render them more compact, and to appropriate part of the said apparatus to effect other useful purposes. January 27, 1820.

J. Braithwaite, and J. Ericsson, of the New-road, Fitzroy square, for a mode or method of converting liquids into vapour or steam. January 31, 1820.

R. Parker, of Hackney, for an improved drag apparatus, which is applicable to stage coaches, and other wheel carriages, and whereby the motion thereof may be retarded or stopped when required. January 31, 1820.

J. Rayner, of King's Square, St. Luke, Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus and machinery for conducting heat, and applying the same in the operation of washing, scouring, cleansing, fulling, dressing, dyeing, and finishing, woollen cloths, and in callendering, staining, glossing, polishing, and finishing silks, cottons, linens, woollens, and all other goods, to which the same may be applicable. February 5, 1820.

J. Pumfrey, of Tally Hill, Worcester, for improvements in steam-engines, and machinery con-

nected therewith, to propel steam-boats and other vessels, some parts of which improvements are applicable to other purposes. February 3, 1820.

A. Daniuov, of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, for improved hats and bonnets, in imitation of Leghorn straw hats and bonnets.—Communicated to him by a Foreigner. February 5, 1820.

J. Burgis, of Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, ornamental paper manufacturer, for a method or methods of gilding or silvering certain woven fabrics, in burnished, or burnished and dead or matted gold, or silver, and which fabrics may be used as gold, or silver, and laced borderings, and for other purposes. February 5, 1820.

R. Green, of Blackwall, Middlesex, for improvements in the construction of made masts. February 5, 1820.

W. H. Kitchen, of High-street, Bloomsbury, and A. Smith, of York-terrace, Westminster, for improvements in the construction of window-frames, sashes, or casements, shutters, and doors designed to afford security against burglars, as well as to exclude the weather. February 7, 1820.

E. Heard, of Devonshire-street, Lambeth, for improvements in illumination, or producing artificial light. February 12, 1820.

S. Walker, of Beeston, Leeds, for an improved apparatus which he denominates "an operameter," applicable to machinery for dressing woollen or other clothes. February 20, 1820.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MR. JOHNSTONE.

In December, at his house in Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, aged seventy-eight, Mr. John Henry Johnstone. He was born at Tipperary, the son of a small but respectable farmer, having a large family. At the early age of eighteen, he enlisted into a regiment of Irish dragoons, then stationed at Clonmel, commanded by Colonel Brown. Being smitten with the charms of a neighbouring farmer's daughter, Johnstone used to scale the barrack-wall after his comrades had retired to their quarters, for the purpose of serenading his mistress, having a remarkably sweet and flexible voice. He always returned, however, and was ready at parade the following morning. He was much esteemed throughout the regiment for a native lively turn of mind, and peculiarly companionable qualities. Two of his comrades (who had found out the secret of his nocturnal visitations) scaled the wall after him, and discovered him on his knee singing a plaintive Irish ditty beneath the window of his *inamorata*. They returned to quarters *instantly*, and were quickly followed by Johnstone. The serjeant of the company to which he belonged eventually became acquainted with the circumstance; but never apprised the Colonel of the fact. Shortly after, Colonel Brown had a party of particular friends dining with him, whom he was most anxious to entertain: he inquired what soldier throughout the regiment had the best voice, and the palm of merit was awarded by the serjeant-major to Johnstone. The Colonel sent for him, and he attended the summons, overwhelmed with apprehension that his absence from quarters had reached his commander's ears. He was soon relieved, however, on this point, and attended the party at the time appointed. The first song he sung was a hunting one, which obtained much applause, although he laboured under extreme trepidation. The colonel said that he had heard he excelled in Irish melodies, and bade Johnstone sing one of his favourite love songs. His embarrassment increased at this order, but after taking some refreshment, he sang the identical ditty with which he had so often serenaded his mistress, in such a style of pathos, feeling, and taste, as perfectly enraptured his auditors. Having completely regained his self-possession, he delighted the company with several other songs, all which received unqualified approbation. The next day Colonel Brown sent for him and sounded his inclination for

the stage. Johnstone expressed his wishes favourably on the point, but hinted the extreme improbability of his success from want of experience and musical knowledge. The Colonel overcame his objections, and granted him his discharge, with a highly recommendatory letter to his particular friend Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who engaged Johnstone at two guineas a week for three years, which, after his first appearance in *Lionel*, was immediately raised to four (a high salary at that time in Dublin.) His fame as a vocalist gathered like a snow-ball, and he performed the whole range of young singing lovers with pre-eminent *eclat*. Our hero next formed a matrimonial alliance with a Miss Poitier, daughter of Colonel Poitier, who had then the command of the military depot at Kilmainham gaol. This lady being highly accomplished, and possessing a profound knowledge of music, imparted to her husband the arcana of the science, and made him a finished singer. Macklin, having the highest opinion of Johnstone's talent, advised him to try the metropolitan boards, wrote a letter to Mr. Thomas Harris, of Covent-garden, who, on the arrival of Johnstone and his wife, immediately engaged them for three years, at a weekly salary of 14*l.* 16*l.* and 18*l.* Johnstone made his first appearance in London the 3d of October, 1783, in his old character of *Lionel*, and made a complete hit—fully sustaining the ten years reputation he had acquired on the Dublin stage. After remaining several years at Covent-garden, and finding his voice not improving with time, he formed the admirable policy of taking to Irish parts, which were then but very inadequately filled. His success was beyond example—his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice for Irish ditties, carried all before him. In fact, he was the only actor who could personate with the utmost effect both the patrician and plebeian Irishman. He next performed at the Haymarket, being one of those who remonstrated with the proprietors of Covent-garden in 1801, against their new regulations. In 1803 he visited his friends in Dublin, where martial law being then in force, on account of Emmett's rebellion, the company performed in the day-time. On his return to London his wife died, and he afterwards married Miss Boulton, the daughter of a wine-merchant, by whom he had Mrs. Wallack, who with her children succeed to the bulk of his large property. In the

records of the stage no actor ever approached Johnstone in Irish characters. Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Callaghan O'Brallaghan, Major O'Flaherty, Teague, Tully (the Irish gardener), and Dennis Brulgruddery, were portrayed by him in the most exquisite colours. In fact, they stood alone for felicity of nature and original merit. Mr. Johnstone's remains were interred in a vault under the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, near the eastern angle of the church.

GENERAL MACK.

Lately, the noted General Mack, of a poor family, born in Franconia, in the year 1752. Having received an excellent education, he entered the army as a soldier. During the war with the Turks, he was placed upon the staff, and obtained a captaincy from Marshal Lascy. Laudohn, the successor of Lascy, disliked, and grossly insulted Captain Mack, as a creature of Lascy's. Mack replied, "Sir, I have the honour to tell you, that here I serve neither M. de Lascy, nor you, but the Emperor, to whom my life is devoted." Two days after this unpleasant rencontre, Laudohn having hesitated to attack Lissa, under the idea that it was defended by a garrison of 30,000 Turks, Mack swam across the Danube, in the night, accompanied by a single hulan, penetrated into the suburb of Lissa, between twenty and thirty miles from his own camp, seized, and carried off a Turkish officer, and, early on the ensuing morning, informed his general, that the town was garrisoned by only six thousand, instead of thirty thousand men. This bold action won the esteem of Laudohn, who made him his aid-de-camp, and on his death-bed recommended him to the Emperor. In 1793, Mack, as quarter-master-general in the army of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, directed the operations of the campaign. Early in 1794, he was sent to England to confer with ministers: and on his return to the Netherlands, he drew up a plan for a general attack on the republican forces, which, however, proved unsuccessful. Not being upon good terms with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, he obtained his recall. In 1797, he was employed in the army of the Rhine; and, on the renewal of the war between France and Naples, in 1798, he was appointed to the command of the Neapolitan army. Having sustained a succession of defeats, he was suspected of treachery, and, to avoid the fury of the Neapolitans, compelled to throw himself upon the mercy of the French. Treated as a prisoner of war, he remained in captivity till 1800, when he effected his escape. In 1804, he was appointed to the

command of the Austrian forces in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Italy. He then drew up a scheme, executed by the Arch-Duke Charles, for organizing the troops. In 1805, he commanded the Austrian army in Bavaria. Whether he were bribed, or out-manœuvred by Bonaparte, was a point much contested at the time. Certain it is, that he was shut up in the fortress of Ulm, upon the Danube, where, though forty thousand men were under his orders, he surrendered his troops as prisoners of war without an effort for their relief. On his return to Austria, General Mack was arrested, and sent to the citadel of Brunn, in Moravia, whence he was transferred to the fortress of Josephstadt, in Bohemia. He was tried by a military commission, and condemned to death; but the Emperor was pleased to mitigate the sentence, and his actual punishment was the loss of rank, and two years' imprisonment. Candour and probability now favour the idea, that his judgment, rather than his loyalty and honour, had failed him. It by no means followed, because he had been an able tactician, and had distinguished himself in various minor commands, that his talents—his mind—should be such as to qualify him for a first-rate station. However, he published a memoir in justification of his conduct. Subsequently to his release, General Mack lived in retirement, on a small estate in Bohemia, and, we believe, with a pension from the Austrian court. More recently, his residence was at Vienna, where he died, on the 22d of October last.

MR. T. SANDERSON.

Lately, under singularly awful circumstances, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, a remarkable character, for many years resident at Shield-green, Kirklington, on the romantic banks of the river Lyne. Mr. Sanderson had been busily engaged in preparing some essays and poems for publication. He lately said to his friend Mr. Holmes, of Lyne Cottage, "I am going to be industrious this winter—I shall work by candle-light," a very unusual circumstance with him, as he generally retired to rest soon after night-fall and rose early in the morning. In pursuance of his new resolution, he prosecuted his literary labours to (for him) a late hour, but certainly not after midnight—and appears to have made up a cheerful fire of wood, having in a corner of his cottage, near the fire-place, a considerable quantity of dried fagots, sticks, and whins, (furze). The same room served him for "parlour, kitchen, and hall." Here were his manuscripts (in a large box), a rather valuable collection of books, and various domestic utensils.

The outer door of the cottage was situated at the back part of the premises, and opened into a passage, at the end of which, between the room-door and the wall which divided him from an adjoining tenement, was placed his bed, the only one belonging to the household. When Mr. Sanderson retired to rest, between eleven and twelve, he is supposed to have left some sticks burning in the grate; some of these had probably fallen out soon afterwards, and ignited the combustible materials strewn upon the floor. The fire was first discovered by the inmates of the adjoining tenement, who had just time to escape; and the alarm being instantly given at a farmhouse hard by, the farmer, his man, and a boy, used their utmost exertions to counteract the flames. Mr. Sanderson, it was evident, had not effected his escape, as his door was fastened, and no one had seen him. After several attempts, the door was at length forced in, and he was found lying behind it, dreadfully scorched by the fire, which was blazing all around him; even his shirt had been burnt entirely from off his back, after he had left his bed. The farmer, not being able to enter on account of the heat, laid hold of one of Mr. Sanderson's legs, and endeavoured to draw out his body; finding this difficult, on account of some boxes which stood in the way, he at length got hold of one of his arms, but it had been so fearfully burnt, that the skin and flesh gave way. However, he at length succeeded in getting out the body, and in removing it from the scene of destruction. From the dreadful manner in which the head and body were scorched, it was left for dead upon the green near the door, as there was no sign of animation, and it presented the most frightful appearance, having been burnt completely black. The only parts left untouched were the legs below the knees, which had been preserved by some boxes, and a portion of the right cheek, and the palm of the right hand, on which his cheek is supposed to have rested while he was in a reclining position behind the door. The flames were still raging with great fury, and much that was valuable was yet within their reach; therefore the body was neglected, and left upon the green for nearly two hours, exposed to a piercing atmosphere. But what was their astonishment when, on going to remove the body of Mr. Sanderson, they found it gone! Animation had returned, and he had walked or crept to some distance from the spot where he was laid down. After a search, he was discovered standing against a tree, presenting such a horrid spectacle as human eye scarcely ever beheld. When he

was first spoken to, he inquired where he was, and said, "For God's sake let me have a bed to die on; I shall not be long in this world." He was then taken to a farmhouse, and put to bed, where he lay conversing about his affairs, apparently suffering little pain, and the next day calmly breathed his last. Whilst he was thus conversing, he gave directions respecting his funeral. After he had been put to bed, he anxiously inquired after his manuscripts, which he was told had fallen a prey to the flames. He replied, in a manner that evinced both a deep concern and a longing after literary fame—"Then all is lost." A short time before he died, he faintly articulated, "I die, as I have lived, in peace with all mankind." The manuscripts, above alluded to, were nearly saved, but an untoward accident consigned them all to destruction. The farmer, at the imminent hazard of his own life, rushed through the flames to preserve the literary treasure, which he knew was deposited in a chest. He succeeded in laying hold of the chest, which was partially burned; but as he was making his way out with it, the bottom gave way, and all the manuscripts fell a prey to the destructive element. The unfortunate sufferer said, that when he rushed from his bed, he reached the door in a state of perfect sensibility, which he remembered well, but he became confused by the dense smoke, and a sense of the imminent danger to which he was exposed; and he was convinced that he might have made his escape, had he not in his confusion, whilst endeavouring to unlock the door, always turned the key the wrong way.—Mr. Sanderson was the son of the Rev. Mr. Sanderson of Sebergham, Cumberland, and was born in 1758; consequently he was in his seventy-first year. There was little of incident in his life. Carefully and classically educated, he for some years taught a school with success. He had an aversion for the bustle of the world; he neglected the graces, and courted solitude; yet he was sensibly alive to the charms of literature, and his heart was thoroughly imbued with the best feelings of our nature. In religion a sincere Christian—in politics an ardent lover of his king, country, and constitutional order. His personal appearance, latterly, was strongly indicative of the seclusion and loneliness of his life. His head and eye were fine; but his general conformation was little in unison with the laws of elegance; while, from long practice, his speech and his garb alike partook of rusticity. These peculiarities, however, were of no moment. If the casket were rough, the jewel within

was of the highest value. Heart, soul, knowledge, talent, honour, "melting charity," and brotherly love, were there. As an author, Mr. Sanderson first became known to the public by prose and poetical pieces, published many years ago, under the signature of "Crito," in the *Cumberland Packet*, then the only newspaper in Cumberland. Subsequently he occasionally contributed to the literary department of the *Carlisle Journal*. In 1800, he published, in *Carlisle*, a small volume by subscription, entitled, "Original Poems, by Thomas Sanderson," adopting from *Horace* the motto, "Supplex populi suffragia capto." His uniformly great manner of expressing himself in writing is exemplified in his "Advertisement" to that work, dated "Burnside, August 16, 1800:"

"A great part of the following poems was written in a sequestered village in the north of Cumberland. If the reader find pleasure in their perusal, I shall not consider that I have written wholly in vain; if he complain of wearisomeness and shut the book, I shall not, like many unsuccessful candidates for the laurel, charge him with want of taste and discernment; but consider myself deficient in those powers which are necessary to the success of every work, whether its object be pleasure or instruction."

The poetry in the volume is on various subjects, and various in merit. We could willingly dwell upon it, and cull that which would gratify the local reader who has never met with the volume; but the length of this article forbids us. We however extract the following stanzas, because they present a faithful picture of the author's peaceful and humble mind:

'Heaven! while Ambition's sons aspire
To reach the heights of wealth and power,
O let me to the vale retire,
Where Quiet twines her silent bower.
There let my humble heart receive
The bliss that peaceful life affords;
Another's pleasure let me give
To Gratulation's lively chords.
Or 'mid the shade of human days,
With kindred sadness let me roam,
Catch the long sigh Misfortune pays,
And make Compassion's cell my home.
Hence in each tender feeling tried,
My lowly lot I'll prize the more;
And thoughtful o'er life's ocean glide,
Till silent rest the dashing oar!"

After the establishment of the *Carlisle Journal* no other periodical was favoured with Mr. Sanderson's occasional productions. Its columns contain various prose essays and poetical pieces from his pen. The former are of great merit, and

include an animated Memoir of the late Rev. J. Boucher, M.A. to whom the author had previously (in 1800) addressed a Poetical Epistle "on his arrival from America." Brown, the African traveller, was closely related to the deceased; and he had nearly completed that enterprising man's life, intending it for his announced "Prose and Verse." Alas! it is now like the author—no longer in existence.* No man could be more respected than Mr. Sanderson was by his neighbours. He was by them familiarly termed "Master," in allusion to his former vocation. It is said "there is a tear for all who die—a mourner o'er the humblest grave;" and for the melancholy fate of poor Mr. Sanderson, many a tear was shed by rustics not much accustomed to the "melting mood." His character was marked by many harmless eccentricities; but talents of a high order, united to a mild and peaceful disposition, had gained him the approbation and respect of all classes of men with whom he was acquainted. We wish we could add that his confiding good-nature had never been abused by pretended friends. Mr. Sanderson was passionately fond of rural scenery, and no inducement whatever could prevail upon him, for any length of time, to quit the delightful scenes amongst which he luxuriated on the banks of the *Lyne*. He had no wish to leave, even in death, the spot to which he had been so strongly attached in life; and his dying request was, that he might be buried in *Kirkclinton church-yard*. His request was complied with, and his remains were attended to the grave by a large and respectable body of his neighbours, who sincerely regretted the deplorable event which had deprived them of a worthy and excellent neighbour.—*Cumberland Paper*.

JOHN BAVERSTOCK, ESQ.

Mr. Baverstock died lately at his house in *Walcot-buildings, Bath*. He had almost completed his ninetieth year, having been born in May 1739, at *Alton, in Hampshire*. For nearly the last twenty years of his life he had been totally blind; but that circumstance did not detract, by any unsightliness of appearance, from the general effect of his dignified and pleasing countenance, which was combined with a manly and athletic form. He was educated at the then eminent school of the Rev. Mr. Willis, of *Holybourne, near Alton*;

* His longest prose work is "An Essay on the Manners and Customs of the *Cumberland Peasantry*," prefixed to the last edition of the *Poetical Works* of Mr. Robert Anderson.

but having been designed for trade, he was many years in business at Marlborough, in Wiltshire; and was upwards of thirty years the senior Member of the Corporation in that town. During his continuance in active employment, he did not neglect the cultivation of literature; and when, by competent circumstances, he was enabled to retire from business, he applied himself to it with diligence and method. With the Latin classics he was conversant, and in Greek he was well informed. But with the works of the best English authors, with the literary history of his country, and particularly with Milton and Shakspeare, whom he passionately admired, he was minutely and critically acquainted. These two great poets he knew almost by heart, and to the latest hour of his life he could repeat long passages from their works with peculiar emphasis and delight. It has been said, that one of the preparations for old age should be heroic thoughts; and Johnson suggests the repetition of noble sentiments as an improvement of the mind. To this exercise Mr. Baverstock was peculiarly attached. It soothed, no doubt, the solitary hours of blindness, and gratified his friends in those of social intercourse. He was a great lover of music, was fond of flowers; and even when

—"Not to him return'd
The sight of vernal bloom or summer's
rose,"

he continued to direct their cultivation; and could, from habit and recollection, point out to his friends and acquaintance the most interesting plants of his tulip bed. But there remained to him delights still higher than the innocent pleasures of music, and the garden, and their intellectual acquisitions.—he found them in the estimation of his friends, the recollections of a well-spent life, and the consolations of religion.

MR. H. ATKINSON.

Lately at Newcastle, aged forty-seven years, Mr. Henry Atkinson, school-master. In him science has to mourn the loss of one of her most enlightened and devoted friends, and the community with which he was connected one of its most valuable members. His mind was acute and active, and capable of profound research into truths of the most abstract kind. Stimulated by an ardent thirst for knowledge, and by a virtuous love of fame, study became the business and delight of the leisure hours he could spare from his professional avocations; and whatever

subject engaged his attention, he prosecuted with the most patient investigation, till he reached conclusions satisfactory to his own mind. He was eminently distinguished for his mathematical attainments, and for his knowledge of those branches of natural philosophy dependent upon the science of mathematics; and he had made very considerable acquirements in most of the departments of physical investigation. He was also no mean proficient in the science of moral philosophy, to which he attached the highest importance. It would be difficult to find one who possessed so many of the requisite qualifications for being a successful instructor of youth, and his great merits as a teacher have been fully appreciated by the most competent judges; but it is much to be regretted that he had not been called to fill some more important situation in his profession, where he would have had greater scope for the display of his talents and ingenuity, and more leisure to benefit society by his writings. In his general conduct he displayed inflexible integrity, and a fortitude of mind in following the dictates of his own judgment, which gained him the respect, confidence, and friendship of many whose views on some subjects differed essentially from his. In private life, he exhibited much exemplary propriety, and his purity of moral feeling was remarkable in those hours of recreation which he spent in social or confidential intercourse with his friends. His conversation was never polluted with an indecent jest, nor by cowardly detraction of any character whose merits might happen to be discussed. Even in things of comparatively little moment, his love of truth and candour was gratifying, and often amusing; for he would debate every inch of ground upon which he thought any untenable position had been taken up. It would be no easy task to do justice to the memory of this highly-gifted and excellent man. We can only allude to a few particulars of his life. He was son of Mr. Cuthbert Atkinson, Stamfordham, a man of great natural sagacity and stern independence of mind; and he has often named with much affection and gratitude the care which his father bestowed upon the early cultivation of his mind, for to him and the Rev. Mr. Turner, his warm and steady friend, he considered himself chiefly indebted for the attainments which he made. At Great Bavington, in the county of Northumberland, the place of his birth, he commenced teaching when he was only thirteen years of age. In 1808, he removed to Newcastle, to prosecute his profession, for which, from a very early age, he had the strong-

est predilection. In 1809, he became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and his great merits and valuable labours in promoting its interests led to his being elected one of its committee, to which office he was annually voted till last year, when he stated his incapacity, from the declining state of his health, to discharge the duties of such a situation. Mr. Atkinson's contributions to this society were numerous, and most of his productions required and displayed elaborate research and ingenuity. During the last two years of his life, he had been prosecuting his inquiries on refraction, with the intention of completing his views on that important and difficult subject, which some time ago he had partially communicated to the Astronomical Society of London, and which had excited

deep interest and called forth a very warm eulogium from that learned body. It is deeply to be regretted that the long and painful illness which terminated his days, prevented him from enjoying the satisfaction of finishing the inquiry, upon which he set much value, and about which his scientific friends were anxious, from the new light which he had succeeded in throwing upon phenomena of which no satisfactory solution had been previously given. It is hoped, however, that enough has been done by him to enable some of his friends to lay his views before the public. To the last, Mr. Atkinson maintained the most dignified composure of mind amid sufferings which required no ordinary fortitude and patience to endure, and which laid him in an early but an honoured grave.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows.—The fifth anniversary of this excellent institution, the Marquis of Cholmondeley President, is fixed for the 10th instant, at Willis's rooms; the sale of ladies' useful and ornamental work taking place on the 7th. This charity is one which has great claims on the public, not being exclusive. The King is patron; and the good which it has done, makes it imperative upon us to recommend it to our readers.

Middlesex Magistrates.—A Meeting of the Middlesex Magistrates was lately held at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of despatching County business. Mr. Serjeant Pell brought up the Report of the Gaol Committee, and begged to call the attention of the Court to a fact of importance, which affected the County Fund. He had ascertained that the number of persons now in the House of Correction on summary convictions was five hundred. The Magistrates well knew that under Mr. Peel's new Bill they were bound to return all such convictions to the following Sessions, and unless this was done, the convictions were not legal. Now the greater part, if not the whole, of the convictions of those persons had not been returned. He believed the whole number returned was ninety-five. There was, therefore, no less than four hundred and five persons detained, who had a legal right to their discharge, and the County was put to the expense of supporting them. Such prisoners had a right to sue for their deliverance; in fact, there was no legal

ground for their detention. The County ought not to be burdened with the expense of keeping so large a body of men. The matter was one of such importance, that he felt it his duty to call the attention of the Court to the subject.—After some conversation from the Chairman, Mr. Serjeant Pell moved that the Magistrates should in future make a return of all summary convictions made by them, and the Governor of the prison of the number of persons in custody on summary convictions. Sir J. Gibbons seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Thames Tunnel.—Last month a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Lord Althorp, Mr. Denison, M.P., Mr. Baring, M.P., Mr. C. N. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Rothschild, and Mr. Brunel the engineer, waited upon the Duke of Wellington, in order to have his sanction to an application to Parliament for a loan of 250,000*l.* for the purpose of completing this great national undertaking. His Grace said that he could not attempt to sanction any measure of the kind without having documents before him, specifying the probable expense and the practicability of completing the work: he desired, therefore, that as soon as possible an estimate of the expenses, of the probable profits, &c. should be transmitted to him.

Hammersmith Suspension Bridge.—A general meeting of proprietors in this undertaking was held lately at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, George Hyde Wollaston, Esq. in the chair, supported by Sir John Scott Lillie, Bart. and the other

Directors. From the report read by the Secretary, it appeared that the Company had sold to the Middlesex Water-works Company 104 acres for 84,000*l.*; to J. T. Colebrooke, Esq. 217 acres and a mansion for 171,000*l.*; Mill Farm, consisting of 139 acres, had also been sold to a Mr. Sharpe, for 12,000*l.*; 42 acres had also been retained for the Company for their own purposes, the supposed value of which was about 6500*l.* At the present period the debts of the Company amounted to 15,593*l.*; assets to the same period, 30,224*l.*, leaving a finance balance of 14,631*l.* The report also contained a proposal or recommendation for narrowing the Middlesex approach to the bridge to render it parallel with the other. Some discussion on this part of the report took place. The question of narrowing the road being put, it was negatived by a trifling majority. In other respects the report was received unanimously. On the motion of Sir John Scott Lillie, Bart. Major-General Sir John Wilson was balloted for and duly elected to a vacant seat in the Direction. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was lately held, at which it was resolved, by a majority of fifteen, that this fine old cathedral-looking edifice should be restored, under the auspices of Mr. Chadwick, the builder. It was in this church (one of the most ancient in England) that Bonner passed sentence on so many Reformers. Here, too, is the tomb of Gower the poet.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

R. Bythall, Esq. to be Surgeon Extraordinary to the Duke of Sussex.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Bath—The Earl of Brecknock.
 Marlborough—T. H. S. B. Estcourt, Esq.
 Newark-upon Trent—M. T. Sadler, Esq.
 Truro—Viscount Encombe, N. W. Peach, Esq.
 Corfe Castle—J. P. Miles, Esq.
 Ripon—G. Spencer, Esq.
 Oxford—Sir R. H. Inglis.
 Westbury—The Right Hon. R. Peel.
 Aldeburgh—The Marquis of Douro.
 Shire of Edinburgh—Sir G. Clerk.
 Carlisle—Sir W. Scott.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. H. R. Birch to the Vicarage of Reydon, and the Perpetual Curacy of Southwold, both in Suffolk.

The Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, to the Living of Winkworth, Derbyshire.

The Rev. C. W. Cleve, B.A. to the Chaplaincy of Livery-Dole.

The Rev. W. Thomas, M.A. to the Rectory of Orlestone, Kent.

The Hon. and Rev. G. Pellew, M.A. to the Deanery of Norwich.

The Rev. W. Whiter, A.M. to the Rectory of Little Bittering, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Custance, to the Rectory of Brampton, Norfolk.

The Rev. C. Eddy, to the Rectory of Fogglesstone St. Peter with Bemerton, Wilts.

The Rev. J. Hindle, B.D. to the Vicarage of Higham, Kent, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Hargreaves, M.A.

The Rev. J. Wetherall, jun. M.A. to the Rectory of Carlton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, to the Rectory of Stockleigh English, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. John Starr.

The Rev. H. Hinxham, A.B. to the Perpetual Cure of St. Sampson's, or Golant, in Cornwall.

Married.]—At Marylebone, J. F. W. Herschel, Esq. of Slough, to Margaret Brodie, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. A. Stewart.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain H. Bentuck, Coldstream Guards, to Raciera Antoinette, dan. of Admiral Sir J. H. Whithed, K.C.B.

Captain Byng, eldest son of Sir J. Byng, to the Lady Agnes Paget, fifth daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey.

At Minster, Isle of Thanet, J. P. Hillman, Esq. of Sydenham, to Anne, only daughter of W. Clark, Esq.

At Bradfield, Rev. T. H. Walker, Vicar of Stoke Gifford, in the county of Gloucester, to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Stevens, Rector of Bradfield, Berks.

At Prestwich, Rev. T. Corser, M.A. Vicar of Norton, Northamptonshire, to Miss Ellen Lyon.

At Great Stanmore, R. G. Whitfield, Esq. to Charlotte Warneford, third daughter of the late P. R. Wilson, Esq.

At Buntingford, Rev. Bernard Gilpin, Rector of St. Andrew's, Hertford, to Henrietta, ninth daughter of the Rev. Richard Jeffreys, Rector of Throcking.

At Christ Church, Marylebone, T. Harding, Esq. of Great James Street, Bedford-row, to Mary Anne, second daughter of A. C. Bond, Esq. of Upper Gloucester-place.

Dead.]—At Rackheath hall, Norfolk, Sir Edward Stracey, Bart.

At Hyde House, Edmonton, A. J. Nash, Esq.

In York-street, Portman square, Rev. J. Wallace, A.B. first cousin of Lord Wallace.

In Southwark, John Vancouver, Esq. brother of the celebrated Captain Vancouver.

At Palermo, on the 6th of February, Eliza, eldest dau. of Mr. Owen Morice, of Parson's Green.

At Brighton, J. Winter, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

In Grosvenor-square, Lady R. Manners.

At Carshalton Park, Surrey, J. Estridge, Esq. of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Brighton, the Dowager Countess of Minto.

At Hampton Court, Admiral Bowater.

In New-street, Spring Gardens, Louise Henrietta, wife of Sir James Scarlett.

At Ilford, Essex, J. Thompson, Esq.

At Florence, Sir Grenville Temple.

J. Whitfield, Esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Chertsey, S. Hudson, Esq.

At Lewisham, N. Hadley, Esq.

At Brixton Rise, R. Day, Esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the congregation of Independent Dissenters who attend the Hale Leys Chapel, Aylesbury, was lately held, to consider the propriety of applying to Parliament to establish a legal mode of registering their children, that they might be enabled in all cases to produce admissible evidence as to their lineal descent; Mr. John Rolls, the senior Deacon, in the chair. It was proposed that the minister, the Rev. W. Gunn, be desired by the congregation to write a letter to Lord Nugent, requesting his Lordship's advice and assistance as to the best mode of carrying their object into effect, which was seconded by Mr. W. Poole, and carried unanimously.—The subjoined correspondence in consequence took place on the subject:—

"MY LORD.—The well-known liberality of your Lordship's character, and the kindness and attention which has been ever manifested by your Lordship towards the interests of Dissenters, induces me most cheerfully to comply with the wishes of the congregation of which I am minister (a wish in perfect unison with my own feelings), most respectfully to invite your Lordship's serious attention to the subject of the registration of the children of Dissenters, a subject which they conceive your Lordship with themselves will consider to be of paramount importance. They likewise desire me to request the favour of your Lordship's assistance and advice as to the best mode of carrying into effect an object highly calculated in their opinion to produce an important national benefit, by placing the children of Dissenters of every denomination upon an equal footing with regard to their civil privileges and the acquisitions of their ancestors and relatives as the children of their Christian brethren of the Established Church. —I have the honour to remain, with the sincerest feelings of esteem and gratitude, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"W. GUNN.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Nugent."

"Dropmore, Jan. 27, 1829.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter, which has been following me about for nearly a week from place to place, at length found me here this morning. The inconvenience and hardships arising to the Dissenters generally out of the difficulty of baptismal registrations, are not quite a new subject to me, and I shall be extremely glad to inform myself farther by communication with you as to the sort of provision to which you look to remedy them. It appears to me, on the best consideration that I have as yet been able to give the subject, that it would, for several reasons, be better to establish a mode of registration of the births, not baptism, of the children of Dissenters, which, attested before magistrates at session, and afterwards filed, might be evidence. I think that there might be objections to making the clergyman of the Established Church compulsorily a party in the registering the children of the Dissenters of his parish. But this point, and some others, I should

wish much to discuss with you. In the existence of the grievance, and the expediency of relief, I quite agree with you, and shall be indeed happy to endeavour to forward such an object by any means in my power.—Ever, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

NUGENT.

"The Rev. W. Gunn."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, lately held, a memoir was read by Professor Airy, "on the longitude of the Cambridge Observatory." He observed that difference of longitude as determined by geodetical operations, and by differences of sidereal time, do not necessarily coincide. They depend upon different definitions, and are used for different purposes. The geodetical longitude of Cambridge Observatory from Greenwich, as proved by the trigonometrical survey, is 24s. 6. of time east. But on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of October last, a comparison of the transit clocks at the two places was made by means of six pocket chronometers; carried four times from one place to the other; and this gave the astronomical difference of longitude 23s. 54. which Professor Airy considers as the quantity to be used in future. A paper was also read by Mr. Willis, of Caius college, "on the vowel sounds;" and after the meeting experiments were exhibited illustrative of the doctrines asserted. It appears that the vowel sounds may be produced by means of a loose reed in the order, i, e, a, A, o, ô, u; by successively contracting the aperture of the cavity in front of the reed. It appears, also, that by fitting on a tube, of gradually increasing length, the sounds produced are the above series of vowels in a direct order—and the same in an inverse order—with intermediate positions giving no sound; and that this cycle is repeated at equal lengths of the tube. A variety of other interesting facts and principles were brought forward.

CORNWALL.

A number of respectable farmers and other persons interested in the wool trade, at Launceston and its neighbourhood, have signed a petition to Parliament, praying the Legislature to take into consideration the very depressed state of the English wool trade, chiefly caused by the importation of foreign wool, and so to restrain such importation as to afford the growers of English wool a more adequate protection than they at present possess.

The new line of turnpike-roads, avoiding hills, between Liskeard and Torpoint, and branching thence towards Looe, is now open to travellers, combining usefulness with pleasure in passing through fertile land, and the most delightful and picturesque views. These works have been the result of very liberal and immediate expense; and the grand and important object of establishing a steam ferry across the Tamar, from Torpoint to Devonport, is nearly accomplished.

DORSETSHIRE.

Miss Mary Anning, of Lyme, has found another specimen of the *Mesosaurus Dolichodermus* (a

long-necked animal, almost a lizard); the first ever found being in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham. This specimen, which is eleven feet in length, is almost perfect, and most of the bones are lying in perfect order. It is a somewhat singular circumstance, that of the only two animals of this species ever discovered, one should be on its belly, the other on its back. The head, sternum, vertebrae, and bones of the pelvis and the paddles, are all fine and in place. There are four vertebrae between the last dorsal vertebrae and caroidal vertebrae, with their false ribs attached; by which it appears that this creature had the power of shifting its sternum, a property of some amphibious animals now existing, extremely curious, but very useful when swimming. There also appears between the ribs (which are exceedingly fine) a bony substance that must have been either a skin or shell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A very beautiful monument to the memory of the Rev. R. Rankes, from the design of Rickman and Hutchinson, architects, Birmingham, has been erected in Gloucester Cathedral. The whole of the monument is executed in Painswick stone. The Dean and Chapter will not permit any monument to be erected in the Cathedral, without a plan of it having been previously seen and approved of by them; by which means, none but those that are appropriate can be placed there. Perhaps no Collegiate church in the kingdom has had so many judicious alterations and improvements as have, within a few years, been made in this magnificent edifice, and such as are highly creditable to their liberality and good taste.

At the annual meeting of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, a conversation ensued on the subject of the trade to India, and on the expected visit of Mr. Buckingham. It appeared to be the general wish of the company that Mr. Buckingham should have every encouragement afforded him for the delivery of his lectures at Bristol.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Liverpool, to consider the subject of opening the trade to the East Indies, when it was unanimously resolved, "That the opening of a free trade to China, and the removal of the restrictions which impede the commerce between this country and India, would be productive of incalculable benefits, both to this kingdom and to the British territories in the East Indies. That the extent of these benefits may be estimated from the fact, that since 1814, the period when the present limited and partial intercourse with India was permitted, the commerce, in many staple commodities, has increased beyond the most sanguine expectation, while new sources of profitable interchange offer themselves to British skill and enterprise."

At the late Salford sessions, Maria Williams, a girl of the town, was indicted and found guilty of stealing a small sum of money from the person of a countryman. Being an old offender, she was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years; when she turned round towards the prosecutor, and abused him in very opprobrious language; saying she had a husband abroad, thank God! and could do very well. The chairman, Mr. Norris, in order to give her an opportunity of spending the remainder of her days with him, altered her sentence to transportation for life!—Has any

one but the King a right to alter a sentence once pronounced? If so, where is such a power to end?

NORFOLK.

The fourth annual meeting of the Norwich Mechanics' Institution lately took place, when it appeared from the Report of the Committee, that the number of members had considerably increased during the last quarter, although there had been a falling off in the earlier part of the year. An uninterrupted series of lectures has been continued every alternate Tuesday throughout the year, (except only during some of the summer months) by the members themselves, aided in April and May by Mr. Partington, from the London Institution. The lectures of the present year were commenced by Mr. G. Kitton, on the comparative state of society and the arts in France and England. The Rev. R. F. Elwin has promised a lecture on sound, as applied to musical instruments, for the next lecture evening. Mr. G. Willement, on chemistry, Mr. R. Wigham, on Nitrous Oxide, and several other members, have given in their names to lecture during the present year; and it is hoped that, if Mr. Adams should come to Norwich, he may be induced to lecture to this Institution upon the same terms with Mr. Partington.

NORTHUMBRIA.

A meeting of ship-owners, master mariners, and other inhabitants of Shields and the neighbourhood, was lately held at the Commercial Hotel, North Shields, for the purpose of establishing a society, to be called, we understand, the *Asylum for decayed Master Mariners*. A number of rules and regulations were read by Mr. J. Tinley, as well as proposed by other gentlemen; but it was considered better to allow the final settlement of the laws to be left to a committee. The general outline of the Society was, that master mariners should be admitted as subscribers at a certain age, to pay so much more after each five years of increase in years, and to be inadmissible after he had attained such a farther term of years. Those who subscribed twenty guineas were to be considered honorary members. A proposal had been made to build cottages, but it was deemed better to postpone that object till the Society saw what was likely to be the amount of their funds. Mr. G. Straker was the first to come forward with his twenty guineas, and was instantly followed by several gentlemen in the room; indeed, there was a spirit of emulation in vying with each other who should first lend his aid to the praiseworthy purposes of the meeting. Amongst others, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. — Sponce, Mr. W. Chapman, Mr. J. Tinley, and a Mr. Thompson, a master mariner, addressed the meeting.

SHROPSHIRE.

An address to his Majesty has been signed at Oswestry, expressive of "confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, and deprecating the formation of such political clubs and societies as may have a tendency to restrain the serious and impartial consideration of the Catholic claims, which we wish to be left to Parliament alone." The leading signatures affixed to the address are those of Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart. J. Mytton, Esq. of Halston, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, W. Lloyd, Esq. of Aston, &c. &c.

SURREY.

At a numerous and most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Farnham, it was unanimously

resolved to present their Late Curate, the Rev. W. Grant Broughton, (nominated to the Archdeaconry of New South Wales) with a piece of plate, as a token of their gratitude and affection, and a lasting remembrance of their cordial good will and esteem; and, it was determined that no one individual should subscribe more than one guinea.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal.—The Report of the Committee presented to the proprietors at their late general meeting, as detailed in the proceedings advertised, contains a satisfactory and encouraging statement as to the progress of this important undertaking. After the business of the day, the proprietors present partook of an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Liddle, of the Lion Inn, Newport, and at which Viscount Clive presided. The noble chairman, after the customary local toasts, stated that, in proposing "prosperity to the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal," he had much pleasure in reading to the proprietors a paper which had been put into his hands, founded on documents furnished by the resident engineer, Mr. Easton, and from which it appeared that the Company had already expended for lands and works 166,771*l.* leaving a sum of 213,229*l.* as balance of the subscribed capital; that to pay the balance of Mr. Wilson's contract, and also to pay at the same rate for the remainder of the works necessary to complete the canal and reservoir, including land, it would require 208,720*l.*, so that there would remain nearly 5000*l.* to meet any unforeseen contingencies.

WALES.

The number of attorneys in Wales is incredible. Lord Cawdor mentions that in nine years 13,930 pleas were entered in the County and Baronial Courts of Carnarthen, being about 10,000 more than were entered in Monmouthshire in the same period. "I must," says his Lordship, "insert as a curiosity, a county-court notice to a labouring man, to procure payment of *one shilling* due for the mending of a pair of shoes:—*'Sir, having been directed by A. B. to apply to you for 0*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* due to him, I have to request that you will pay me that sum, together with my charge of five shillings, on or before Saturday next, as I shall otherwise be obliged to commence an action against you for the recovery thereof, without farther notice.'*!!!" This miserable state of things is ascribed to the defective state of the Welsh Judicature, which appears to require a total reformation.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Hume, as Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, has given two prizes for Essays to be written by the Students—The first, a gold medal and five sovereigns, for the best English essay "on the evils of intolerance towards those who differ from us in religious opinions;" the second, of similar value, "on the comparative importance of scientific and classical instruction in the general education of mankind: and how far the studies in the Universities of the United Kingdom are directed to these ends."

The annual opening of the Royal Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland, lately took place. His Majesty has sent Wilkie's Penny Wedding; and Allan, Colvin Smith, Gra-

ham, Watson Gordon, Thomson, J. F. Williams, Sunson, Duncan, Lander, Geikie, Pairman, J. B. Fraser, Gibb, and the Nasmyth family, are all mentioned as contributors of great merit and promise. In sculpture, Gott, A. Fletcher, and Macdonald, are also named with praise. The Scottish Academy is adorned by Etty's grand picture of Holofernes; and Martin's Deluge is promised. The elder and younger Watsons, Shiels, Nicholson, Syme, H. Pidding, Joseph and A. Fletcher, are spoken of as the chief supporters of this latter exhibition.

Liberal Meeting at Edinburgh.—A public meeting has been held in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, to petition in favour of the Catholic claims, attended by some of the most distinguished men in the country. Among the Requirers were the following:—Wm. Arbuthnot, Bart. J. W. Moncieste, Bart. J. Hope, Solicitor-General, Walter Scott, Bart. T. Gibson Carmichael, Bart. H. Cockburn, Advocate, P. W. Drummond of Hawthornden, P. Stewart, Major-General, R. K. Dick, Bart. W. Fettes, Bart. R. Bell, Advocate, G. Sinclair of Ulster, D. MacLagan, M.D. D. Maxwell, of Cardoness, Bart. Alexander Smith, Banker, G. R. Scott, of Benholm, W. H. Kerr, late of Ceylon, Civil Service, J. Ferguson, Principal Clerk of Session, A. M. Gibson, Bart. R. McKenzie, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, F. Jeffrey, Advocate, J. M. Ruddell, Bart. &c. &c.

IRELAND.

The divisions on the Catholic Question for the last ten years were as follows:—

	Against	For
1819	243	241
1820	221	227
1821 (on bill passing)	197	216
1822 (Catholic Peers)	249	244
1823 supporters left the House.		
1824 (not brought on)		
1825 (bill passed)	248	227
1826 (not brought on)		
1827	272	276
1828	266	266
1829	160	348 first reading.

The Committee appointed to draw up resolutions and a petition for the meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty in Dublin, met lately for that purpose, Patrick Quin, Esq. of Thurles, in the Chair. Mr. Finn read the resolutions drawn up by the Committee. These were to the following effect:—First, of thanks to his Majesty, for having signified his gracious wish that there should be a revision of the laws imposing civil disabilities upon his Catholic subjects. Secondly, A resolution expressive of the gratitude of the meeting to the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, and his Majesty's ministers generally, for the emancipation bill originated by them. Thirdly, of regret that so just and generous a measure should be alloyed by an accompanying bill disfranchising the forty-shilling freeholders of Ireland. Fourthly, to the effect, that, inasmuch as the aforesaid disfranchising bill took away "vested rights and existing interests," it "deprived the relief bill of much of its grace and favour." These resolutions, after considerable debate, arising out of the occasional proposition of amendments, were adopted *seriatim*, and resolutions carried at a second meeting accordingly.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 1, to February 28, 1829.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1820.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Feb. 1	22	35	30,33	30,42	Feb. 15	38	53	30,01	30,00
2	14	32	30,46	30,48	16	40	52	29,96	29,83
3	14	30	29,16	Stat.	17	35	49	29,72	29,83
4	15	41	30,34	30,17	18	34	41	29,83	29,76
5	30	45	30,06	30,25	19	32	49	29,65	29,52
6	32	43	30,24	Stat.	20	35	46	29,55	29,50
7	32	40	30,02	30,00	21	39	51	29,25	29,11
8	30	35	30,16	30,23	22	36	41	29,00	29,30
9	27	45	30,25	Stat.	23	32	40	29,46	29,49
10	34	40	30,33	30,35	24	29	40	29,42	29,48
11	34	48	30,24	Stat.	25	32	43	29,83	30,01
12	37	47	30,16	30,21	26	31	39	30,04	29,85
13	39	47	30,06	Stat.	27	35	41	29,96	30,25
14	37	48	30,06	30,05	28	28	37	30,26	Stat.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

A most extraordinary interruption of the East India Company's silk sale took place at the close of the last month, which has furnished matter for conversation for some days in the commercial circles of the metropolis, and has since created no less a sensation throughout the country. Some of the country manufacturers, who came to town for the purpose of attending the sale in question, entertained a suspicion that the wording of the Duke of Wellington's answer to the deputation of the distressed silk weavers, clearly indicated an intention on the part of the Government to propose to Parliament, during the present session, a modification in the duties on silk; and as they, the country manufacturers, had not had the means of judging how far their interests might be affected by any alteration in the present rate of duty, it was resolved among them that the Company's sale should be obstructed until Ministers could be brought to give some explanation of their intentions. As the first day's sale was attended almost exclusively by country buyers, the combination succeeded, and the sale was adjourned. Meanwhile, a deputation of the country manufacturers proceeded to Downing-street, where they had an interview with Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, to whom they made various representations on the depressed state of their trade. This gentleman requested the deputation to submit some plan in writing to his Majesty's Ministers, who would give them best attention to the same. Accordingly, on the following day, the deputation presented the two following propositions:—

1. To exclude from the British market all fancy and figured silks and velvets being of Continental manufacture.

2. To allow of the importation of all plain silk goods upon a rated duty, taking the present amount of duty as a general basis of such duty; and, moreover, that this importation be subject to certain restrictions and regulations hereafter to be agreed upon, for the purpose of securing the collection of that duty.

To these propositions Mr. Fitzgerald gave for answer, that his Majesty's Ministers could not accede to the first, but that they will give their best attention to the second. The latter has remained *in statu quo*, but that measures of some sort will be ultimately resorted to by Government for the very reason to expect, as the Act of Parliament imposing a duty of thirty per cent. on foreign silk expires in October next, and it is not likely that its renewal, or provisions in substitution of, or equivalent to, that act, will be delayed till another session.

In the Corn Market, changes almost unforeseen during the preceding month have taken place. The average prices have gone on decreasing since the commencement of the month, and speculators on a rise of the duty on foreign wheat did not remain inactive. That duty has now reached 10s. 8d. per quarter, from 1s., at which we last left it; consequently the foreign corn, which has paid the last-mentioned duty, is placed on a very advantageous footing. The consequence, however, is, that the holders of the latter are now asking a farther advance of 1s. to 2s., a demand which has given some check to the market, instead of meeting with sales.

The Colonial trade has not evinced even its customary degree of activity during the expiring month. Business in coffee has been rather limited, though prices were well maintained, generally at 76s. to 82s. fine Jamaica; 56s. to 75s. other sorts; 36s. to 38s. St. Domingo; and 37s. to 40s. fine ordinary Brazil. Indigo has been very dull. The quantity of this article declared for next sale is about 23,000 chests; and the East India crop has been finally ascertained to have yielded 90,000 mounds. Sugars have been rather in more demand than the other Colonial articles; and, after a variety of sales at the beginning of the month, supplies began to be very limited, and have till within a day or two continued scarce, in consequence of the long prevalence of easterly winds which have delayed arrivals. On exportation,

hardly any purchases were made; and the estimated sales during the first three weeks of March, were only about six to seven thousand hogsheads. The refined market continues very dull. Prices in the latter may be quoted at 69s. to 74s.; fine good bright at 64s. to 68s.; middling, 55s. to 62s. In the spirit market, there is nothing of a particular nature to report, except a contract made by Government for 150,000 gallons of Leeward Islands rum, at the price of 2s. 1d. seven eighths. Jamaica has remained uninquired after.

Little was done in tobacco during the passed month, as far as the interchanges of trade were concerned; but some legislative proceedings respecting the article took place, which we deem it of some importance to record, the more so as they seem to have remained unnoticed by the public, to whom, perhaps, they are not generally known. On the 12th of March, Mr. Dawson proposed, in a Committee of the whole House, to assimilate the laws of Ireland, relative to the growth of tobacco, to the absurd ones in force in England. He stated that, in the course of the last year, from 600 to 700 hogsheads of tobacco were grown in Ireland, which were not liable to be charged with any duty; and he contended this increase of growth loudly called for the assimilation. He was answered, that when the prohibition took place relative to the growth of tobacco in this country, it was solely and expressly for the purpose of giving encouragement to our then colonies of Virginia and Maryland; and as these reasons had passed away, the prohibition now rested on no cause or expediency of any kind. Mr. Dawson seemed to be taken by surprise with the arguments used against him, and very properly agreed to an understanding, that the whole of the laws relative to the growth of tobacco in Great Britain shall be taken into consideration after the assimilation.

There has not been much doing in the cotton market, and supplies, although regular, have not proved superabundant. The chief business has been taken up by exporters, and prices are well maintained. In the cotton trade, however, an incident has taken place which, at the moment of its occurrence, created much sensation, and gave rise to fears that it would be followed by others of a similar kind. The house of Everett & Co. engaged almost exclusively in the American cotton trade, and the manufacturing department of the article, suddenly stopped payment. The amount for which they stopped is said to exceed 100,000*l.*; but the fears entertained that it would involve other establishments, have, by this time, proved utterly groundless.

From the manufacturing districts of the country, the accounts respecting the preparations of the spring trade have not proved quite so favourable as we had, some time ago, been led to anticipate. The markets have remained generally dull; but prices have been somewhat enhanced at Manchester by the continuation of the ruinous turn-out among the splinters and weavers at Stockport. At that place, there was also a little activity in the silk trade; more work was given out to the weavers; and it was hoped that a slight advance of wages would be the consequence.

It has been a matter of universal complaint in the city of London during the whole month, that a scarcity of money, supposed by many to have been produced by a mere unwillingness on the part of the bankers and other moneyed men, has

greatly tended to contract the spirit of enterprise and commercial industry. That a much smaller accommodation in discounts has been of late afforded than was generally to be met with by persons standing in need of such a facility, there can be no doubt; but we are not to conclude, either that distrust has become greater among capitalists, or money scarcer on the market. Every one complains of "the scarcity of money," and no one seems disposed to inquire into its real cause; yet many who have most reason to feel the effects of that scarcity, may have mostly contributed in bringing it about. We have made diligent inquiry into the matter, and we think we may safely trace the cause in the panic with which a great number of commercial men were seized on the flight and delinquencies of the banker Rowland Stephenson. We have been assured that, by this time, a transfer of at least one thousand accounts from the hands of private bankers, into the Bank of England, have been the consequence of that occurrence. The disposal of balances, frequently of a considerable amount, being thus taken away from the sources where they were mostly convertible to general use, could not fail to restrict the power of discount; the use made of such balances by the Bank of England not being by any means equally calculated to promote the circulation. There are capitalists of ample means who might have relieved the difficulties of trade by coming forward to discount eligible signatures; but these gentlemen seem really to think that the profit is not worth the risk and trouble of disbursement, and they prefer keeping their cash at hand to employ on better terms in any other opportunity which may occur. Had the usury laws been different to what they are, and were every man allowed to ask a fair amount of interest than is at present legal in this country, the complaints relative to the scarcity of money would not be of quite so frequent an occurrence, and capital would not be suffered to remain unavailable in the coffers of the few.

On the Stock Exchanges, however, the scarcity of money has not been felt; neither did the out-of-door rumours of its progress affect any prices there, excepting the premium on Exchequer bills, which did undergo some depression in the early part of the month, being the only description of public securities brought into the market for the purpose of relieving the wants of some. But forced sales did not continue long; the price revived; and during the three last weeks of the month it has remained almost stationary in the range of 50s. to 55s. premium. Consols have also upheld their quotations during the month, almost without any precedent equality and constancy. They commenced at 86 seven-eighths, remained at 87th, from the 6th to the 12th; from which day, up to the price at which we left them, they fluctuated between 87 one-eighth and 87 three-eighths, never once falling under the quotation of 87. Transfers and investments in this Stock have not been unusually numerous, and speculation seems to have been almost at a complete stand. Most of the other home securities have continued shut during the month. In the Foreign Stock market, fluctuations have been frequent and not inconsiderable; but they were chiefly confined to Transatlantic securities, as usual of late on that Exchange. Mexican Stock has not revived after the shock it felt in consequence of late commotions in Mexico, and remains at 22 one-quarter. Buenos Ayres Stock

has, of course, fallen, upon the arrival of intelligence relative to the acts of violence of the military party, and the seizure of the government by General Lavalle. It is now quoted at 25 one-half. Brazilian Stock has experienced some depression since our last, but it is owing to causes of a very different nature. The continual fall of the exchange on England in that country has, no doubt, mostly contributed to the fall of Brazilian Stock here; it is at present quoted at 56 three-quarters.

Of the European Foreign Securities, all have

firmly maintained their quotations throughout the month, with the only exception of Portuguese Bonds, which seem doomed to depreciation by every arrival from Portugal and from Brazil. They are now at 42, and not the slightest prospect of a dividend on them yet exists.

In mining shares, Anglo-Mexican remain at 78 one-half discount; United Mexican at 28 one-half discount; Real del Monte, 120 to 130 per share; Brazilian, 32 premium; Bolanos, par; and Columbian, 22 discount.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 13, TO MARCH 13, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

February 13. W. R. TURNER, of Great Dorset-road, Surrey, carver and gilder. H. ROWLAND, Chilworth, Surrey, and late of Holbeart, Fleet-street, paper manufacturer. J. BROCK, St. James's street, Middlesex, silk mercer. V. BLINCOV, Holborn-bridge, London, grocer. S. CLARKE and I. CLARKE, Fenchurch-street, London, bricklayers. H. WHITE, Ipswich, linen draper. J. THOMPSON, Fox-Over, court, Nicholas-lane, London, tailor. G. LODGE, Tower-street, London, wine broker. S. BRIGGS, Grantham, Lincolnshire, tailor. S. BRADDOCK K. Leek, Staffordshire, innholder. J. PARSONS, Lexington Priors, Warwickshire, victualler. R. BANKS and A. RICHARDSON, Boston, Lincolnshire, shipwrights. J. JERRARD, Halesworth, Suffolk, chemist. W. POWELL, Cheltenham, coach builder. W. CHAPMAN and T. FAIRCLOUGH, Harrington and Liverpool, timber merchants. R. STANFIELD and J. G. RIGBY, Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, cotton spinners. P. A. TRAYNOR, No. 7, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, London, feather merchant. J. TONGE, Grappenhall, Cheshire, dealer. T. EDWARDS, Liverpool, spirit dealer. J. BENNETT and R. BENNETT, Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire, grocers. T. HURST, Louth, Lincolnshire, victualler. W. G. MORRIS, Old Ford-street, Middlesex, auctioneer. T. DREW, High-street, Exeter, linen draper. T. ALLEN, Mile End-road, Whitechapel, tailor.

February 17. H. W. PARKES, of the Rising Sun, Commercial-road, Finsbury, Middlesex, spirit merchant. R. STABLER, Leeds, Yorkshire, chemist. J. GREENWOOD, Marsden, Lancashire, calico manufacturer. D. PAWLETT, Nottingham, grocer. T. FOULTON, Painter's-court, Bury-street, Westminster, tailor. J. APPLETON, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, wine merchant. W. HULL, Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, grocer. W. GREEN, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer.

February 20. R. MUTTRIE, Manchester, manufacturing chemist. W. CAREY, Stourport, Worcestershire, victualler. J. HODGSON, Standrop, Durham, draper and crocer. J. BALT, Stafford, grocer and ironmonger. T. SHIREN, otherwise T. SHIERS, Sheffield, grocer and flour seller. G. TURNER, Bognor, Sussex, minkaper. J. WOOD, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, tailor. F. JONES the younger, Bristol, mason and builder. G. BAREHEAD, New-Malton, Yorkshire, corn and coal merchant. R. WEBB, Ladbury, Herefordshire, coal merchant. J. E. GREENWOOD, Bath, milliner and stay-maker. J. R. APPLEBY, Bath, soap-maker. M. A. DE TREITAS and A. DA COSTA, Tokenhouse-yard, merchants. J. ATKIN, Greenwich, draper. J. HORDEN, J. WOOD, and J. CROSSE, Lad-lane, warehousemen. G. F. PALIN, Goswell-street, rope manufacturer. J. PAUL, Harp-lane, Tower-street, flour dealer. M. MILTON, Piccadilly, horse dealer.

February 24. G. D. DERMOTT, No. 4, Great Pall-mey-street, Golden-square, surgeon. J. HILL, Royston, Herts, builder. J. G. BOWRING, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, London, East India broker. J. FITCH, Sibth Hedingham, Essex, miller. T. B. DAVIES, Chester-street, Grosvenor place, Middlesex, surgeon. P. T. LIGHTFOOT and C. V. LIGHTFOOT, Copthall-court, London, stockbrokers. W. MASON, St. Alban's, Herts, linen draper. J. DAY, Leeds, Yorkshire, iron merchant. J. VICKERS, Leeds, Yorkshire, printer. J. POTTINGER, Brighthelmston, builder. J. O. MOND, Boston, Lincolnshire, baker. W. BONUS, Ware, Herts, innkeeper. W. B. CLARKE, Chesapeake, London, Silver-muth. H. PAYNE, late of Golden-terrace, White Conduit-fields, Middlesex, builder. W. H. WALLIS, otherwise H. WALLIS, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, Middlesex, engraver. J. SEWELL, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, sail maker. M. M. PIERPOINT, Edward-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, milliner. B. ROSS, Kingston upon Hull, spirit merchant. I. WALKER, Walker Mill, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn miller.

February 27. E. MORRIS, Woolwich, Kent, linen draper. W. H. BROWN, Newington, Surrey, draper. J. VALLER, Sheepridge, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer. H. RIGG, Liverpool, merchant. W. NELMES, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, timber merchant. S. BUXTON the elder, Palace-road, New-road, Middlesex, eating house keeper. G. NEWMAN, Stockwell Park, Brixton, and late of Strandham, Streatham, Surrey, cow keeper. R. MANTHORP, late of Southwold, Suffolk, timber merchant. R. EVENNETT, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons, London, and of Kingsland-road Wharf, Middlesex, coal merchant. J. BYNNE, Long-acre, and Tatham-street, Westminster, grocer. H. LILWALL, Threadneedle-street, London, grocer. C. T. EDWARDS, Altradgate, London, chemist and druggist. H. C. WATKINS, Liverpool, cotton broker. J. MORLEY, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, miller. J. A. HENDERSON, Talbot-court, London, wine merchant. B. DRAPER and H. BACK, Margate, grocers.

March 3. T. HEALD, Grenada-place, Kent-road, Surrey, merchant. G. THACKREY and J. THACKREY, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants. M. W. WOOD, Fosdyke-fen, Lincolnshire, wool dealer. W. LYNN, Church-passage, Guildhall, London, Blackwell Hall factor. T. ROBERTS, Churwell, Yorkshire, woollapier. R. BLIGHT, Westbury upon Trym, Gloucestershire, carpenter. T. HALL, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer. T. A. SALMON, Leeds, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer. J. MYALL, Castle Hedingham, Essex, hop merchant and brick maker. F. H. CLARKE, late of No. 23, Birch-lane, London, provision broker. T. EDGAR, Nottingham-place, Commercial-road, Middlesex, draper. J. KING, Austwick, Yorkshire, grazier. T. WRIGHT, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, miller.

March 6. W. SHEPARD, Shoe-lane, London, glass cutter. J. WELSBY, Liverpool, coal merchant. S. WELLS the younger, Oxford, victualler. S. BENNETT the younger, Pruro, Cornwall, grocer. T. LILBY and S. CARROLL, Fenchurch-street, brokers. March 10. T. GILL, Winchester Wharf, Southwark, and of Walworth, Surrey, flour factor. D. ECKENSTEIN, Billiter-street, London, merchant. W. DOWNING, late of Ripon, Yorkshire, money scrivener. C. RHODES, New Gable, Yorkshire, linen draper. J. ORMDOD, St. Helen's, Lancashire, linen draper. J. SAILEIR, Liverpool, victualler. H. GREAVES, Manchester, merchant. A. FRANKLAND, Nottingham, lace dealer. T. SIMMONS, J. SIMMONS, and W. SIMMONS, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, and now or late of Llanymnech, Salop, road contractors. R. PEARSON, Liverpool, flour dealer. W. P. SUMMERFIELD and W. SUMMERFIELD, Manchester, merchants. J. B. BRANCKER, Liverpool, broker. E. G. SLEE, No. 48, Mark-lane, London, Beer factor.

March 13. E. C. HESSELL, No. 3, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, Middlesex, professor of music. E. BRAY and W. M. HORSFALL, Mold Green, Kirkcaldy, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers. H. HORNBLLOWER, No. 262, High Holborn, Middlesex, victualler. W. HARRISON, Maidstone, Kent, cattle and sheep salesman. E. DOVE, of the Dover-road, Newington, Surrey, grocer. W. H. ANDREWS, late of Gold-street, Brunswick-square, Middlesex, furnishing ironmonger, and of Royston, Herts, stationer and watchmaker. W. GRIMMAN, York-street, Bryanston-square, Middlesex, builder. W. HUNT, New Mills, Glasgow, Derbyshire, cotton manufacturer. H. CROWTHURF, Bristol, pawnbroker. L. MICHELLION, Union-place, Kent-road, Surrey, merchant. T. POINTER, Golden-horse-passage, Dorset-square, Middlesex, job master. E. F. JACQUES, Commerce-place, Brixton, Surrey, market gardener. R. BARRETT, of the Pavement, Moorfields, London, laceman. E. HARRISON, Louth, Lincolnshire, spirit merchant. S. J. EVANS, Wadebridge, Cornwall, tall chandler.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, March 20th and 23d. —Numerous petitions were received, several from the silk trade.—On the 24th, Lord Londonderry brought the extravagant price of coals before the House, and moved for a Committee to examine into the subject.—On the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 30th, numerous petitions for and against Catholic Emancipation were presented. A Committee on the coal trade was also appointed.—On the 31st, the Catholic Emancipation Bill was brought up from the Commons, together with the Bill for regulating the Elective Franchise in Ireland. The Duke of Wellington then rose, and moved the first reading of the Catholic Relief Bill; it was then agreed that the Bill should be printed, and the Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should move the second reading on the 2d of April.—Lord Bexley could not assent to such precipitation in a measure of such importance. The Earl of Malmesbury moved to substitute the 6th for the 2d. Lord Eldon recommended delay. The Duke of Wellington said, their Lordships had now been occupied two months on the discussion, and therefore no one could say he was taken by surprise, particularly when the subject had been brought under their cognizance on the very first day of the Session, by his Majesty's Speech from the Throne. Considering these circumstances—considering also how desirable it was that their Lordships should pronounce a decision upon this important question—considering how desirable it was that the public should know the opinion their Lordships entertained—considering how desirable it was that this question should be brought to a close—he did not think it advisable that the second reading should be deferred beyond the time he had mentioned. He did, therefore, entreat their Lordships to allow the Bill to proceed to the second reading on the 2d, as he proposed, and he trusted the printed Bills would be in their Lordships' hands by the next morning. Lord Holland would be the first to postpone the second reading till the 2d, if it would be any practical convenience to any of their Lordships; but when it was gravely asked to delay it, that the principle might be considered, which principle had been so long under discussion, it was almost too farcical. After a few words

from Lords Goderich, Ellenborough, Carnarvon, and Winchelsea, the motion was agreed to. The Irish Franchise Regulation Bill was read a first time.—April 1st. Several petitions were presented, and certain corn returns moved for.—April 2. After the presentation of numerous petitions for and against the claims of the Catholics, the Duke of Wellington moved, That the Bill for the Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects be read a second time. The Noble Duke went over the grounds of the Bill, defended its policy, and contended that nothing but the passing such a measure would pacify Ireland. His Grace concluded a long speech, embracing the same topics as those used by Mr. Peel in the other House of Parliament, when the measure was first introduced by that Right Hon. Gentleman, by asserting, that if his Majesty's Government was deceived in their hopes, and if, after the settlement of this great question, the aspect of Ireland should continue in the same agitated state as it was previously to bringing forward the measure for their relief, he would have no hesitation in coming to Parliament, and laying the state of the case before them, with as much confidence as he did now. The Archbishop of Canterbury had always been opposed to the concession of civil power to Roman Catholics, from an apprehension that such power in their hands was inconsistent with the safety of our institutions; and he should continue to lift his voice against the general principle of this Bill, finding himself bound most decidedly to oppose it. He should therefore feel himself bound to propose, as an Amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The Archbishop of Armagh opposed the Bill. The Bishop of Oxford would support his Majesty's Government, because, as the progress of improvement went on, changes must inevitably follow; and what was calculated for two centuries past, could not be applicable to the times in which we lived. In contending for the necessity of the measure introduced by the Noble Duke, he was happy to join his feeble voice in advocating that cause, which, in his opinion, would ensure the peace of Ireland, and the security of the Protestant Church in both countries. All those in-

dividuals who were in the prime and vigour of life; all those who were in the councils of their Sovereign; all those who read much and thought deeply, were in favour of the measure; and what conclusion did he draw from this, but that the intelligence, wealth, and education of the country, were decidedly in favour of concession! He considered exclusion would prove a source of much greater danger than concession, and as the lesser danger he preferred the latter. The Bishop of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Winchelsea, Earl Harewood, and the Marquess of Salisbury, expressed decided opposition to the original motion, and voted for the amendment of the Archbishop of Canterbury; as did the Bishop of London, who was of opinion that the remedy for the distresses of Ireland, called Catholic Emancipation, was not the sort of relief of which Ireland stood in need, and he could not regard the present measure as likely to produce the pacification of Ireland. He did not think Catholics in that House could injure the Constitution; but in the Lower House, Catholic Members would act under the influence of priests, who, for one hundred years, had exercised uncontrolled power. When this measure should be passed into a law—and he supposed it would be carried—he should feel it his duty to impress on the clergy the necessity of acquiescence, as the means of strengthening the Church, which it must be their object to support. If the measure had the semblance of hostility to the Protestant Church, they looked to the Lords for support, which they had a right to look for. Lord Somers, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Earl of Wicklow supported the Bill, when a motion for adjournment was proposed and carried.—On the 3d, the debate on this Bill was resumed. The Archbishop of York said, however anxious he might be to concur in any act of grace towards his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, with many of whom he had the happiness to live in, the habits of intimacy in his own immediate neighbourhood, and men more to be valued for honour, integrity, and all the social and domestic virtues, he had never known; yet, as there was not, in his opinion, any provisions in the Bill for the efficient protection of the Protestant Church, he must oppose it. It was painful to him to oppose the Government of the Noble Duke, for whom, as a Minister, he entertained the highest respect. It was the first instance of his doing so, and he hoped it would be the last. The Bishop of Durham expressed his regret that he should oppose his Majesty's Ministers

upon any great subject of State policy; but having taken a solemn oath to protect the Protestant constitution in Church and State—for which oath he was answerable to a much higher tribunal than their Lordships—he never could be instrumental in uniting a pure with an idolatrous religion. The Duke of Sussex advocated the measure at some length, and concluded by calling on their Lordships to support the Bill, as one which would produce domestic peace, internal happiness, and universal satisfaction. The Lord Chancellor (as he expressed himself) recapitulated his old arguments, and restated old statements in support of the Bill; for the subject was exhausted, and he knew of nothing new that could be urged respecting it. It was the fashion, however, to make long speeches; but he begged their Lordships to consider that they were not met there for the purpose of pleasure or exhibition; they were assembled to consider of the best means to give tranquillity and prosperity to the empire. Let them, therefore, do their work manfully, and, forgetting all little differences, give their best exertions to settle the momentous question in such a manner as should fulfil their objects, and give at once contentment to the subject, and new stability to the foundations of the throne and constitution. The Earl of Falmouth looked upon the measure before the House as calculated to produce the most prejudicial political and moral effects, and implored their Lordships to reflect well before they gave their sanction to so dangerous a Bill. Lord Goderich, in giving his support to the Bill, was anxious to call the attention of their Lordships to one point, which had created some slight degree of alarm in private circles. It had been said within and without those walls, that if the Bill should pass, and his Majesty be graciously pleased to give his assent to it, he would forfeit his title to the throne. He would only say in answer to that, if there is one man bold enough to raise the standard of the House of Savoy, he will find that the throne of Brunswick is fixed on a rock not to be shaken. It was founded upon the free voice of the people; it was supported by the continuance of 140 years; it was sanctioned by the concurrence of forty successive Parliaments; it was supported by the voice of many millions of people; and he was at a loss to describe the contempt and ruin which must fall upon any man who attempted to impugn it.—The Earl of Mansfield was opposed to the Bill.—The Marquess of Anglesea rose for the purpose of giving his most cordial support to the Bill, which, if successful, must

eventually be productive of the greatest advantage. All that Ireland wanted was repose; the Bill would secure it, and repose would as certainly lead to prosperity. It would increase the value of land, reduce the rate of interest, open canals, drain bogs, and reclaim waste lands; it would establish general confidence, invigorate industry, and thereby afford employment to the immense population of the country. One objection urged against the Bill was, that it would endanger the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. So far from entertaining any apprehensions of this kind, he felt confident that it would do more to support the Protestant Church in Ireland than all the enactments which, up to the present day, had been introduced with a view to that object. Under the present system, and in time of peace, 25,000 men were necessary to maintain any thing like tranquillity in Ireland. In the event of war, 70,000 men would scarcely be sufficient to garrison Ireland. But, suppose this Bill passed next week, and that war was declared the day after, there would not be the least difficulty in raising fifty thousand able-bodied men in the course of six weeks in Ireland, ready to march to any point in which their services might be required. The passing of this Bill would be worth more to the British empire than 100,000 men.—The debate was adjourned to one o'clock on the 4th, when the Earl of Guilford rose, and opposed the measure, as uncalled for and unnecessary, tending to dissolve those laws made by our ancestors for the protection of the Protestant Church—laws which were first enacted to defend the Church against an intolerant step towards political power.—Lord Lilford contended for the necessity of the measure.—The Earl of Westmorland was satisfied that the people of England, if they calmly reflected, would feel that their Lordships would not support any measure for injuring the Established Church. He did not think the Bill would have that effect; on the contrary, he was satisfied, that so far from adding to the power of the Catholics, the passing the Bill would tend to lessen it.—Lord Sidmouth would never assent to the destruction of that constitution which the wisdom of their ancestors had handed down to them.—The Earl of Liverpool considered that concession would place the Protestant Church of Ireland upon a firmer basis than that on which it now stood. He should support the measure.—Lord Tenterden could not help contemplating in the measure before the House the downfall of the Protestant Church, and could not persuade himself that it would afford any relief to the inhabitants of Ireland.—Earl Grey said, it was matter of

great satisfaction to him that he had lived to share in the glory of the measure, so long unsuccessfully contended for by the greatest characters this country ever produced, though coming, as it now did, in the eleventh hour; and that he had ever given it his honest and sincere support would be, to the latest moment of his existence, a subject of proud and grateful recollection. That it would ultimately accomplish the objects for which it was produced, he had little doubt: he received it with unqualified approbation; he received it, as he was sure the whole country would do, as a proof of the wisdom and magnanimity of his Majesty's Government, and particularly of the Noble Duke, who by this measure had established a debt of gratitude, which the country would be as willing to pay, as it was those honours which awaited him after his splendid and glorious military career.—The Earl of Eldon, though he was confident that the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government had proposed concession, because he was convinced it was his duty to do so, and from no other motive or consideration whatever; and though he was sure the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Peel) was actuated by a sense of duty in departing from those opinions which he had hitherto held—could not consent to it; and he hoped equal credit would be given to him by that Right Hon. Gentleman for adhering to the opinions which he had all along held. He had given his assent, in 1791, to relieve the Roman Catholics of Ireland from the penal statutes, because he considered those penal statutes only justifiable, as they were necessary to support the constitution; and he had assented to the act of 1793, which opened the elective franchise to the Roman Catholics of Ireland; again, in 1817, he had given his vote for the act which opened offices of military rank to Roman Catholics; but he had always objected, and still did object, to extending political power, seats in Parliament, and offices under the Crown, to Roman Catholics. He would dismiss altogether from his objections any consideration of the Coronation Oath, because he thought that oath belonged to the executive duties of the Crown; and he was sure his Majesty would decide conscientiously so as to overrule all opinions which he might have on the subject, and he hoped he would satisfactorily overrule any opinions entertained by others. He could never give his consent to the measure; and would conclude by quoting an opinion expressed by Mr. Pitt to him (Lord Eldon) at the period of the Union with Ireland, that he would never consent to any alteration which would tend to remove the securities of our Protestant institutions

A constant profession of that great man was, that if the people of this country continued to manifest any uneasiness at the measure, he would never bring it forward.—Lord Plunkett expressed his decided approbation of the Bill.—The Duke of Wellington defended himself from the arguments urged against him, for the secrecy which he had preserved before he stated the object of the Bill; for precipitating the measure; and also for not dissolving Parliament. To the first he said, he had no right to consult any man until the Personage most concerned in it had given it his consent; to the second he had already replied; and to the third he would say, that those who recommended a dissolution of Parliament, did not know, as his Majesty's Ministers did, the state of the elective franchise in Ireland. Were they to know the number of men it required to watch over one election in that country alone—were they to consider the risk that might occur in every one of those elections, each of which might have led to a civil war—they would themselves confess that his Majesty's Ministers would not have done their duty had they advised his Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament. With these explanations he should leave the measure in the hands of their Lordships. The House then divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, present, 147; proxies 70: 217 Against it, present 79; proxies 33: 112

Majority for the second reading —105
On the 6th, the Disfranchisement Bill of the Freeholders of Ireland was read, when the Duke of Richmond moved it be read a second time that day three months. The House divided on the second reading, 139 for, and 17 against it.—On the 10th, the Catholic Concession Bill was read a third time, and passed, there being for the Bill, 213; against it, 109; majority in favour, 104. The Irish Disfranchisement Bill was read and passed without a division.—On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, there was no debate of moment, and the House adjourned to the 28th of April.

House of Commons.—On the resumption of the debate on the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the House divided for resuming the debate, 205 for, and 75 against it. Mr. Grant then supported the Bill, in a speech of great eloquence, as did Mr. V. Stuart. The Earl of Uxbridge, Mr. Estcourt, and others, opposed it, when the House divided, 348 for, and 160 against the measure.—On the 9th, various petitions were presented. Mr. Denison called the attention of the House to the infamous placards which were circulated

by the enemies of the Catholic Concession Bill.—On the 10th, the Marine Mutiny, and Exchequer Bills Bill were read a third time, and passed.—On the 11th, 12th, and 13th, numerous petitions were presented, but no business of moment took place.—On the 13th, the House went into a Committee of Supply.—On the 16th, Mr. Peel brought in a Bill to suspend the Lists of Ballots for the Militia; and the House went into a Committee of Supply, when 402,929*l.* was voted for the Commissariat Department.—On the 17th, the Catholic Relief Bill was read again, when Mr. Sadler, the new Member, made his maiden speech against the Bill, and the debate was adjourned to the following day, when Sir C. Wetherell made a most vituperative speech against the Bill, and was answered with much temper by Mr. Peel. The House divided, 373 for, and 193 against the Bill—majority 180.—On the 19th, the Irish Freeholders' Disqualification Bill was read a second time. The House divided, 233 for, and 17 against the measure.—On the 20th, the Bill was again read, when 220 were for going into Committee, and 20 against it.—On the 23d, the Catholic Relief Bill was debated in a Committee, and various amendments proposed by opponents of the Bill were negatived. The first, by Mr. Bankes, went to exclude Catholics from Parliament. This was negatived by 207 to 84. The second, by Sir R. Inglis, by a majority of 162; there being 114 for, and 276 against the amendment. Mr. Estcourt then attempted an alteration in the oath, which was negatived by 262 to 163.—On the 24th, besides various less important affairs, the House went into a Committee on the Catholic Bill, when a division took place, on a motion of Mr. R. Dundas, to prevent Scotch Catholics voting for Members of Parliament; 55 for, and 158 against it. The Marquess of Chandos also moved, that the first Lord of the Treasury be excluded, from being a Catholic, which was negatived by 218 to 98.—On the 25th, Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Jurisdiction and Qualification of Magistrates in this country.—On the 26th, the Irish Freeholders' Bill was read in Committee, when Mr. G. Moore moved, that the qualification be 20*l.* The motion was lost by a majority of 112 to 16.—On the 27th, the House divided on the ingrossing of the Bill; 233 for, and 106 against it.—On the 30th, the House went into a Committee of Supply, and the Catholic Concession Bill was read a third time, and passed; 320 for, and 142 against it—majority 178. The Irish Disfranchisement Bill was also passed.—On

the 31st, the House went into a Committee on the Auction Duties, and Lord Lowther obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Metropolis Turnpike Act.—April 1, there was no House.—On the 2nd and 3rd, various unimportant business was gone through.—On the 6th, Mr. S. Wortley moved, that the Game Laws Bill be re-committed.—On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, no business of consequence came before the House.—On the 10th, the House went into various committees, and the Bill for the Composition of the Assessed Taxes was read a first time.—On the 13th, petitions were presented from the Distressed Silk Manufacturers, and Mr. Taylor moved for a Committee to inquire into the present Distressed State of the Silk Manufacturers.—On the 14th, Mr. Taylor's motion was negatived.—On the 15th, Mr. Peel brought in a Bill to amend the State of the Police in the Metropolis, and a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of crime there. The committals in London and Middlesex were 1 in 383 of the population, while in England and Wales they were but 1 in 822.—On the 16th, after some business of little moment, the House adjourned to 28th April.

The statement of the Revenue for the quarter ending April 5th, is far from

satisfactory. There is a deficiency in the quarter just ended, compared with that of the corresponding quarter of 1828, of 546,912*l.*; whilst there is an increase upon the whole year, ending at the same period, of 575,594*l.*

	Qrs. ended April 5. 1828.	1829.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	3,719,743	3,437,592	—	282,221
Excise....	3,696,779	3,497,659	—	201,120
Stamps...	1,652,732	1,647,959	—	24,773
Post Office	357,000	344,000	—	14,000
Taxes....	368,398	360,304	—	94
Miscellan.	101,709	77,005	—	24,704
Total	9,889,361	9,351,449		
Decrease on the Quarter.....				546,912

	Years ended April 5. 1828.	1829.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	16,569,029	15,842,897	.....	726,132
Excise....	17,224,318	18,199,253	1,274,935	.....
Stamps...	6,179,880	6,641,590	161,710	.....
Post Office	1,389,000	1,386,000	.....	3,000
Taxes....	4,785,083	4,849,208	63,565	.....
Miscellan.	734,906	539,402	.....	195,444
Total	47,182,816	47,758,410	5,500,110	944,576
Deduct Decrease.....			924,576	
Increase on the Year.....				575,594

CRITICAL NOTICES.

the
Ecarté, and the Salons of Paris. 3 vols.
12mo.

In this age of fastidious refinement, the object, perhaps the most useful, and certainly the most difficult of attainment, is that of rendering fashionable works of the imagination subservient to instruction and improvement. To cure the vice of gaming, or the errors of gaiety, by moral essays, or by the stage, would be hopeless. Grave reasonings would be consigned to the schools, and to excite violent emotions is deemed vulgar. The work before us must have an excellent tendency. It portrays the routine of fashionable life in its better and in its more objectionable shades; and whilst it enlivens the imagination and interests the feelings, with great ingenuity it shows, both directly and indirectly, that dissipation in men, and levity in females, produces revolting degradation and infinite misery. Sir Edward Delmain and his young nephew, Clifford Delmain, repair to Paris, where they meet old friends, Mr. Dormer, and Colonel Stanley, with his daughter. Dormer has passed through a campaign in America and on the Continent; in the former of which his vice of gaming had exiled him from the affections of an inestimable young lady. He had conquered his failing, and had reaped the best reward of his victory. Clifford, however, has less strength of mind, and he falls into the common courses of fashionable young men who are introduced to the salons of Paris. By this he brings his affectionate uncle to a premature grave, he throws himself

into the gail of St. Pelagie, and loses the esteem of Miss Stanley, until his miseries have proved his schoolmaster and wrought his reformation, when he is received by the early object of his choice, and enjoys the happiness of virtue, enhanced by the contrast with the miseries of vice. The plot is simple, but it is admirably filled up. It is full of vivid descriptions of fashionable life, of animated dialogue, of striking incidents, of scenes of great pathos, and of fine moral antithesis. The strength of mind with which Dormer has overcome his propensity to play—the sordid, mean, and desperate features which that vice produces in the generous character of Clifford—the disinterested, independent friendship of Dormer, and the treachery and, as it proves, fatal cunning of the gambling French Marquis, are admirable moral contrasts. But the finest contrast is that between the delicate, exalted, and impassioned Emily Stanley, and, perhaps, the equally admirable Adeline Dorjeville, who falls a lamentable sacrifice to her heedlessness of the society with which she associates. Error is never portrayed in the novel but for a moral purpose.

Captain Dormer is a prisoner of war in America, travelling under a military escort.—“There are few countries where a passion for play is more painfully manifested than in the United States. All the officers, with a very few exceptions, make it their chief study and amusement, and the sun often dawns on the flushed and discoloured countenances of those whom it had left agitated by the various and contending emotions

cited by the smiles or frowns of fortune. Our journey was on horseback, and under the escort of two or three officers of the United States army. A fallen tree, covered with a cloak or pocket handkerchief, was our table; and squatted like savages on the ground, we usually played by the glazing light of the birch bark, supplying the absence of the candle, and falling on our anxious and harassed countenances." This, with the attendant circumstances, is admirable in its way; but let us contrast the wild group, in the immensity of the savage forest, with the gambling scene at Madame Astelli's, at Paris. "Nothing could surpass the magnificence of the scene. A flood of light seemed to burst from the rich crystal lustres, which studded the walls of the gilded apartments, and were reflected from the splendid mirrors. Glittering in jewels, covered with plumes, adorned in all the elegance of Parisian costumes, a hundred fine and voluptuous forms arrested the eye in quick succession. A few German and Italian women, who could readily be distinguished—the former by the richness of their proportions, the latter by the almost overpowering lustre of their eyes—were among the number; the remainder were almost exclusively French." After this admirable contrast, we have a fine scene of a game of *Écarte* between an English gentleman and the *Princesse de L.* "She took up the cards, and, as she put them together, fixed her eyes upon the Englishman, and, complimenting him in his own language on the knowledge of the game, drew his attention entirely from the board. 'Melez bien les cartes,' whispered a voice in his ear, as she presented the pack to be cut. The young man took up the cards with an affected air of distraction, and continued to shuffle them for a moment, as he replied to her compliment. The countenance of the adverse party became suddenly clouded, and several of the men ground their teeth, and evinced every symptom of rage and disappointment. Even the polite player herself seemed vexed; for she observed, with evident pique, 'You will certainly wear out the cards if you continue to shuffle them in that manner.'—'I dare say Madame Astelli will supply us with others,' said the Englishman." The English gentleman won the game; and, after the delicate tact with which the scene is given, we have another contrast between the splendid salon and the air of voluptuous enjoyment thrown round every thing, and the sordid anxiety and maddening passions by which the players are agitated, and which, at length, some cannot conceal. "The Englishman rose to yield his seat. The fury of the opposite party was now extreme; some stamped violently, others uttered exclamations of despair; and, as they beheld the Englishman distributing the wealth, they secretly cursed him in all the bitterness of their hearts. Some, to give their passion full vent, began to abuse the individual who had turned up the last card; and in this they all speedily joined. Women glittering in jewels, and men covered with ribands, were alike loud in their clamours against his interference." We have then the whole secret of management, and the insight into the society of this and of the other splendid salons at Paris. Another instance of the author's felicity at contrasts, is the duelling scenes, in which the braggadocio manners of the really brave Frenchman, the calm, dignified courage of the English gentleman, and the selfish animal courage of the

Irish duellist who advises his English friend to dip his arm in cold water to strengthen the nerves, and to take a glass of brandy before going to the ground, are painted to the life.—"Why, Sir," resumed O'Sullivan, "who ever heard of a gentleman fighting in that garb? Black silk pantaloons and stockings, black coat buttoned up to the throat, black silk handkerchief round the neck, not a speck of white to be seen—this, Sir, is the real duelling dress; but a blue coat with metal buttons, and a pair of trowsers of such dimensions—oh, monstrous!—and against such a marksman as De Hillier, too! why, Sir, every button would be a bull's-eye, and he must be a bungler who could miss your legs, with such a quantity of cloth to conduct the pistol. The dead black is the thing, it disconcerts the aim, and diminishes the object to the eye, while the silk pantaloons often turns aside the ball." The great English stock-broker at the salon, the English peer with his sons in the scene of profligacy, are portraits easily cognizable. We are sorry that our limits preclude our quoting several scenes between Adeline and Clifford. They are full of deep pathos, and are highly beneficial, as they evince how impossible is confidence, and how useless are devoted attachment, intensity of feeling, and disinterestedness, where integrity in all things, and the decorums of life, are not most scrupulously adhered to. Waving the attraction of the novel, we must bestow our praise on it, for developing the machinery of the French salons, and for putting the unwary on their guard, by stripping vice and folly of their most seductive blandishments, and by holding the mirror up to fashion.

A Second Judgment of Babylon the Great. 2 vols. 12mo.

Babylon the Great, the first work by this author, came suddenly upon the world, and, with a strength, and convinced the people of its value, that a "child (of no ordinary capacity) was among them taking notes," the publication of which might be of very general benefit. The success and utility of the first work were to us assurances that it would have its progeny, and we are happy that the present offspring is worthy of its origin. We have the same shrewdness, sagacity, and vein of satire; the same vigilance, research, and penetration; the same profoundness of views, and boldness of philosophical outline. From some of the author's data and reflections we most decidedly dissent; but these errors are too few to affect the merits of the work. These volumes treat of our courts of law and equity, our banks, stock-jobbing, and hells, our theatres, authors, newspapers, churches, buildings, crimes, fashions, notions, and amusements, as well as of every thing else that concerns our national character and peculiarities.—Of the satirical vein—"As for the common law, the lex non scripta, it is the most uncommon kind of thing that ever existed in any country; being just what any judge, whom future judges may be pleased to consider an authority may have chosen to call it; and if you want to know how it is on any particular point, though the law itself be not written, you are compelled to read as much as the Universal History, and may miss what you are in search of after all."—"Of all grandeur, slowness has ever been an element; and as there is nothing in the way of a court, half so grand as the English Chancery, there is nothing so slow, saving its own re-

formation and amendment."—"There is a fee, however, not to a man who works for it, but to one who claims it officially, and being official and without value in return, it becomes, what John Bull's keepers call, a *vested right*, against which, even the two Houses of Parliament have no power." After a good exposure of the most detestable practices of the gaming-houses, by which all, except the firm of the houses, must be losers, we proceed to the theatres. "The approaches are numerous, narrow, and filthy, and they are so *anastomosed*, ramified, and united by courts, and lanes, and alleys, in which a thief can elude pursuit, that one would almost be tempted to believe that the said theatres had been placed in such a spider's web of inquiry for the sole benefit of thieves and blackguards. At any hour of the night, and almost at every hour of the day, these approaches are so disgraceful, that no person who is ignorant or unprotected can pass them without danger, and no person with any delicacy can pass them without disgust." We have next some very strained and impracticable ideas of the company in the theatres, the author omitting the only imperfection, namely, a want of a separate entrance and exit, for the objectionable classes he complains of. Respecting actresses, he observes, "It is not the nature of purity to be censorious; and it vice will but hide itself in its congenial darkness, virtue may pass it; but if the most depraved and abandoned licentiousness will throw off all concealment; if it will, even garmented out with degraded beauty or prostituted talents, thrust itself forward, cast its harlot eye in scorn upon neglected virtue, and demand and get the chief approbation, how can any one that is virtuous sit still and notice the monstrous injustice? If the gallery thunder, the pit yell, and the press slobber with applause; and if it be roared and written, day after day, and week after week, that such are the women whom the stage delight to honour, how can maiden or nation go there? If there were any necessary connexion between the profession of an actress and loose habits, then there would be, a plea for driving females from the stage, and playing Juliet and Rosalind in mustachios. But there is none whatever; and the Siddonses, the O'Neils, and the Stephensens, are proofs that there is not." We have some excellent observations upon stars, green-room jealousies, half-prices, newspaper criticisms, &c. Respecting the free-admissions of the editors of Sunday papers, the evil is not, as the author supposes, their influence upon criticisms; the idea is absurd, but it lies in their poring into the dress-boxes—a host of red elbowed ladies, and teeth-picking, loud-talking gentlemen with dirty linen, to the annoyance of all who require quiet and inoffensive manners.—"The Royal Society; that was once an institution of some note; it made an impression upon the character, not of England merely, but of the world. What is it now? I have looked, I have listened, I have asked—but I have learned nothing farther than that it is the Royal Society. In all the lectures of the last half dozen years, I doubt whether any one new fact or induction, or even one new mode of drawing an old induction, has gone upon the record. I have heard lectures by Doctor this and Professor that; I have seen crowds attend them; I have heard these crowds thump the floor, at signals given, at the close of certain passages; and I have heard thanks given by presidents and patrons for that

which, in my opinion, would have justified them in pulling the quack from the rostrum." This is true, but the author should reflect that we have advanced immensely in daring to omit the pernicious jargon of our ancestors. We can now lecture upon English law without asserting its perfection of wisdom, and we can give the Hunterian oration without filling it with old woman's gossip. The author descends upon a Sunday in the country and in London, and travels to the Sunday walk in Kensington. "The little sprite, who was but the other day in the nurse's arms, as she hops and trips along, leaving no visible or permanent foot-print upon the most delicate flower, strikes one so forcibly with the beauty of perfect innocence, that, for a moment, one thinks of her, and her alone. Anon, however, comes the first blush of womanhood, timorous even of the reflection of its own loveliness, and exhibits features so soft, and lines so flexible, that you are apt to lose sight of earth, of trees, and skies, and be romancing in fairyland. Anon, your eye catches some mature spinster, an unfortunate of many others, none of which suited either her fancy or her pride, and you at once become philosophic, and find yourself baffled with the problem—when does hope leave the female breast? The matron, too, in the midst of her blooming family, has an air of calmness, and consciousness of having done her duty, that is, perhaps, as interesting as any of the others. Nor can you look with indifference on that fragment of life—still showing how fine the structure must have been—that totters along, supported by the arm of her full-grown grandson, in all the glee and garrulity of a second infancy. The variety is pleasing, and because it can never satiate." We have some excellent remarks upon the police. We were not aware of there being a set of flash-workmen, who examine stolen goods with a microscope, and destroy all marks. "By these means, goods sold by an honest shopkeeper may be stolen, altered, sold back to him as the production of another maker, and, probably, resold, in the course of a month."

The Ellis Correspondence. 2 vols. 8vo.

These important volumes contain a valuable correspondence, the MS. of which are now in the British Museum. It consists of numerous letters written between January 1666 and December 1688, and addressed by various persons to Mr. John Ellis, who was Secretary of the Revenue in Dublin, under James II. They contain the gossip, as well as the agitations of the Court; and exhibit an accurate portrait of the manners, and the tone of feeling prevalent at that singular and most important period of our history. They likewise throw light upon several doubtful points, and enable us to form a correct estimate of many curious passages in the writings of Burnet, and of other contemporary authors. To this we have only to add, that the work is remarkably well edited, every necessary elucidation being afforded in a valuable body of notes. The only instance of perhaps carelessness, is in the heading of Letter 128, Vol. I. where we find—"Princess of Denmark miscarries.—The Dutch demand satisfaction." Confining ourselves to the lighter matter, characteristic of the Court and people, we are told in one letter, "This morning a duel was fought in Chelsea, between the Duke of Grafton (the King's son) and Mr. Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury, occasioned by very provoking words given by the

latter, in which he happened to be mortally wounded, and died upon the place." In another letter, "the Duke of Crafton had the ill-luck to kill Jack Talbot in a duel, after very ill language; Henry Wharton killed, the same day, one Moxon, a lieutenant in the same regiment, but this was a drunken rencontre at the Blue Posts." Drunkenness, and duelling in mid-day in the streets and coffee-houses, were then common. "The French King is ill, but notwithstanding all the discourse, it is no apoplexy or gout, but, as I am credibly informed, and really believe, the —, for M. de Senelay has played the Southeske with him." The allusion to Lord Southeske and King James II. is obvious. "I reckon very speedily upon two vacant Dukedoms, Buckingham and Albemarle—the first worn to a thread by —, the other burnt to a coal by hot liquor." Such were our ancestors. Next we find the Duke of Northumberland marrying a Captain Lucas's widow, and getting her kidnapped and disposed of; "the bridegroom Duke being already weary, and so consenting, and the King himself passive in it. But our ladies cannot think themselves safe while this way of kidnapping of Duchesses is in practice." Of the extraordinary plundering of the public by placemen we have abundant proofs, and equally abundant of the gross corruption of all employés. "I shall go on to Newbery, where the Attorney-General is, for his report, having got a reference from the Treasury. Besides a five-guinea fee, I intend to promise his honour the strengthening it with a hundred more upon the settlement of the affair." It is known that, after the execution of the Duke of Monmouth, that idol of the people, the scheme of a rebellion by a spurious son was got up: "A young joucker of sixteen, fair and lovely as a cherubim, and as well spoken as Perkin, is landed at Dort, pretending, with all the advantageous circumstances, that he escaped out of the Tower, and is the first-born of Monmouth, and he is gone to Amsterdam to muster his party." In a subsequent letter, we find "the counterfeit Duke of Monmouth was yesterday whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and is to stand twice in the pillory." In one letter, dated Dec. 11, 1686, we have two remarkable anecdotes. "At the Old Bailey, Lord Culpeper's brother was brought in guilty of manslaughter, for killing one of the guards (and his horse to boot) with a blunderbuss, as he rid by in the morning on the *patrouille*. Mr. C. owned he might have done the act, but says he did it in his sleep, and produced half a hundred witnesses to prove how he often committed those extravagancies in his sleep, which he much abhorred when awake."—"A poor woman that bought a pillow in Long-lane for a shilling, found in it a necklace of pearl worth 1500*l*. Another more unfortunate poor man, who stole a grenadoe-shell from Blackheath, and this morning, picking out the combustibles, it fired and blew about his ears, killed him and his wife, and flew up his cottage."—"Mrs. Nelly (Gwyn) is dying of an apoplexy." We have next a very curious account of the death of the witty, profligate Duke of Buckingham. "His understanding was as good as ever, and his noble parts were so entire, that, though I saw death in his looks, he would by no means think of it. He told me he was on horseback two days before—that he had a mighty descent fallen upon his abdomen, with an inflammation and great swelling, but he thought that by

warm medicines the swelling would fall. I confess it made my heart bleed to see the Duke of Buckingham in so pitiful a place, and in so bad a condition." His perverseness, his talent, his confidence of life, and his eccentricities, adhered to him to his last minute. In Letter 118, the Editor is at a loss to explain the allusions to an existing riot in London. We apprehend that it was one of the numerous riots in that reign, respecting pulling down the may-poles, destroying the brothels, &c. We have the following story of a marriage: "The priest having asked the lady if she accepted the person for her true and lawful husband, she answered, No; which very much surprised all the company. The priest thinking this negative to have come from her heedlessly, reiterated his demand twice more; but the fair one persisted, which so provoked the bridegroom, that, without respect of person, he immediately stabbed his bride. But one of her lovers did instantly revenge his mistress's death, for he rushed upon her murderer, sword in hand, and sent him to wed her in the other world." In the bombardment of Algiers by the French, in 1686, we find, on the first shot being discharged, "the Algerines answered it by shooting into the fleet the French Consul's head;" and afterwards, as the French fired each gun loaded with shot, the Algerines fired off a Frenchman's body out of a mortar.

Nothing can exceed the cruelty, fraud, and insolence of James II. in power, but the excessive meanness and cowardice with which he retracted his odious deeds, when he had reason to expect popular resistance, and the invasion by the Prince of Orange. But we are struck with astonishment at the infatuation of the King and minister, and at their utter ignorance of the designs, intentions, and plans of William. "None can imagine, that does not see how the general expectation is. I am now in Lord S.—'s office, where a Council is holding—the King in it—came from Windsor this evening, goes to-morrow to Chatham—then to Portsmouth, where matters are in mighty disorder." After a score of conjectures whether William's armament was designed against France or England, on October 3, 1688, we find, "Enclosed I have also sent you the last news of the Dutch fleet, which is supposed to be sailed northwards." On November 3, the fleet is said to have "steered its course to sea-ward, but cannot tell what course they went." Only three days after, a letter says, "Just now, at seven, we hear the Dutch fleet (five hundred sail) was put into Torbay, Exmouth, and Dartmouth."—"Our enemies having fed these two months upon a bliscuit, two herrings, and a pint of Dortz a day, we hope to find their noble courage much cast down. All our land forces are, with all imaginable diligence, marching westward." Next came the decision that the people would not join the Dutch; "our western people having, ever since Monmouth's time, been much troubled with dreams of gibbets." On November 15, a letter says, "we do not find that any one gentleman of quality, substance, or estate, is come in to them from the west;" and on the 20th, "it be credibly reported that our fleet sailed by Dover on Friday, yet there is no manner of account come upon what design it is bent." Two days after, we find the placemen, courtiers, and employés, relieved from their delusion, and distracted at the news of the gentry, nobility, and people, flocking to the Prince of Orange. The King re-

solved to give battle on Salisbury Plain; but so wretchedly were his measures taken, that "A Council of War, held at Salisbury, resolved it was his Majesty's interest to return to London with the army, lest the Prince, in his march, get betwixt the King and his capital city." On December 11, a letter says, "I am now to tell you that the Queen and Prince of Wales went down the river yesterday morning, and it is believed gone to France; and the King went this morning about the same time—I hear hardly any body with him. God preserve him in health!" The reader will find these letters replete with private anecdotes, and casual notices of eminent persons, and of remarkable circumstances and events, the incidental nature of such notices proving more than the direct assertions of those contemporary authors whose writings were evidently meant for the public eye.

The Living and the Dead. Second Series. 1 vol. 12mo.

The preceding series of this work has triumphantly passed through so severe an ordeal of criticism, that it would be supererogatory to comment upon the characteristics of the author's merits. As the opinions of critics, however, have been various upon the subject, we may be allowed to say, that we agree with him who has pronounced his writings to be "of too religious a cast;" and that we thoroughly dissent from him who has declared them to be "personal;" at least if they be personal, they are too much fraught with candour and amenity to be unpleasantly so. We cannot conceive a difficulty in pronouncing upon the character of the author's talents. He evinces sound judgment, a delicate discernment, an acquaintance with the highest standards of composition, an exquisite taste, with a style refined by that advanced stage of mental cultivation to which the present age has arrived. His only defect is that which appears inseparable from our present excessive refinement of literary taste—a want of vigour. But let our author speak for himself. In an amusing paper, "The Modern Moloch," he laments the frequent sacrifice of the picturesque and beautiful, and the frequent destruction of the ruins of antiquity, by the modern contrivances of commerce—roads, railways, tunnels, and canals. After some beautiful reflections upon the ruins of Tyne-mouth Priory, immortalized in "Marmion," we hear of successive depredators.—"Next came General Wemyss. While he was governor, the beautiful little Oratory of the Virgin, which was then in the highest state of preservation, and by far the most perfect part of the ruin, standing just at the east end of the chancel, was of a sudden *transmogrified* into a powder magazine!! Its windows were walled up. A hideous piece of brickwork was added in the rear. A door, bedizened with blue paint, and adorned with a huge padlock, was placed in the very centre of the ruin, bearing in large white letters, *BRONKS!*" Shortly after, "a civil engineer proposed to remove the old tumble-down affair altogether! It was much in the way, and its demolition would conduce greatly to the comfort of the garrison." *En passant*, we must observe upon a most unjustifiable reflection made by the author upon Oliver Cromwell, who, amidst the ferocity and fanaticism of his age, preserved a singular love of the arts—witness his saving the paintings of Whitehall from the brutality of the

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fanatics. In an excellent sketch upon Dr. Hawker, the author says, "I had travelled eighty miles to Lincoln, for the express purpose of hearing Robert Hall; had been nearly squeezed to death in my determination to judge of Chalmers; had almost fought my way into Irving's Caledonian Chapel; had marvelled at the facetiæ of the venerable Rowland Hill, and laughed outright at the *bon-mots* of Sidney Smith; had heard the learned and exemplary Bishop Marsh, Benson the persuasive, and Simeon the powerful yet peculiar, at Cambridge; Copleston, Heber, and Blanco White at Oxford; but among these, and many other men of renown, I had never yet heard Dr. Hawker. He had returned to Plymouth; there I resolved to follow him. 'The man,' I argued, 'who could get all the windows in a church broken by the eager zeal of his admirers, must be an extraordinary preacher.'—After some very fair remarks upon Dr. Hawker, we have a specimen of his style of preaching. "'Sirs,' he would cry, 'the heart must be cleared of all its trumpery; every thing must be turned out of doors; not so much as a joint-stool left; that it may be a fit dwelling for the Lord.' I have also heard him quote the parable of the vain-glorious Pharisee, and finish the narrative with, 'Here's a fellow for ye! Thought Heaven, forsooth, his own!'" Such are our inconsistencies, that whilst Dr. Hawker decried good works as a means of salvation, "his character as a minister was eminently distinguished for piety and purity. It was unimpeachable by his bitterest foes, and of these he had many." In a very felicitous sketch of Bishop Heber, we are told that "there is no picture of him extant, that to the minds of many who knew him well, does him justice. Perhaps it was a difficult subject for a painter. His singular depth of forehead; the air of manly candour, of mild but steady purpose, so impressed upon every portion of his finely-developed brow; the intellect that flashed in his bright but tranquil eye; the look of repose about the mouth when he was silent, and the peculiar play and matchless beauty of its expression when speaking—and the air of peculiar gravity which at all times characterized him—these were, perhaps, beyond the painter's art to combine." There is a well-told story of Bishop Heber's pastoral attention to a repentant poacher, in which we find that "Sir F—— P—— had been a keen sportsman.—'You have abundance of game,' said Lord R——. 'I have; but—but—it has been the bane of my life. The expense—the vexations—the animosities—the heart-burnings it has caused me are incalculable! The pleasant acquaintance it has lost me—the intimacies it has interrupted—the friendship it has broken up—and the blood it has spilt—by Jove, my Lord, I am persuaded that the game-laws are the Devil's own system; for he alone could originate a code that has such results.'"—"Among the blessings lately conferred upon her (the Established Church) is, with reverence be it spoken, the retirement of the Earl of Eldon. Excellent as his intentions were, various and valuable as his services have been, the system on which he distributed the Crown livings was inconceivably mischievous. I allude to his permitting livings, large and populous, to remain year after year, and the avowed indifference with which he received petitions, no matter how numerous or respectably signed, no matter how lengthened the services, or how irreproachable the character of the curate in

whose behalf they were presented." We have a story of a promise of a living on "the first favourable opportunity: two years elapsed, and; by dint of importunity, at last the presentation was given," in a short and angry note, with this main observation, "from the numberless applications, the public must suppose I have a living to give every quarter of an hour." Considering the official habits in this country, we know not any dereliction more to be stigmatized than that of not proportioning promises to the means of performance. A rich precursor of four preferments was hiring a butler, who asked "sixty guineas a year, the privilege of paying all the bills, and a dozen of wine quarterly."—"Sixty guineas; that's more than I give my curates of B—or M—. Sixty guineas! I am amazed. My curates, Sir, University men, men of superior talents and unquestionable attainments, have but fifty."—"Very true, Sir, very true; and, for my own part, I can safely say, that I have always felt a pity for those poor devils."—"General Rochambeau, a prisoner of war at Ashbourne, was led by the beauty of the scenery to stray beyond his limits, and into the grounds of an extremely rich manufacturer. Apologies were useless. Mr. — the following morning wrote a letter, in which, after reminding him of his captivity, and his dependent situation, he concluded by declaring 'he had still a very great mind to apprise the Transport Board.' General Rochambeau replied, he was at perfect liberty to do so; and as, after the apology, Mr. — could have but one motive, he begged, as it might be a matter of convenience to him, to enclose the reward—one guinea." We have some excellent anecdotes on all subjects; and upon many persons, and among the rest upon Mr. Moore. This poet had vexed an ugly lady by his antipathy to ugly women. The poet was tenacious of his position; the lady was redundant of refutations, and instanced the happiness with which Colonel — lived with his very ugly lady. "Now, Mr. Moore, what have you to urge? I flatter myself I have overthrown your theory." "Not a whit, not a whit; Colonel — has got himself into a scrape, and, like a good soldier, puts the best face he can upon it."—"The beautiful line beginning 'Those evening bells—those evening bells,' were suggested, it is said, by hearing the Ashbourne peal; and sweetly indeed do they sound at that distance." The volume is replete with amusement; its character is refined, and its tendency highly moral.

Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, with Anecdotes of the Courts of Navarre and Malmaison. Vol. II. Second Edition.

The public commendation has been so liberally bestowed upon this work, that we have already to notice the second edition. We will not descant upon merits which have been so extensively acknowledged, and will only make a few cursory extracts from a volume replete with illustrations of the most remarkable scenes and eminent characters of the last half century. "The Empress seldom wore any other than fancy jewels; the sight, therefore, of this exhibition of caskets excited our wonder. Her Majesty greatly enjoyed our silent admiration. Having permitted us to touch and examine every thing at our leisure, 'I had no other motive,' she kindly said, 'in ordering my jewels to be opened, than to spoil your fancy for

such ornaments. Having seen such splendid sets, you never can feel a wish for inferior ones—the less so when you reflect how unhappy I have been with so rare a collection at my command. During the first dawn of my extraordinary elevation I delighted in these trifles, I grew, by degrees, so tired of them, that I no longer wear any, except when I am compelled to do so by my new rank." History affords us no analysis of a great mind raised from humble origin to be the Empress almost of Europe. What a contrast is the magnanimous Josephine to the adulterous and libidinous Catharine of Russia! We have next an anecdote told by Josephine, of her distress in her voyage from Martinique, and of a sailor giving her daughter a present of a pair of shoes. We are next told of the marriage of the amiable and celebrated Mademoiselle Aime Le Clerc, to Davoust, afterwards Prince D'Eckmühl. General Le Clerc, the brother-in-law of Napoleon, declined the command of the expedition to St. Domingo, from the dependent circumstances of his family, and above all, of his sister Aime. Napoleon assured him she should be well provided for. "General Davoust entered the First Consul's apartment a few moments afterwards, and said that he came to inform him of his intended marriage. "With Mademoiselle Le Clerc, I find it a very suitable match."—"No, General, with Madame —."—"With Mademoiselle Le Clerc," rejoined Napoleon, laying particular stress upon the name—"I not only find it a very suitable match, but I must upon it taking place immediately. You must repair to Madame Campan's establishment at St. Germain," &c. General Davoust married Mademoiselle Le Clerc, who was in every respect worthy of him; but this connexion with Napoleon's family did not prevent Davoust's turpitude to the Emperor in his misfortunes. We have an anecdote of the young Napoleon (of Holland). After every anxiety to amuse him, the boy continued restive. "Do you find no amusement in these pretty toys?" "Yes, mamma, but—" "But what?"—"I am very anxious for something else."—"Mention it, my child; depend upon my giving it to you. Tell me, my dearest child; I love you, rest assured that I wish to begin the year by doing whatever is most agreeable to you; what is your wish?" "My dear mamma, do let me walk in that heap of mud in that avenue; this will amuse me more than any thing else." Of the miseries of a court life, this interesting volume affords abundant proofs. "The Emperor Alexander went to visit Josephine, on the 10th of May, and dined at Malmaison. She remained in the salon, notwithstanding her acute bodily sufferings, which she endeavoured to resist. A game of prison-bars was played after dinner, on the handsome lawn before the palace. She attempted to take part in it, but her strength failed her, and she was under the necessity of sitting down. Her altered countenance was noticed by every one."—"On the 24th of May (Friday) she awoke with a severe pain in her throat. The King of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander were expected to dine that day at Malmaison. M. Hureau, the physician, insisted upon her remaining in bed. All was in vain; Josephine insisted upon dressing as usual, and descending from her apartment, in order to do the honours of the house to the Allied Sovereigns." Such is a life of royalty. To her death Josephine was honoured, and her funeral was attended by the representatives of the

Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The work is replete with such memoirs. It affords an infinite fund of anecdotes, and of curious narrations of the secrets of courts.

Commentaries on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms, and Treatment of Insanity.
By G. M. Burrows, M.D. 8vo.

We do not mean to depreciate the value of this work, to the merits of which we shall presently refer; but we must, in the strongest manner, express our disapprobation of its discursive nature, and of the way in which the author uses irrelevant matter, and swells his pages by a history of discordant opinions, instead of giving the result of his own experience and reflections. It is hardly to be tolerated that a man of science of the present day, who treats of insanity, should discourse to the stories of Proteus and Melampus, or cite the cure of Saul's madness by David's harp, or David feigning himself mad. Dr. Burrows lays down the primary position that "madness is one of the curses imposed by the wrath of the Almighty on his people for their sins." If this be true, moralists and theologians must be the only mad doctors, for to avert or oppose the wrath of God, by senna and calomel, syringes, cuppings and poultices, must be, as Polonius says, "the very ecstasy of madness." Let us not be supposed to be disrespectful or irreverent to sacred writ, when we say, that if the cure of Saul's madness by David's harp be quoted by a physician in relation to the general disease, it is clear that Mr. Bochesa must be a better doctor of lunatics than our author. But what David's feigning madness can have to do with our lunatic asylums, Dr. Burrows alone can explain. We have next the basis "that morbid appearances are almost always detected in the brains of maniacs," which is contrary to numerous opinions, nor does Mr. Haslam's work, quoted by the author, establish the fact to our satisfaction. The use of words instead of ideas is often painful. "Every impression on the sensorium, through the external senses, and every passion in excess, may become a moral cause of insanity." But a passion is not a primary cause, it is only a secondary cause, or, in other terms, an effect, of predisposing organization and functions. We are told "all impressions that affect the feelings are conveyed to the sensorium." This involves a disputed theory; but if impressions affect the feelings, they, of necessity, are conveyed to the seat of feeling, the sensorium, otherwise they are not feelings. By "affect the feelings," the author means, to produce feelings. "The views of the ancients respecting the causes of insanity, were principally confined to proximate. The numerous predisposing moral causes of morbid excitement they wholly excluded." Proximate and remote causes, or rather, causes and effects, are here confounded. Function and organization, according to the ancients, and to all sensible moderns, are the "predisposing" causes, and moral causes are merely accessory, or secondary. Calomel has done much to remove the moral causes of insanity. "Every kind of impression has its centre in the brain, for all sensations imply impression and perception." In this short sentence there are two instances of the petitio principii, or at least of the assumption of disputed theories: first, that impressions have their centre in the brain; secondly, that impressions

imply perception. After being told that the excess of the passions is a cause of insanity, we are informed that the natives of India, who "have their passions much more under control, are yet very prone to insanity." We must confess that our passions are too little under control to bear such reasoning with patience. "Every organ, and every part of our structure is (all) complete, and adapted to its (their) office; and if organization and the function be impaired, it is the result either of accident, or of that artificial condition of society which begets disease." "Artificial" is here not a specific, but a term of degree; and from the most simple to the most refined condition of which we are cognizant, organization and function are liable to disease. The wildest savage, the peon of the American Pampas, the Kentucky squatters, and the dandy of Bond-street, have all their diseases, some distinct, and others common to all. Sensation, decay and destruction, are the tests; for it matters not if pain be produced by the decay of an organ, or by an organ created to produce pain. Dr. Paly has treated this subject. Dr. Burrows tells us, in page 61, of a notable speculation of Dr. Willis in the seventeenth century, but which we perfectly well recollect in Aristotle. We are told in page 70 of insanity being "purely a mental affection." What is the meaning of this? Is "mental" here to be understood as the *res integra*, the immaterial principle, seated in the pineal gland, or elsewhere in the brain; or by a metonymy is it to be taken for the brain itself? If the latter, it is inconsistent with all the rest of the chapter. "Very small brains seem always to have been considered as denoting mental incapacity." In a scientific work we have nothing to do with *seeming* to be considered as denoting; but taking the *fact*, we know it is contrary to the truths of comparative anatomy, and to the actual dissections of the human subject, by Sir Everard Home and others. But this axiom, or postulate, tends to materialism, the dread of which has led the author into a mass of inconsistencies. In page 83, we have an inexplicable confusion between the "mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, the digestive tube, and the prima via." In page 86, we are told that "upon the best of evidence, physiologists have discarded the notion of a subtle fluid, volatile and energetic," &c. How is this most sovereign contempt of this nervous, undefinable, indescribable, Will-o'-the-wisp, to be reconciled with Mr. Abernethy's championship of its entity, and pranks, in opposition to Lawrence's scientific and philosophical exposure of its non-existence? Dr. Burrows will evoke the manes of the Vicar of Kensington, who joined in the controversy; not to mention the controversialist, Mr. Edwmsford; and last, though not least, Sir Charles Morgan. Our author is determined to connect mental disorder with morbid conditions of the *encephalon*; but morbid is only a generic word; and, taking it in any sense, is this "morbid condition of the *encephalon*," a primary, or only a secondary cause of insanity? and of what class of insanity? In this the whole question lies. In page 90 we find, "when not cured, and the patient does not die of any accidental disease, I coincide with Georget, in thinking that a weakness, or *atony* of the brain is produced. Tissot would say, the *cerebrum* was impaired." When the patient does die of accidental disease, or of ought beside, all men must agree with us, that an *atony* of the

brain is produced, for the brain is untuned, and ceases to be a brain; but what knowledge does any man acquire from being told that "a weakness or *atony* of brain is produced, when the brain is without its *tone*, or *untuned*?" Tone is a convenient word which covers a multitude of uncertainties. If we quit these regions of logic, definitions, metaphysics, theories and theology, and leave David and his harp, Saul, Melampus, and Mr. Abernethy's chemico-electric-fluid, and arrive at more penetrable stuff, Dr. Burrows's work is better entitled to attention. We find religion, when not guided by reason, to be a fertile cause of insanity, a fact well-known from our first parents. Suicides are more frequent in cold than in hot countries, and yet they are more numerous in July than in winter. Men are more prone to suicide than women; and the wonderful source of suicides Dr. Burrows pronounces, *ex cathedra*, to be "the rapid and immense increase of periodical journals." This idea is not new, for the old lady, in the days of Queen Anne, so Pope tells us, when her son went wrong, cursed wit, poetry and Pope. But we approach the "ignes supposito cineribus," for as our journal will, we trust, have a rapid and an immense increase, we may be indicted for driving people mad, and, if we quote much more from Dr. Burrows's work, in foro conscientiarum, we must plead guilty.

The Last Days; A Discourse on the Evil Character of these our Times, proving them to be "the Perilous Times and the Last Days." By the Rev. Edw. Irving, A. M. 8vo.

Mr. Irving's Christian and charitable motto is, "the vile person shall no more be called liberal;" we must not reverse the motto, in application to himself, or to any body,—the illiberal person shall no more be called vile." We have not the courage to encounter this fierce militant polemic; and though absolute cowardice may make us crouch to his igniferous and confluent spirit, we trust our readers will attribute our submission to Christian humility, and to the mild and amiable disposition engendered by the Gospel.

Mr. Irving tells us that he was "a very unworthy minister, and ill furnished for my high calling," and yet that Divine Providence sent him from Scotland to Hatton Garden, "to this great city, to take the charge of your souls, and the souls of the other members of the church." Hear this, ye clergy of all denominations—your occupation's gone. Mr. Irving, however, confesses that his occupation is lucrative:—"the generosity of God's people hath supplied all my wants;" and yet "since the days of the apostles, and in their days, there never was joined between pastor and people a union upon more *disinterested* principles." There is certainly a parity between the scrippless, abstinent, self-mortified apostle, and the disinterested Mr. Irving, who has *all* his wants supplied. What Mr. Irving's conduct may have been, we know not; but he tells us that he was "despised, and almost outcast—a man spoken against, reviled, suspected, and avoided,—whom the religious world despised;" but "God spoke unto the nobles and princes of this nation," and honoured him—*forsooth*, how?—by letting him preach at "the right-hand of royalty itself," and even to "the lowest, basest of our press-hirelings." In

which the honour consists we know not; but we suspect that the lowest, basest hirelings of the press could do little, in comparison of "the right-hand of royalty," in supplying all Mr. Irving's wants. We congratulate the preacher on his sagacity in not getting at the left-hand, or blind side of royalty—perhaps his Majesty was cautious.

All enthusiasts, honest and pseudo, are prophets and world-destroyers. Wycliffe foretold the destruction of the world would happen about the year 1400. Johanna Southcote prophesied its destruction about ten years ago; the Rev. Mr. Huntingdon proved Bonaparte to be the beast of the Revelations, typical of the destruction of the globe, of which the burning of Covent Garden Theatre was the precursor; Moore, whose almanac, by the by, will not last the world out, has prophesied its destruction a hundred times, a day before or a day after; Mrs. Shipton's prophecies are proverbially false. Mr. Irving, warned by these examples, does not risk a prophecy of destruction, but only ventures to pronounce these to be the last days—a latitude safe and convenient, as they may consistently last out our day and his, and the days of all his disciples—"et nati natorum et qui nascuntur ab illis." We do not dispute a single prophecy, miracle, or fiat of Mr. Irving's; for all who do, he denounces, in the language of decency, and in the spirit of Christian charity, as actuated by the most base motives—by a thirst of reputation, rank, "and more money."

Such are the tone and character of what Mr. Irving thinks honourable to his cloth, and palatable to Christians. But his work is, in fact, perfectly innocent, and even useful; for it may open the eyes of thousands to the extreme danger and unworthiness of yielding to fanaticism and bigotry, instead of taming the passions by religion and guiding the mind by reason. To none can the work be mischievous. Persons of education, and of the feelings prevalent amongst the cultivated classes of society, will be repelled by its coarseness, illiberality, incoherence, and rhapsodical wildness. The pious Christian will fly from its violence, and disputatious spirit, to the consolations afforded by clerical writers less militant and obnoxious. These people are prevented going too far by the good sense of society. It is immaterial how the press "supplies all their wants;" for, at the point of danger, they are checked by Mr. Irving's raw-head-and-bloody-bones—his great Gagon, "the spirit of the age,"—and up to that point they will be equally sustained with or without letter-press, or "drum ecclesiastic;"—their minds create the garbage they feed on. Mr. Irving confesses that all his wants have been liberally supplied by the "generosity" of God's people; and we are convinced that the present volume will be an ample supply of these people for a century, when the race will be extinct. Mr. Irving may, therefore, enjoy the *otium*, and give rest to a perturbed spirit.

The Opening of the Sixth Seal. A Sacred Poem. Second Edition. 12mo.

Notwithstanding the awful prohibition to castigatory criticism, conveyed in the words "second edition," we cannot but withhold our approbation of this most lugubrious and turgid poem. The author has more *galette de cœur* than the character of his muse would indicate, and he tells us that "Should this be a failure, another attempt may

be more successful." He apologises for the similitude of two or three passages "to portions of Pollock's *Course of Time*;" but one of our chief objections to the poem is, the similitude of very numerous passages to Milton, Young, Byron, Milman, Montgomery's, and other poets. There is a monotony of images, a repetition of the same ideas, and innumerable faults of rhythm, to which we must add a number of very singular epithets, and a general character of turgidity and inflation, which gives many pages the semblance of bombast. Nor do we like to dwell upon the destruction of all that is useful and beautiful, the violation of every thing amiable, and the chaos of all that ought to excite our sympathies, and be dear to our reason and better feelings. The author's invocation is to

" nerve my hand
With wild fear o'er the unaccustom'd lyre
Tremblingly sweeping."

Waving the want of euphony, the inconsistent attribute of wild fear tremblingly sweeping is only equalled by church bells whispering, and numerous similar errors, as well as many degrading epithets and comparisons, such as calling the stars the "diamonds of the sky," and describing the moon going out like the snuff or flame of a lamp.

There are many awful and sublime images, but these have been so often used that the most illiterate cannot but detect the plagiarisms. But the author often mars his best passages by what Dean Swift called the art of sinking in poetry. Thus, after the horrible, or at least terrible image of a maniac father hurling his child to the earth, we are told that the child "bounded upon the turf sod." Should the author execute his purpose of another attempt, we trust our friendly admonitions may be heeded, and we shall be the first to appreciate his improvement.

The History and Doctrines of Buddhism popularly illustrated, with Notices of the Demon Worship and Planetary Incantations of Ceylon. By Edward Upham, M.R.A.S.

The contents of this volume present an instance of patient research and laborious scrutiny, on a subject by no means enticing. The religious code of 300,000 millions of our fellow-creatures, a large proportion of whom are likewise our fellow-subjects, must ever be a matter to command attention, however dry its investigation; and, in the present instance, the author has merited praise, for having invested with general interest a subject, the details of which, however philosophically important, are by no means generally attractive. Independent of a copious and erudite expose of the general theory of Buddhism, he has traced its connexion with the other mythologies with which we are familiar, as well as pointed out numerous coincidences between its early traditions and the early history of our own faith. The analogy between the religious rites of Egypt, and the doctrinal code of Modern India, has been frequently alluded to; and the colossal monuments of the former accord, in many particulars, no ordinary illustration of the sacred writings of the latter. Mr. Upham has ingeniously traced, in the dogmas and traditions of the Budha, many striking particulars regarding the

metempsychosis, and other matters, with which Egypt might have been supplied from the East, before she transmitted them to the Greeks; he has contrasted the numerous items in which Christianity coincides with this Eastern creed, and shown that the origin of the monastic life, which is said to have arisen on the shores of the Nile, might be traced to the banks of the Indus. The work is illustrated by forty-five coloured lithographic fac-similes of sacred Singlese paintings from the collection of Sir A. Johnston, the late intelligent and energetic Chief Justice of Ceylon. These, besides being explanatory of the history of the Budha and his Jutakas or transmigrations, possess a peculiar interest in presenting, perhaps, the earliest specimens yet known of the zodiacal signs: exhibiting a singular coincidence between the astronomical system of Egypt, and that whose remnants have been found in the solitudes of Mexico.

The French Cook. By L. E. Ude. A new edition.

We have before noticed this far-famed work, so sacred to gastronomists, and with Kitchiner's invaluable treatises, forming all that heart can desire on a most important subject. We are induced to notice now a new and very profound introduction, which has been prefixed to the present edition, under the form of a treatise on the "Rise and Progress of the Art." It consists of fifty pages, which Very himself might rise from the grave to laud—that devotee, as his epitaph purports, to *Les Arts Utiles*. Montaigne, Johnson, and a whole list of able critics, have been brought forward in aid of the "Art's" praises. The history of the regal state of the "Art," from Charlemagne to Louis XVIII. the first possessing but the rude outline of culinary skill, the second the perfection, at their respective courts, is set forth with due pomp and circumstance, well worthy the reader's grave consideration. France, Germany, Italy, the *Muses* and the *Graces*, are all pressed into the service of the argument, the defect of which principally is that it labours to prove what every one will agree already proven, namely, that good cooking makes good eating, and that the latter is never objected to by "saint, savage, or sage." The following is a specimen of the style of this introduction.

"The Art of Cookery, says Montaigne, is as old as the world. If we give credit to the Jew. El Bassum, a learned commentator of the Talmud, the mess of pottage for which Esau sold his birth-right had been dressed by some great post-diluvian cook, whose name El Bassum could never discover, though he spent fifteen years in the inquiry. We may, however, console ourselves for this misfortune, by remembering that Fabricius, in his Greek Library, quotes at least a hundred epic poems, written before the Iliad, whose authors will be ever unknown to us. It is not our intention to detail the culinary art, as it has existed among different nations; we shall not display the torch of cookery, sinking into obscurity, and again rising with double lustre, participating in the progress and deterioration of human reason—consoling the Carthaginians (whom Plutarch describes as great eaters) for the loss of their liberty—Corinth for the destruction of her museum—and Rome for the oppression of her Emperors." * * *

THE DRAMA.*

EASIER ENTERTAINMENTS.

All hail to thee, Easter Monday, most golden and happy of holidays! If Christmas is the triumph of the fireside, and Whitsuntide of fantastic summer's opening, thou art the great festival of the play-goer. For thee he is willing to bear the dreary fast of Passion Week—that negative usage, which has outlived all feeling and superstitious remembrance—cold figment of a gorgeous religion, despoiled of all which gave it a sacred interest, and retained only so far as it suspends the pleasures of the world without lessening its toils. We do not complain, now that it is over, of the hard penance we bore impatiently while it lasted; of its newspapers, filled with nothing more picturesque than the affairs of the nation, more nearly touching us than the proceedings of the Old Bailey, or more farcical than the eloquence of the police magistrates; of its tantalizing play-bills, worn with the wind and the rain, soiled and tattered prophecies of good things to come, spelled over day after day by the busy gazer; and of those heart-chilling announcements of Astronomic Lectures, Optical deceptions, and such unreal mockeries of the drama, which make us feel more sensibly the wants they cannot satisfy. No! we are content that Passion Week should still drag its slow length along, without dread of its papistical influence extending beyond its limits, as no unkindly nurse of the enjoyments of Easter. What, though the drenching showers preclude all thought of Greenwich, the true sun of Easter will rise when the stage-lamps ascend, and brighter skies and fairy regions are disclosed at the prompter's bidding. We are here in the land of perpetual spring. No unmeaning barlequinade awaits us, as at Christmas; but the bright realities of childhood—the dreamy shapes which gave the first impulse to feeling and fancy, hover round us once more, and cast another fleeting shadow of rainbow hues upon life. Happy is the child who is now indulged with a short and scarcely-expected holiday; not reckoned on till the long anticipation

has almost wearied out the sense of the pleasure before its time, as at Midsummer and Christmas, but freely bestowed as an unaccustomed boon, and who finds himself transported, almost before he knows where he is, from school to the theatre! He enters the enchanted circle, as Aladdin the subterranean gardens, to gaze on more harmonious pictures than he has seen in the light of common day—on fairy landscapes, which no storms can ruffle, in which the fields are “invested with purpureal gleams,” and rivers wind on amidst glittering palaces and alabaster towers. Let not the parent who has given him this enjoyment count the hours as lost; for in them has young fancy been nurtured, and it may be the first sense of ideal beauty and good awakened which shall dispose the mind to his endeavours, and preserve it from the selfishness and the malignities of the world.

At Drury Lane, this year, there was a novelty which it was very agreeable to observe—an audience, with galleries closely packed, listening with deep attention to a tragedy. In general, on these nights, the play passes nearly in dumb show; the performers get on and off as fast as they can; and every one looks to the striking up of the overture to the afterpiece as the commencement of the serious business of the evening. In general, however, the great actors have declined to shine on these nights; and some wretched piece of false morality, as “George Barnwell,” or some desperate debutant, whom the managers have allowed to adventure on a night when nothing could be won or lost, have filled the tedious hours, and kept up the decorum of the stage to excuse the licence of the galleries. With such inducements to uproar, who can wonder that the spectators preferred their own fooling to that on the scene; that they inclined to show themselves wiser in their merriment, than the uncle-killing apprentice, or chose rather to emulate than to hear the ranting Richard? But this time the manager gave his holiday friends a fair trial; he presented them with “Venice Preserved,” played in all its parts

* We hope our cordial correspondent, “Auld Lang Syne,” has put the right construction on our delay in noticing his pleasant verses, and can forgive us now for not inserting them. As to the first, we did not receive them in time, through an accident; and for the last, we are obliged to refrain from an indulgence we would gladly give ourselves, because the space allotted to our own observations is not extensive enough to admit of such addition, and because it would not be quite fitting to introduce poetical eulogies on actors upon whom we may be called on to execute the high severities of criticism.

as well as it can now be played on the London stage; and they justified the compliment paid to their taste, by attending throughout to the business of the scene, and rewarding the actors with judicious applause. Mr. Young threw into Pierre that justly-apportioned and well-regulated energy which leaves him without a rival in all parts where the feeling is simple and sustained as in this, and where none of the ebbs and flowings of passion, or the struggles of contending emotions are required. It was, in all respects, a brilliant performance, and left nothing to desire, except, perhaps, that, in the well-known scene with Jaffier, he would abstain from the frequent clanking of his chains, which produces a melo-dramatic effect inconsistent with the chaste and impressive tone of his general acting. We well remember how fine an effect was produced by Macready, (whose Pierre, as a whole, was inferior to Young's,) where Jaffier, with tears, makes the strange assertion, "I have not wronged thee," by silently holding up his manacled hands, and turning a mournful look on his treacherous friend; instead of which, Mr. Young dashed his chains together, extended his arm in the air, and broke out with the full stretch of his voice, as if wrongs such as his required to be enforced by noise! We dwell on this point, because it is the only blemish we discovered in a very admirable representation, and because it occurs in a scene which, independent of its own merits, gave to us, and has probably given to others, the earliest idea of tragic situation and interest. It is generally to be found in the "Speakers," and such like volumes of Extracts, from which children usually obtain the charming privilege of astonishing and wearying their friends by their declamations; and standing alone, as it does there, is calculated, perhaps more than any other, to awaken curiosity as to the events by which persons could be placed in so strange and appalling a position, and to affect an inexperienced reader by the sense of hopes blighted, friendship estranged, and purposes betrayed. To unravel this mystery; to follow Otway through the many ways of wretchedness by which he leads the three characters of his play to "the last recess of suffering and of peace," must always be one of the most engrossing pleasures which the drama, written or acted, brings with it; and, therefore, we are jealous of the manner in which this favourite scene is played, especially at Easter. Here, as well as everywhere else, Mr. Cooper did full justice to the graceful caittif, Jaffier; giving with fine discrimination the fitful energy in language, the irresolution and timidity in

action, and the tender passages, checking the final despair, which last alone redeem the effeminate conspirator from utter loathing. Miss Phillips did not make Belvidera so prominent as has sometimes been done; but she gave the part so as to infuse a charm throughout the play, which we apprehend was the author's meaning. She was best where he is best—in the little dialogue of quiet sorrow which precedes the announcement of the intention of Jaffier to leave her for ever—and she acted the last scene, so as to render it rather a softening close of the sad story, instead of the frightful climax of its horrors. She turned the wild images of its distraction "to favour and to prettiness," acting over again little fragments of her domestic life, which relieved the oppression of the catastrophe, and sinking exhausted to the repose of the grave almost without a struggle. We ought not to forget that Rennault was acted with much forbearance and good taste by Mr. Younge, and that the other conspirators were more gentlemanly ruffians than usual.

If the patience of the galleries had not been its own reward during the play, it would have been amply recompensed by the spectacle which followed; which, though its name be "*Thierna-na-ogle*," which we cannot pronounce, and though its scene be laid in Ireland, which has been lately pronounced, till we are weary of the word, is a well-fancied and well-executed fairy tale. It is a dramatised and pictured version of the bright legend of O'Donoghue, the good king, who closed his earthly reign by disappearing in the lake of Killarney, to assume the dominion of a fairy region beneath its waters, and occasionally glitters on his milk-white steed, to do kind offices to the kind, or leading his *elín* train over the smooth water, linked together by garlands of spring flowers, and timing their movements to strains of enchanting melody—a legend which Moore has celebrated by his verse, and which Martin has deemed worthy of his pencil. It is scarcely necessary to say, that it has been finely embodied by Mr. Stanfield; whose delicate scenes are aided by the dancing of that little fairy, Rosa Byrne, and a gay group whom she leads, and who might almost realize the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The special care of this best of royal apparitions is, upon this occasion, exerted to deliver a poor peasant girl, called Kate Kearney, from the artifices of a wicked lord, who has plotted to seduce her, under the irresistible name of Patrick Barry, and to find her a husband in an honest Irish lad, one Dan O'Reilly; which, of course, after a

visit by Kate to the sub-marine kingdom, he achieves, and glides over the lake with his train in radiant procession as the curtain falls. The chief human agents, or rather subjects—for volition is out of the question—are well played by Miss S. Booth, whom we are glad to welcome here again, and Mr. Weekes. The first, though an old favourite of ours, and of the public, looks as young and speaks as blithely as ever; and the last, though rather substantial for the hero of a fairy tale, sings very sweetly, and plays very pleasantly, and tips us the brogue as sparingly as could be expected from a newlyemancipated dialect. Our only quarrel is with the writer of the dialogue for spoiling a good thing of Mr. C. Phillips; who, on the trial of a prisoner at the Old Bailey for stealing a little image, which was stated to be from Herculaneum, and pompously announced as “two thousand years old,” observed, “Then it is very small of its age.” On this hint, our melo-dramatist makes the fairy king offer O'Reilly a flask of whisky as five hundred years old, and the lad reply, “It is very little of its age,” which is too striking an instance of Suer's suggestion in the “Critic,” about the gypsy propensities of authors, to be unnoticed in a dramatic article.

The Easter piece at Covent Garden belongs to a deeper and darker species of enchantment than that at Drury Lane; with less elegance in its structure, it has more enchainment interest, as its title, “The Devil's Elixir, or the Shadowless Man,” alone signifies. It is compounded of two German legends, each of which furnishes one of these fearful names, and the ingredients of which are mingled in a dramatic cauldron of no ordinary potency. It presents to us a monk, tempted by a violent passion for the betrothed bride of his brother to drink a phial of the Devil's Elixir, a relic belonging to his convent, by force of which he is enabled to assume the shape of the bridegroom; almost supplanting the favoured lover, and causing him to be executed as a sorcerer; but subdued at last by the expressions of affection of the dying brother whom he has personated, confessing that he is an impostor, contrary to his compact with the fiend; finding shelter from his master the fiend at the shrine of St. Anthony, which, happily, on All-hallows eve, no demon can approach; and appearing unsuspected, as from a pilgrimage, in his own form, to bless the nuptials of his rival. In this “counterfeit presentment of two brothers” are some changes which deserve to be called magical,—as that of Francesco, the monk, into the dress (we cannot say *likeness*, for no art less than diabolical could

make Mr. Warde and Mr. Wood alike);—that in which the fiend changes one of them, seen sleeping at the feet of his mistress, for the other on his dungeon pallet;—and that, where the shrine of St. Anthony, being broken to pieces, is surrounded by infernal shapes and fires, which vanish, and leave a cool fair moonlight landscape, the very image of innocent repose. The entire mechanism and scenery of this piece are admirably contrived; its music is pretty, and well executed by Mr. Wood and Miss Hughes; and its effect is heightened by the powerful acting of Warde as Francesco, and the diminutive pleasantries of Keeley as his Squire. The only fault we noticed in the piece is, that the demon, instead of fearfully glaring out with his fiery eyes from behind, is perpetually stalking in almost to the foot of the lamps, in which his Satannic majesty does not act with his usual judgment, as he fails to create the horror which a less prodigal disposition of his shape would ensure.

Both the grand spectacles having completely succeeded, are of course performed “every evening till farther notice,” but the plays for the holiday-folks are fairly diversified at both houses. Covent Garden gives, alternately with its operas, which are well cast, those delightful comedies of Farquhar, “The Beaux Strategem,” and “The Recruiting Officer,” which frequency cannot stale; while Young and Miss Phillips are affording more serious pleasure at Drury Lane. In Lady Townley, Miss Phillips succeeds extremely well in the house, but the critics will not believe it: they assert that her comedy is heavy and doleful; and they said exactly the same thing of Miss O'Neil, who, nevertheless, was by far the most charming Lady Teazle and Mrs. Oakley we ever saw, and as good as we wish ever to see—thereby affording an additional proof, that no one can hope to succeed in two lines of acting which it is usual to suppose require diversified powers. Miss Phillips's comic powers are certainly immature at present; and though we see abundant evidence of her possessing them, we are not sure whether she will not act more wisely in letting them remain unused, and in forbearing to aspire to the unattainable praise of versatility, lest she should bring her tragedy into question. “The Provoked Husband” is a poor contrast to the life and honesty of the plays acting at Covent Garden; it is half sermon, half farce; and the moral is not well mingled with the ridiculous, but awkwardly patched upon it; yet it is cast with great strength, which Miss Booth, as Miss Jenny, has considerably increased, since she joined the company.

Miss Phillips has, however, appeared in another tragic part—Miss Smithson's favourite, Jane Shore—and played perhaps more powerfully than in any thing she appeared in before; yet we cannot wish to see her in it again. Her recognition of Dumont moved the house to tears; but her agonies of hunger made them sick and faint; and, in truth, are not to be borne. Who can endure to see a lovely creature expiring amidst a crowd of men, when a sandwich and a glass of beer would save her?

Among the Minor Theatres, now that the Adelphi is closed, Elliston, of course, towers far above his rivals. He has collected an excellent company, of which Mrs. Fitzwilliam is the charm, and manages in regal style. At his neighbour the Cobourg, there is a piece, the title of which might alarm Mr. Wordsworth, as it includes two of his works, "Peter Bell the Waggoner." It is a striking melodrama, in which Mr. Davidge, the manager, acts himself very finely indeed; but it has nothing of Wordsworth but his titles.

MUSIC.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

After the unsatisfactory complexion of our last report on the performances at this theatre, it affords us real pleasure to present a more favourable account of the exertions made by the Establishment during the month just elapsed.

Rossini, of course, as usual;—Rossini for ever! *Toujours perdrix!!* the usual round of the *old* never-enough-to-be-hummed favourites: such as "La Donna del Lago," (we are almost sick of spelling the name!) "Ricciardo e Zoraide," "La Gazza Ladra," and presently we shall have "Otello;" "Semiramide" probably next; then "Tancredi," and the "Barbiere" no doubt; and so on, till the Rossinian wheel has once more made its full rotation, and, à la Malbrouque,

"Si vous v'lez d'avantage

Il faut recommencer."

What halcyon days for singers! No studying of parts—rehearsals all but nominal. One singer, indeed, as has recently been the case, may actually attend a rehearsal as proxy for the real representative. With six or eight of the Rossinian operas in their head—and thick heads must they be if they can forget a single appoggiatura or semiquaver in any of them—with six or eight of the Rossinian operas, we say, singers are now-a-days sure to be at home wherever they go. At St. Carlos, it is "Tancredi," "Semiramide," "Otello;" at the Scala, "Otello," "Semiramide," "Tancredi," at the Fenice, "Semiramide," "Otello," "Tancredi;" at the Louvois, "Semiramide," "Tancredi," "Otello;" at the Aymarkette, "Otello," "Tancredi," "Semiramide." At St. Petersburg, at Moscow, at Mexico, and, for aught we know, at Pekin, the eternal round is just the same. Rossini for ever! and everywhere! With such a diminution of study and exertion, however, the principle of "less work less pay" is the reverse from being in fashion.

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We are far, therefore, from finding fault with Mr. Laporte for doing that which is done everywhere else, and which, were we in his place, we should probably deem it the most prudent course to abide by. Novelty in these days is a hazardous attempt for a manager; novelty in compositions at least. The only novelty we thus have a right to look for is that of hearing the old songs sung over again by new faces. "Una voce" by Caradori; "Una voce" by Sonntag; "Una voce" by Mallibran, &c. *Unity and variety*, according to the fundamental law of the Beautiful! *Duo cum faciant idem, non est idem.*

How far the interests of the art are likely to be promoted by this system of endless rumination is another, and indeed a sad question, which we cannot discuss at present, even if we had a heart to attempt the lamentable task. *Con pazienza*, as Signor De Begnis says, we must bear with this state of things, and wait for better times.

"I Messicani," that curious patchwork Olla podrida of *one act*, divided into *two* parts, was prudently withdrawn after a second representation, to make room for "Ricciardo e Zoraide," a *two-act* opera compressed into *one*, and yet performed with a long interval of rest, again dividing the piece into *two*; so that what with the "Messicani" and "Ricciardo," our notions of *acts* are actually at this moment in a sadly unsettled condition. This new modelling of "Ricciardo" is said to be the act of Rossini himself, and, as he knows best, we have no right to act the critic as regards the arrangement.

RICCIARDO E ZORAIDE.

This opera, ridiculously miserable as the libretto is, has a considerable portion of interesting and pleasing music, among which there are some subjects of real originality. It is, therefore, a favourite; and, although its performance on the present occasion was rendered imperfect by the total omission of Ircano, the only

bass part, the rest of the characters were sufficiently well cast, viz. :—

Agorante..... Signor Donzelli.
Ricciardo Curioni.
Ernesto Deville.
Zoraide Madlle. Blasia.
Zomira Madame Pisaroni.
Fatima Madame Castelli.

Signor Donzelli sang in his usual grand and masterly style. Among the few good tenors which Europe now holds, this gentleman fills a pre-eminent rank; and his engagement at our theatre, we are sure, will long be remembered with delight. Curioni not only did justice to the part of Ricciardo, which he has always filled, but, although it be less strikingly marked by the composer, lost no ground in juxtaposition with Donzelli. Mademoiselle Blasia pleased every one; indeed, she has risen in the estimation of the London public on every occasion of her appearance. She does every thing so well, so sincerely and zealously, with so much neatness and finish, that it is impossible not to like and esteem so meritorious a singer. To Madame Pisaroni, the audience felt grateful for accepting the part of Zomira, which is of secondary importance in the opera, but which her great talents knew how to render more striking and effective than usual. Deeply sensible, however, as we are of the value of that talent, it is our misfortune—it is a weakness for which we ought perhaps to blush—in the midst of our admiration, not to have it in our power to bid entire defiance to the unfavourable impressions of a plain and singularly masculine exterior, and even of a deep masculine *tumbré* of voice, which may excite our wonder, but can scarcely awaken our sympathies. The tones of Madame Pisaroni often call forth sensations not unlike those which we felt when hearing Velluti. It is as if we heard sounds neither appertaining to the feminine nor the masculine gender, but to a third class of epicæne or androgynous beings—a nondescript mystic race. As a vocalist, Madame Pisaroni really is a phenomenon.

This opera gave universal satisfaction. Some of the pieces, however, produced less effect than under former casts of characters. Among these may be numbered the celebrated Terzett "*Crudda Sorte*."

LA GAZZA LADRA.

The revival of this opera (9th of April) furnished still stronger evidence of the manager's exertions to satisfy the demands of the public. Signor Zucchelli reappeared for the first time; Signor Pellegrini was specially engaged to act the Podestà; and, besides these gentlemen, there were two other *debut*s entirely new. The whole of the parts were allotted as follows :—

Fernando Signor Zucchelli.
Podestà Pellegrini.
Gianetto Bordogni.
Fabrizio De Angeli.
The Jew Deville.
Ninetta Madlle. Blasia.
Pippo Bartolozzi.
Lucia Madame Castelli.

Signor Bordogni and Miss Bartolozzi had never before trod these boards. This gentleman has long filled first tenor parts at the Italian Opera in Paris, where he stands in good repute; but we fear his success in London will not prove of a decisive nature. His vocal powers are past their meridian, and their physical force, though sufficient for a small house like the Salle Louvois, was probably at no time adequate to the great size of our theatre. Signor Bordogni is a cultivated singer, flexible in his modulation, and tasteful in his ornaments, of which he is not sparing; but his organ, we fear, is too feeble to be effective. He, moreover, was stated to have a cold; and—what may seem curious—being confined to his room whilst the opera was under practice, Curioni acted as proxy for him at the rehearsals. Great allowance, no doubt, ought to be made for a first appearance under such disadvantages. For ourselves, we are not aware of the necessity of this engagement, as the theatre is already provided with two first tenors. Surely we are not going to lose Donzelli!

As for Miss Bartolozzi, the sister of Madame Vestris, whom she resembles in features and exterior, the *debut* was not one of marked success. Most of our brother-critics have been rather severe in their account of Miss Bartolozzi's Pippo. We are not quite so fastidious; and although we cannot award great praise, we would rather encourage than depress a young candidate for public favour. The part is an active one, and Miss Bartolozzi had but a short time to study it. Nevertheless, we caught several glimpses of future promise, and we should be sorry to see the young aspirant disheartened. We think there is no cause for it. On the contrary, we wish her to take courage, to persevere, and, above all, to continue her vocal studies with assiduity and zeal. On these conditions, we should not hesitate to predict eventual success. We have witnessed *debuts* much less favourable, which ultimately led to eminence.

Signor Zucchelli's Fernando was somewhat obscured by a cold, the severity of which was manifest, though not proclaimed by advertisement. Indeed, his appearing at all was an act of zeal, and a matter of regret to the audience. A singer of

fluctuating repute would unquestionably have stayed away. On the second representation, increased indisposition rendered Signor Zucchelli's absence necessary, and Mons. Levasseur took his part. This gentleman is not a stranger on our boards. He was on the establishment some eight or nine years ago, when our Italian Opera, boasting of hardly one Italian vocalist, was likened to the Congress of Vienna, whose members consisted of all the nations of Europe, except Italians. Mons. Levasseur's Fernando, although undertaken on the spur of the moment, gained him great and well-merited applause. A fine bass, great flexibility and musical cultivation, united to dramatic talents of no ordinary description, and impassioned scenic action, contributed to render the performance highly impressive.

To Mademoiselle Blais, however, we are in justice bound to attribute the principal share in the successful representation of this opera. Not only were her strenuous musical exertions in this difficult part—exertions they can only be called, in so far as the term implies the zealous and entire devotion of the full powers of talent, taste, and feeling,—not only were these exertions of a highly accomplished singer crowned with a success which Mademoiselle Blais will probably long remember with just pride; but in this part, which at every scene becomes more and more pathetic, and approaches even the tragic, Mademoiselle Blais, whom nature seems to have more especially fitted for the representation of livelier and even comic characters, nevertheless displayed an intensity of deep feeling, and a just conception of the duties of her situation, which surprised and delighted us the more, as we were nowise prepared for the manifestation of the higher histrionic powers which she thus evinced. We are the more ready to make this acknowledgment, as in previous reports we may not perhaps have done this meritorious artist all the justice which farther experience calls upon us to render.

We must not forget Signor Pellegrini, who enacted the Podestà with a becoming chasteness of humour, and sang with ability and good effect. Upon the whole, "La Gazza Ladra" has been the most effective performance of the season.

Mons. Levasseur, we find, is announced to perform in "Otello," in which Madame Mallibran Garcia will forthwith make her first entry. The *personel* of the vocal establishment thus begins to assume a character of strength and efficiency which does credit to the management, and gives fair promise for the remainder and more important part of the season.

Would we could say the same of the orchestra! The more we listen to its rough and discordant strains, the more we are forcibly driven into the recollection of better times. The few instrumentalists of matured talent among the present band, do not make amends for the heterogeneous mixture of raw French youths, regimental musicians, and other indifferent hands, which constitute a preponderating majority. The violins, that vivifying soul of every orchestra, are sadly deficient as a body. They are not over-numerous; and, to judge from the momentum of sound, half of them seem to be asleep. The horns blow abominably; timid, rough, and foul—the bassoons are mere figurants, men of wax-work, with a reed stuck in their mouths; scarcely a sound have we yet heard from those reeds. The Gambati are the redeeming spirits of the whole: firm, sure, vivacious, and bold, their brazen clangour bursts in upon the feeble strains of their associates, like the roar of twelve-pounders amidst the confused rattle of small-arms; and the Rossinian scores, fortunately, are not slow in prescribing the intervention of such brass regulators. But, seriously! Sincere as is our wish for the success of Mr. Laporte's undertaking, and ready as we are to acknowledge the exertions he has made, in several respects, to render his arrangements more efficient, we trust he will see and feel the necessity of material improvement in his orchestra. As it is now constituted, the situation of Mr. Spagnoletti cannot be an enviable one. We often behold him, with real compassion, striving with all his might to urge the stray sheep into the right road, and to restore order in the chaotic mass of dissonance. What awful work there must be at the rehearsals!

MASANIELLO, OU LE PECHUR DE PORTICI, *Grand Ballet of Action.*

The production of this ballet imposes on us the pleasing duty of recording the zealous and most successful efforts of Mons. Laporte, and of the ballet-master, Mons. Deshayes, in a department, the conduct of which has not afforded room for frequent and prominent praise since the management of the former gentleman.

It was a happy idea to cast into pantomime Auber's recent and highly-popular opera, "La Muette de Portici." The plot, the action, and the music, were ready at hand, and seemed really to hold out an invitation to mould all these into the shape of an interesting ballet. But although the facilities thus offered were great, it would be unjust not to acknowledge the ingenuity and taste displayed both by Mons. Deshayes and Mr. Bochsa, the arranger and adapter of Auber's score.

The popular insurrection of which Masaniello was the soul and leader,—his short-lived usurpation and tragic end,—are historical facts universally known. In the scenic representation, some liberty naturally has been taken with the historical data. A determination on the part of Masaniello to avenge the persecution which his sister Fenella has suffered from the illicit passion of Don Alphonso, the Viceroy, forms, on the stage, the primary motive of the popular riots, which end in the elevation of Masaniello to the supreme power of the Government. The fugitive Viceroy seeks shelter in a fisher's hut: it is the abode of Masaniello himself, whose generosity allows his enemy to escape unhurt. Enraged at this political *faux pas*, Pietro, one of the associate conspirators, determines on the ruin of their chief. They avail themselves of a grand banquet to mix poison in Masaniello's cup. The latter becomes deranged in his intellects; his frantic conduct disconcerts the conspirators, who, no longer held by a bond of union, become disunited, and an easy prey to the Viceroy and his troops. Masaniello, bravely defending himself, sinks under the effects of the envenomed potion; Nature seems to join in the tumult of arms; Vesuvius vomits forth his subterraneous fires; the molten lava streams down the sides of the volcano; and Fenella, unwilling to survive the fate of her brother, plunges into the liquid fire.

As the music of this ballet includes almost the whole of the score of the opera, its aptness and efficiency in depicting the successive scenes are remarkable. Besides, the opera itself contains so much dancing, for which Auber has provided a rich store of elegant airs de ballet, that, in these cases, a mere transfer was all that could be required. And as to the remainder of the score, the subjects are so replete with neat and pleasing melody, that they essentially suited the purpose of ballet-music. The adaptation, therefore, in which Mr. Bochsá has shown his well-known tact and experience, may be said to be perfect. We seldom have seen a ballet with such adequate and fascinating music. While speaking of this particular department, we must not omit a singular feature,—the introduction of *choruses* on two occasions. This is quite a novelty, not perhaps altogether legitimate; as, in pantomime, oral aid, whether vocal or parlant, ought to be dispensed with; but in the present instance, the effect of the dramatic picture was certainly much heightened by the expedient; and as, in our operas, the vocal department so frequently avails itself of the aid of the corps de ballet, the latter may fairly urge the

Horatian "*Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim*," and, at all events, find an excuse in calling once in a way for some reciprocity of service.

As regards *costume*, the attention which has been paid to this essential department, down to even minute details, merits great praise. We are cast into the midst of the motley and lively population of the Campagna felice; every thing is in character; the Contadine, the fishermen, their barks, the ragged Lazzaroni, the southern gifts of Pomona in the public market, &c. all breathe that happy clime where lemons and the orange bloom. Even the macaroni is not forgotten; and, to add to the truth of the *tableau*, Mons. Laporte, *in propria persona*, spins down the delicious pasta with a degree of glee and expertness, as if he had rehearsed his part under the sheds of Santa Lucia, or the Largo del Castello.

The whole of the numerous scenery is new. Messrs. W. and T. Grieve, like every other department, seem to have had *carte blanche*, and it cannot be denied that pains have been taken to fulfil the liberal intentions of the manager. We are, however, free to own that the designs and execution have not altogether realized our expectations. The spectator, especially he that has been on the spot, does not find his imagination fairly transplanted to Naples and its delicious environs, which present such a rich field to the pencil of an imaginative artist. The last scene, representing the eruption of Vesuvius, the streams of lava rolling down the volcano, and the ravages of the destructive element, is awfully grand. Auber's opera concludes with a similar representation, which is borrowed from "*L'Ultimo Giorno di Pompej*," one of Pacini's latest compositions.

In the pantomimic action of this ballet, Mademoiselle Pauline Leroux, as Fenella, is truly admirable. The impressiveness of her action and gesticulation, the feeling which she throws into every scene, the elegance of all her movements, cannot be described. In her personation of the character, the dancer is only remembered when her duties are essentially saltatorian. This is a rare merit in a *danseuse d'opera*, especially a French one. Coulon does not quite look the Masaniello, his exterior is somewhat airy, pastoral, and ballerique; but he acts his part with energy and cleverness. Among the men, Mons. Simon's personation of Pietro is decidedly the most in character. He looks the brawny ruffian Lazzarone, and his pantomime is throughout in strict accordance with the part.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sweet as the Breeze, a Ballad. The music by W. H. Callcott.—The Roses of Summer, a Ballad. By the same composer.

These are two very pretty songs, by the son of the celebrated Dr. Callcott. The first-named is, in our opinion, the best: the air, in one or two of its phrases, is original, and the construction appears to be ingenious and effective. We have no doubt that it will become popular. The melody of the other ballad (*The Roses of Summer*) resembles the Scotch tune called "*The Yellow-haired Laddie*" so strongly, as to make its adoption, by our young composer, rather remarkable. He must either be unacquainted with the Scotch air, or be singularly unambitious as to originality of musical theme, though the other song shows that he possesses invention. The ballad in question is, nevertheless, an interesting one, and the pianoforte accompaniment to the voice is very pleasing.

Tuscan Wine, a Bacchanalian Song, for a Bass Voice. By Henry Craggs.

There is much of the spirit of revelry and of Anacreontic enjoyment in this production, with its brilliant symphonies and accompaniment, and its vigorous character of vocal melody. Good bass songs are scarce, and here is one which we can safely recommend to the notice of amateurs. In his compositions for the voice, Mr. Craggs displays the variety of his resources as an instrumentalist; but while this confers additional interest and richness on his writings, it does not in the least render them less adapted for vocal performance. The ambition in his art apparently entertained by Mr. Craggs, is honourable to him, and cannot fail to meet with its reward. He is not content to produce trifling works merely to pander to an evanescent taste; though we understand that his compositions have by no means failed of present success.

FINE ARTS.

Society of British Artists.—We have ever been among the first to hail with pleasure the efforts of our native artists, and always look forward with anxiety to the annual exhibitions of their labours. It is true that the increase of their numbers and excellence always creates a regret in our minds that this increase is far beyond the patronage that can be extended to them; yet we can never help feeling a pride in the superiority of our exhibitions of native talent over those of every other country.

The sixth Exhibition of the Society of British Artists is just opened in Suffolk-street; and we are happy to see, by the address to the public at the commencement of their catalogue, that they have, indeed, reason to return thanks to their patrons, since upwards of 12,000*l.* have been paid for pictures which might have still been in the ateliers of the artists had it not been for this Institution.

We are far from being radicals in politics, but we confess ourselves to be a little so in art, and therefore we have always been glad of the success of this Institution, in opposition to the aristocratic and exclusive establishment at Somerset-house; and it is therefore with extreme regret that, for the first time, we have to express our regret that the exhibition in Suffolk-street does not equal our hopes and expectations. Not but that there are some very clever pictures; but the good are not at all in proportion to the bad; and the admission of a number of portraits, uninteresting alike for the persons whom they represent, and for the medio-

crity, if not inferiority, of their execution, has deteriorated greatly from the attraction of the exhibition, and we should most strenuously recommend to the directors of the Institution, their utter exclusion of such pictures in future. Quantity can never make up for quality in works of art—a picture is either an ornament or mere lumber—and we would rather see vacant spaces on the walls of our Institution, than that they should be filled with bad pictures.

Among those works which we consider worthy of notice, and of those which are not so we shall only speak generally, are the following, to which we would direct the attention of our readers on a visit to this exhibition.

Mr. J. Glover has no less than twenty-three pictures this year; among which those which struck us most were No. 5, a *View in the Alps*, in which the light of the setting sun, gleaming through the mountains, is admirably depicted—and No. 43, *Daphnis and Chloe*, in an Italian landscape, with the Palace of the Cæsars, the Temple of the Sun and Moon, the Campagna and Mountains in the neighbourhood of Tivoli. This last picture is one of great merit: the winding river, the distant landscape, the ruffled waters where they are impeded by rocks, and the trees which overhang them, are all admirable. The only blots in the picture are *Daphnis and Chloe* themselves. Like the country play of *Hamlet*, we would have the principal characters left out.

No. 7, *The Departure of the Israelites out of the land of Egypt*, by D. Roberts,

appears to us a picture quite in a new style for this artist. In composition it resembles the pictures of Martin, but it has none of his richness of colouring, though it equals his in the effect produced by great congregation of people. The architecture and perspective of this composition are admirably painted and preserved; and when, on closer inspection, a spectator finds that what appears to be a multitude of human beings, is merely a number of dabs of colour, without shape or form, he becomes astonished, as a very trifling distance converts them into an animated crowd, and conveys the idea of the painter perfectly to the mind of the spectator. This picture is yet unfinished; we understand that Mr. Roberts intends bestowing a fortnight's additional labour upon it. It at present shows a great knowledge of effect.

No. 53, *A View of Rouen*, by C. Scott, is a very nicely painted picture.

No. 71, *The Lady's Favour*, by W. McCall, illustrative of Moore's line—"Go where glory waits thee," shows, by its excellent colouring, that the artist could do better things. There is a want of animation about both figures that renders the picture perfectly uninteresting. Were her lover going only to the next market-town, the lady's face could not be more devoid of interest; while the passive manner in which the warrior receives the lady's favour, is alike inexpressive of his love of glory, as love of the lady.

No. 66, *The Cottage Juggler*, by J. Knight, is a picture in the best style of this artist.

No. 72, *The Entrapped Otter*, by J. J. Anderton, is most admirably painted; particularly the head of the animal, which is life itself. It is a pity so much good painting should be exerted on such a subject.

Nos. 36, 188, 624, are three pictures of Stanfield, the two last in his best style. What with his Diorama, and his dramatic operations, we are quite surprised that this industrious and clever artist finds time for these pictures—but they are generally cold.

No. 87, is a good landscape by J. Andrié.

No. 89, *The Profligate's Return from the Alehouse*, is a very clever and interesting picture, by E. Prentis. The story is admirably told by the cards which protrude from the profligate's pocket; and by the empty grate and plates, and outstretched hand of the elder child. The drunken insensibility, and the silent anguish of the mother, are also admirably painted. This is one of the truest pictures of nature in the exhibition.

Nos. 94 and 125 are capital landscapes, by J. Wilson.

No. 113, *Fox-hounds getting together*, by R. B. Davis, is a very clever picture, and worthy the gallery of any gallant sportsman.

No. 139, *The Love Letter in Jeopardy*, by W. Kidd, is a pretty picture, and a good lesson to young ladies to wear pocketts, and use them.

No. 165, *Don Juan*, by C. F. Tomkins, is a clever picture, after the manner of Danby. These pictures are of a class which derive their beauty from extraordinary colouring, and not from resemblance to nature.

No. 179, *The Rebuff*, by H. Pidding. In this picture, a dog, attempting to caress his master, who is smoking, is driven back by a whiff of tobacco, which seems not at all palatable to the olfactory nerves of the sagacious animal.

No. 192, *A Portrait of G. H. Rodwell*, by J. Knight, is an admirable likeness, but we do not quite like the painting. We admire the domestic subjects of this artist much more.

No. 364, *The Hearty Squeeze*, by R. W. Buss, is a laughable picture, well executed, in which the hearty John Bull of the country is well contrasted with the effeminate dandy of the metropolis. We could wish, however, that the papillotes had been omitted.

No. 440, *A Party crossing the Alps attacked by Wolves*, by D. T. Egerton. The steeds and horsemen of this picture are exceedingly well painted; but the whole effect of the picture is spoiled by the immense number of wolves, which the artist has chosen to pour upon his victims in all directions. They are so exceedingly numerous as quite to destroy the illusion. The three steeds and their riders would not be the tenth part of a mouthful a piece for them.

No. 454, *View of Clevedon, Somerset*, by P. Nasmyth, is a very spirited landscape, with all the scenic effects of this artist.

No. 470, *A Heath Scene, with Asses*—a study from Nature, by W. H. Davis. This is, indeed, a very close study from Nature: we have seldom seen any thing so admirably painted as the ass in the foreground. Unfortunately for the portrait, this picture is placed next to a vile portrait of a lady, and we overheard a spectator say, "I would rather have the ass than the lady."

In the Water-Colour Room, Harriott has some very good drawings, in the same style as his paintings. Mr. Rowland has some spirited portrait sketches; Price has a very pretty drawing of *Fishermen on the Look-out*; Roberts has the interior of an Indian cave; Holmes, a delightful pic-

ture of Chickens in Danger; in which the protecting cock and the threatening hawk are admirably painted. There is also a View of Bordeaux, by J. Glover, in which the light is admirably managed. Mr. T. J. Brooks has a very clever Portrait—an admirable resemblance, and remarkably well executed. It has been our good fortune to see many portraits by this young artist, and we have always admired the striking resemblances they bear to the character, as well as the mere features of the parties who have sat for them. Wageman's Portraits of theatrical artists are also excellent, both as to character and likeness. These are all the property of Mr. Cumberland, the publisher. Messrs. Tomkins and Pitt, whose labours have so successfully improved the scenery at the Adelphi during the last two seasons, have likewise some very clever drawings, and we are very glad to meet their works elsewhere than on the stage.

In the Sculpture Room, there is a marble monument, surmounted by a bust of the late Dr. Kitchener, of Apician memory, executed by order of his son, W. B. Kitchener, Esq. by J. Kendrick. The artist, whom we have often met at the Committees of Taste at the Doctor's table, has given us an admirable likeness of his old friend, and has preserved all that kindness of feeling of which the Doctor's face was so expressive, and of which his actions afforded so many instances. His eccentricity was only surpassed by his kindness. Adam and Eve lamenting over the body of Abel, is a very effective piece of sculpture by the same artist. An allegorical idea for a monument to John Kemble, by C. Smith, is a model of a great deal of merit. Salmasius, by Heffernan, is also a very fine work of art, and almost realizes, in marble, the line of Ovid—

“On beds of leaves she now reposed
her limbs.”

Although we have thus pointed out so many pictures which are worthy of inspection, we must yet repeat our original opinion, that, as a whole, it is a very inferior exhibition. There are many pictures that ought to have been burned, rather than hung on these walls. The portraits are particularly bad—nearly all of them uninteresting, and as ill executed as they can well be. There are a great many pictures of dead game, possessing a great deal of merit in their execution; but, we confess, we generally think the talents of an artist thrown away upon these subjects.

The Incendio di Borgo of Raffaele, copied in oil by Mr. Hollins.—We must not forget, in an enumeration of the attractions of the present month, a copy of this famous Fresco of Raffaele, in oil, by

C. Hollins. The picture is of the exact dimensions of the original, and is so closely copied that even the faded parts are imitated. It is, indeed, a transfer from the walls of the Vatican to our own metropolis, and those who have never seen the original, ought, indeed, to be much obliged to the labour and industry of an artist that has given them so correct an idea of one of the best pictures of the great master. Although in oil, Mr. Hollins has preserved the perfect character of the fresco, and the style of Raffaele is most ably imitated.

Were we to criticise this work as an original picture, we should say there is too little of the fire shown, by which means the extreme action of the figures appears to require a “motive.” The young man bearing his aged sire from the flames—the naked figure escaping by dropping from a high wall, so that the whole of the muscles are fully developed—and the Torso-kind of figure assisting to extinguish the fire, are all admirably painted. We cannot do better than to recommend every lover of the art to visit this picture, which is so great a credit to the talent as well as the industry of the artist.

Carew's Groups of Sculpture.—Mr. Carew having been employed by the Earl of Egremont to execute three groups of marbles from chosen classical subjects, his Lordship has kindly permitted their exhibition for a short period prior to their being added to his private collection. The public are indeed much indebted to him for the enjoyment of the view of these very exquisite groups of sculpture; and we trust that the artist will have to thank him for that increase of remuneration which a public exhibition of such works ought to produce.

Were we, perhaps, to choose the subjects of art, we should select portions and scenes of real history, rather than the imaginary, though classic subjects, of heathen mythology. Illustrations of facts are always more interesting than illustrations of fiction—and imaginary portraits, or representations of real characters, of persons who have figured in the scenes of real life, and whose names have been celebrated or cursed on the page of real history, are certainly more attractive than the representations of persons who are merely ideal, and who have existed only in the imagination of the poet. Painting and sculpture have, however, from their first invention, been so intimately connected with poetry, that we cannot wonder that each has been called in aid of the illustration of the others.

Mr. Carew's three groups are entirely taken from classic lore. Heathen mytho-

logy has been the ground-work of his principal work, and Ovid's *Metamorphoses* of the two others. In order to form a correct judgment, and come to a just conclusion on works of this description, they must not be looked at simply and unconnectedly in the action and attitudes in which they appear before the spectator: the distinguishing qualities for which these, whether they be gods or heroes, were famous, must be recollected, and we must see how far these attributes have been portrayed and embodied by the artist.

"The attributes of the celestial gods and goddesses," says Mr. Carew, in his description, "like the deities themselves to which they are attached, it is true, are but ideal, and owe their origin, *in primo loco*, to the ignorance of Heathenism, powerfully assisted by the fanciful delineations of the poets; yet the splendour of the genius of those who have introduced such divinities into their pages, representing them as presiding in different capacities over the affairs of the lower world, has given to them a semblance of reality which time has hallowed and rendered sacred."

In the groups which are here exhibited, Mr. Carew has attempted to delineate the marked and prominent peculiarities of the individuals represented. The beauty of Adonis, the timidity of Arethusa, the voluptuousness of Venus, and the stern jealousy of Vulcan, have by turns engrossed and called forth the power of his chisel.

No. 1, Adonis and the Boar. The artist has here chosen the moment when the spear of Adonis having broken in the body of the boar, the furious animal has seized him with the fatal gripe. The youth is making a last effort for life with the broken remains of his weapon, but his countenance depicts the little hope he has of escape. The limbs and body of Adonis are exquisite specimens of the union of symmetry with that slighter muscular strength which is the general characteristic of these kind of forms. The head, and particularly the mouth and nostrils of the boar, are life itself. One can almost imagine the gripe with which he threatens Adonis to be actually about to take place. Were we to find any fault with this group, it is that there is not enough appearance of action for such a mortal struggle on the part of the youth. The figure of Adonis is too quiet, too passive, and we question much the correctness, as to length of the arm which is raised to give the blow with the broken spear.

No. 2, Arethusa. Arethusa was one of the nymphs of Diana, who was metamorphosed into a river by her goddess to save her from the embraces of Alpheus, who, nevertheless, contrived to outwit the god-

dess, by turning himself into a river, and uniting his streams with those of Arethusa. The artist has not, however, chosen any subject connected with this metamorphosis. In his representation of the nymph, she is portrayed as having been disturbed whilst equipping herself for the chase. She has started suddenly up, to ascertain from what quarter the noise proceeds, and seems listening with eager attention. With her left hand she retains a dog loosely in a slip, ready to be thrown off at the appearance of game. This is an exquisite statue; the listening attitude, the fear of surprise, are admirably depicted; and there is a delicacy of execution, as well as of conception, that bespeaks the true artist. The beauties of the nymph make the spectator forget the dog; otherwise a fastidious critic would be apt to blame the perfect quietude of the dog, which is crouching, and seems perfectly unconscious of the movement of his mistress. This is scarcely natural. The dog must have heard the noise as well as the nymph, and should have been on the alert, ready to take advantage of the first moment of his liberty.

No. 3 is selected from Heathen mythology, and represents Vulcan, Venus, and Cupid, at one of those moments of jealousy excited by the frequent absence of the goddess. Vulcan, before the entrance of Venus, is supposed to have been forging the bolts of Jove, but upon her approach has ceased from labour, and throwing his leg over his anvil, is supporting his body with the massive hammer with which he had previously been working. His shaggy brows frown coldly, and are turned away from the blandishments of Venus, while his looks, bespeaking more sorrow than anger, show the sad and inward anguish with which he is oppressed. Venus, as conscious of her power as of her guilt, is in the act of tapping him coaxingly on the shoulder, convinced that if her injured lord but looks upon her she shall be forgiven; while Cupid is stealing round, and slyly pulling his garment on the other side, and with a petitioning face asking pardon for past transgression, while he does not seem at all determined not to commit new ones on the first opportunity.

This group shows great power in the artist. The left leg and foot of Vulcan, hanging in a swinging posture over the anvil, are new and bold, and most admirably executed, as well as the grave and stern features of the sorrowing god. His nervous and muscular frame, too, is most delightfully contrasted by the full and swelling beauties of the frail goddess; and the taper fingers of her delicate hand come in beautiful contrast with the brawny shoul-

ders of Vulcan. This part of the group appears to us most exquisitely sculptured. The slighter frame too of Cupid, and his face and attitude of *espieglerie*, are all beautifully delineated; and serve to heighten that contrast which is so remarkable a characteristic of the whole group. We congratulate the artist on such complete success in so arduous an undertaking, and Lord Egremont on the possession of three such groups of marble.

Mr. West's Pictures.—The pictures of the late Mr. West are to be disposed of by auction during the present month. The works in the highest walks of art, of the President of a British academy of painting, in themselves possessed of great merit, are brought to the hammer because, having been arranged in a superb gallery for public exhibition, enough persons did not visit it to defray expenses! We have before said, and we assert it again, that there is little knowledge or taste for high art in England. A few, a very few noblemen and gentlemen excepted, the love of art in the public here is a mere fashion, a superficial pretence assumed to heighten individual importance. Whatever faults Mr. West might have shown in art, his pictures have excellences of a high order; and certain we are, that the picture-visiting public possess not the power of detecting them. We are ashamed of our country in this respect. We blush for it. Let any one go into exhibitions of the first order of excellence now open, in sculpture for ex-

ample, and not half-a-dozen persons will be met with in them. We hope and trust that the sons of the late venerable President of the academy, whose patron was the late King, will meet with that success in the sale which it is a national shame they have been disappointed in meeting with in their exhibition.

While on this subject, we revert to the British Institution, which, instead of pampering the fancies of picture-cleaners, and buying bad Parmegianos at an enormous rate, should do something at this sale. Where is Lane's fine picture in high art? what has the Institution done for him after years of laborious exertion? Just as much, we fear, as it will do—just as much as it has ever done for historical painting, the object which it set out to patronize. It is the cabinet of petty art; the patron of Dutch deformity, trading picture-cleaners, and diletanti connoisseurship. What do we hear of it, save that its exhibition is well attended, because it is a fashionable thing to attend it? We are sick of the professions of this Institution—it has been hitherto the mountain in labour.

Mr. Martin's Pictures.—The engravings of Belshazzar's Feast, Joshua, and the Deluge, having been presented to the King of France by the Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, a fine medal of gold, bearing the royal effigies, was ordered by the King to be presented to Mr. Martin, as a testimony of the high gratification received from his productions.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society, March 12.—The President in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, "On the reduction to a vacuum of the vibrations of a pendulum in air," by Captain Sabine, R. A. Sec. R. S. Mr. Bransby B. Cooper was proposed; and Dr. Wallich and Mr. Henry Hennel were elected Fellows of the Society.—Feb. 26. The reading of a paper was resumed and concluded, entitled, "On the reflection and decomposition of light at the refracting surfaces of media of the same and of different refractive powers." By David Brewster, LL. D. F. R. S. Lond. and Ed.—March 19. The President in the chair. Captain Sabine's paper "On experiments made with the pendulum *in vacuo*," was resumed and concluded. Captain Phillips was admitted, and took his seat as a fellow; Captain Hutchinson, the Director of the British Foundry in India (Calcutta), and D. Elliotson, of Jesus College, Cambridge, were elected.—March 5. A paper was read, entitled, "Anatomical description of the foot of a Chinese fe-

male." By Bransby Blake Cooper, Esq.; communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D. Sec. R. S.—A paper on the water of the Mediterranean was also lately read: by Dr. Wollaston.—April 2. The President in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, "On the physiology of the nervous system," by Dr. Wilson Philip, F. R. S. In conformity with the new resolution of council relative to the election of peers of the realm, the President gave notice that he would on that day week propose for immediate ballot the Right Hon. Francis Lord De Dunstanville. Dr. John Fabes was admitted, and took his seat as a fellow. William Cavendish, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, was proposed. On the table we noticed a copy of the first Bible translated into the language of the Muhawk Indians; it was done by John Elliot, a Puritan of Charles the First's time, and published at Cambridge, New England, in 1663, and is in remarkably fine condition. Mr. Curtis's Lecture, delivered at the Royal Institution, on the

Physiology and Zoology of the Ear, and other works, formed the presents.—April 9. The President in the chair. Dr. Willson Philip's paper on the physiology of the nervous system was resumed and concluded. Lord De Dunstanville, on being proposed by the President, was, by an immediate ballot, elected a fellow of the Society: William Pole, Esq. and David Pollock, Esq. both of Lincoln's-inn, were also elected fellows. The new volume of *Memoirs* published by the Società Italiana, at Modena, and the last three parts of Professor Cauchy's *Exercices de Mathématiques*, were among the presents.—March 26. The President in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, "An experimental inquiry into the physiological effects of oxygen gas upon the animal system," by S. D. Broughton, Esq. F.G.S.; communicated by B. C. Brodie, Esq.

Royal Asiatic Society, March 7.—Dr. Meyrick having lent a specimen of the instrument called a nag-nak, or "tiger's claw," for exhibition at this meeting, Colonel Briggs read a short paper illustrative of its use. The instrument consists of a slender bar of steel, from which spring four sharp curved blades, resembling in shape the claws of the animal from which it derives its name; a ring is fixed at each end of the bar, perpendicular to the claws; the instrument is held in the left hand, the fore-finger and little finger each going through one of the rings; these rings may be of gold, studded with gems, and pass as the usual ornament of the hand. The instrument is used in the moment of embrace. Extracts from Captain Lowe's *Digest of the Siamese Laws* were also read. There was presented to the Society, by Mr. Ackermann, through Sir Alexander Johnstone, a copy of Upham's recent publication on the Buddhist religion. The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley presented a copy of the travels of his brother, Sir W. Ouseley, 3 vols. The British and Foreign Bible Society presented copies of the Old and New Testament, in various languages, 16 vols. A number of other literary donations were made to the Society. Their Excellencies the Prussian, Brazilian, and American Ambassadors were elected foreign members. Amongst the visitors we noticed the Marquess Rizzo Sforza.—March 15. After some preliminary business, the Madras auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, lately established by the governor and principal officers of the presidency of Madras, was admitted into union. The Society's report for the past year announced the union of the Bombay Literary Society with the Royal Asiatic; the publication of the first part of the second volume of the Society's

Transactions; the election of three natives of Asia, who had signalled themselves by their love of literature, as honorary and corresponding members; the presentation of a great number of donations to the library and museum; and, though last, not least in importance, Colonel Tod's intention of bequeathing his valuable oriental library to the Society. The auditors next reported on the state of the Society's finances; and Sir Alexander Johnston reported the proceedings of the committee of correspondence. Council and officers for the present year were then elected.—April 4. A paper was read, entitled, "On the diplomatic relations between the courts of Constantinople and Delhi in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," by the Chevalier de Hammer, F.M.R.A.S. A list of very interesting and valuable donations to the Society were enumerated: amongst them was a splendid copy of Hoxburgh's *Coromandel Plants*, presented by T. Snodgrass, Esq.; a curious portrait of Chang-kih-urb, the late unsuccessful rebel in Chinese Tartary; together with a Translation of a manifesto of the Triad Society,* lately found in the English burial-ground at Macao, presented by Dr. Morrison. Colonel Briggs presented a copy of his *Translation of Ferishta's Mahomedan History*; Colonel d'Arcy a very beautiful Persian MS. the *Makhlzan al Asrar of Sheikh Nizami*; Professor Schmidt a copy of his *History of the Eastern Mongols*: several other presents were also made.

The Literary Fund.—On Wednesday, the 11th ult. the annual election of officers, &c. took place. Only one vacancy appeared in the list of vice-presidents, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Snodgrass; and the place was filled up by the election of Lord F. L. Gower, who had previously taken a warm interest in the prosperity of the Society. In the council, the Rev. W. Fallofield was chosen, *vice* the late Dr. G. Pearson; and to supply places in the general committee of management, B. B. Cabell, Esq. T. Crofton Croker, Esq. and Dr. Arnott, were elected.

Royal Irish Academy.—The Conyngham gold medal and 80l. have been adjudged to John D'Alton, Esq. M.R.I.A. for the best essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Ireland, according to the advertisement issued by the Academy in 1826.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—March 17.—Mr. Simpson, in reference to the question, "What is the best method of filtering water for the supply of a city?" reported his recent operations at the

* Carbonari.

Chelsea Waterworks. The river-water is there cleansed from mechanical impurities by filtration through undulated layers of sand and gravel, and is rendered fresh and limpid by the action of waterfalls. This plan is the result of Mr. Simpson's professional survey of the filter-beds at present worked in various parts of the kingdom. From the Chelsea filter-bed, 15,000 services are abundantly supplied with the purest water,—a proof that deficiency of engineering skill is not the sole obstacle to the comfort and health of one-fifteenth of our population. — March 24. Lieut.-Col. Paisley, an honorary member, and a zealous supporter of the Institution, communicated several facts deduced from experiments on the formation of artificial cements. In proof of the inefficiency of chalk-lime mortar, he cited various examples of decay in docks and river walls. He then stated the effects produced by mixtures of pure clay, in various proportions, with common lime; and inferred the possibility of obtaining, at a comparatively moderate cost, all the essential qualities of water cements. Mr. Frost, who has carefully investigated the properties of artificial compounds of lime with alumine and silica, exhibited several specimens of artificial cement; and particularly remarked on the gradual but perfect solidification of lime and silica. Mr. Turrel, in conclusion, recapitulated the heads of Mr. Faraday's lecture on the test for the durability of building-stone.

Medico-Botanical Society, March 10.—Mr. Frost, in the absence of the Earl of Stanhope, who could not attend, in consequence of a domestic calamity, took the chair. A paper by Dr. Whiting, on the *visnea mocanera*, used in cases of internal hæmorrhage, was read; another on the medicinal plants indigenous to Guiana, by Dr. Hancock, was also read. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Archdukes Charles and Louis of Austria were elected honorary fellows; their Excellencies Count Munster, the Hanoverian minister; Count Moltke, the Danish minister; and Mr. Barbour, the American minister, were introduced and admitted foreign members. Mr. Barbour, in expressing his thanks, said that he would exert his utmost endeavours to place the Society in correspondence with the learned bodies of the United States. That extensive country, he was satisfied, abounded in substances of a medicinal nature, and which required only the finger of science to point them to the attention of a society of this description—a Society established for the purpose of assisting mankind, by making those plants subservient to the purposes for which they were created.

Royal Institution.—Feb. 13. The subject for this evening was "An account of Mr. Brown's discovery of active molecules existing in solid bodies, either organic or inorganic;" delivered by Mr. Faraday.—Feb. 27. The subject for this evening's consideration was "On Brard's test of the action of weather on building-stone and materials," by Mr. Faraday.—March 6. Mr. Brande delivered some interesting observations on the "Theory of Etherification."—March 13. Mr. Brockedon, "On a new mode of sketching effects rapidly in *chiaro-scuro*, and on its application to lithography." The lecturer stated the principle of the method to be that of mezzotinto, and detailed the following as the process:—an unctuous black ground is laid over a white surface of Bristol card-board, or similar material, and the lights taken out by a knife, the fore-finger, or any other convenient means. Mr. Brockedon showed specimens of art wrought in this simple way by Mr. Harding and himself: he then pointed out its successful application to lithography, in some productions from stone, the work of Westall and of foreign artists; and spoke of the capabilities which the method gave to lithography where it thus obtained perfect command over a mezzotinting process.—March 20. Mr. Ainger delivered some observations "On the development of the origin and early history of the steam-engine." The first steam apparatus noticed by Mr. Ainger, was Hero's, 130 years B.C. It was very simple in its construction, and could not be applied on a large scale with success: Hero invented three varieties. The next noticed was that of Porta, the translator of Hero, in 1606. Porta's, it appears, was the first "practicable" steam-engine ever made. De Caus' followed, in 1615: it was a mere siphon, acting either by compressed air, capillary attraction, the labour of animals, as well as by the use of fire. Branca's, in 1629, appears to have been the first steam engine applied with success to useful purposes; its precursors having been nothing else than experimental toys. Branca's was also exceedingly simple in its principle, the steam being made to discharge itself against the cogs of a wheel, thereby imparting to it a circular motion, which gave impulse to other parts of machinery, as in the present day. Mr. Ainger, in succession, noticed the various improvements, or perhaps, more properly speaking, the differences in the engines of the Marquess of Worcester, in 1663; Guericke, in 1672; Papin, in 1690; Savery, in 1699; Newcomen, in 1705; and Papin also, in 1707. Amongst all these varieties, that of the

Marquess of Worcester more nearly resembled the useful steam-engine. The lecturer then exposed the fallacy of M. Arago's theory and arguments, contained in one of the French almanacks for 1829, and gave notice, that if agreeable, the subject should be resumed and followed up at a subsequent meeting.—March 27. His Grace the Duke of Somerset in the chair. The subject brought before the meeting was, "On the motion of the sap in plants." Mr. Burnett dwelt principally upon the experiments lately made by M. Dutrochet on the effects of influx and efflux of fluids through membranous substances, which he denominates *endosmose* and *exosmose*.

London Phrenological Society.—At the anniversary meeting of this Society, held lately, Dr. Moore was elected president; Dr. Wright, T. Alcock, Esq. C. A. Tulk, Esq. F.R.S. and Dr. Poole, vice-presidents; J. Hayes, Esq. treasurer; J. B. Sedgwick, Esq. secretary; T. R. Fearnside, Esq. librarian; F. D. Bennett, Esq. curator. The other members elected on the council were, Dr. Elliotson, F. R. S. D. Pollock, Esq. C. Wheatstone, Esq. H. H. Holme, Esq. G. Lewis, Esq. R. Maugham, Esq. H. B. Churchill, Esq. Dr. Epps, J. Deare, Esq. R. Cooper, Esq. E. Lance, Esq. and G. Taylor, Esq.

Linnean Society.—At the last meeting, A. B. Lambert, Esq. V.P. in the chair, the Rev. Dr. Lardner, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University, and six other gentlemen, were elected fellows of the Society. A paper was read, entitled, "An account of the different species of the genus *Ficus*, or fig-tree, found wild in Jamaica." The paper was from the pen of James Macfadyen, Esq. Colonial botanist. There was also read, the continuation of an interesting paper by the Secretary, entitled, "Remarks on the Flora of Great Britain, in connexion with geography and geology." The head and horns of a remarkable species of the buffalo (*Bos Arni*) from India, and also of a variety of the fallow deer (*Cervus Dama*), were presented to the Society's museum. The meeting then adjourned for a month.

Society of Antiquaries.—March 12, H. Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the chair. The conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Wellbeloved's paper, descriptive of St. Mary's, York, was read. A ballot took place for the Rev. John Lindsay, who was declared duly elected. Mr. Britton presented, "Memorable Events in Paris," 8vo. "Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," 4to.—26th, Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the chair. The reading of the Rev. Mr. Webb's paper on the Abbey of Gloucester

was concluded. A very interesting communication, from William Hamper, Esq. of Birmingham, was read, relative to Stonehenge, with extracts from the Wilton Chartulary, among the Harleian MSS. in the reign of King Athelstone, 937.

Dr. Franklin.—From a Canadian paper we extract the following characteristic letter of this great and excellent man, which has not, we believe, been before published:—

Letter from Dr. Franklin to George Whittfield, dated Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

"Sir—I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still continue to use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you. But all the thanks I should desire is, that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favours, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have any opportunity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men, I can therefore only return on their fellow men; and can also show my gratitude for those mercies from God, by readiness to help his other children, and my brethren. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less those of our Creator. You will see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit Heaven by them. By Heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such rewards. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect a plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve Heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more such happiness as Heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the will of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed

me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable; and that even the affliction that I may at any time suffer, shall tend to my benefit. The faith you mention has certainly its use in the world; I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavour to lessen it in any man. But I wish it was more productive of good works than I have generally seen it: I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holiday-keeping, sermon-reading, or hearing: performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty; and hearing and reading of sermons may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your great Master thought much less of these outward appearances than many modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness, but neglected the work: the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite; and those who give food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted; when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves upon their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance; which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time who thought themselves so good, that they need not hear even Him for improvement; but now-a-days, we have scarcely a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministrations—and that whoever omits them offends God. I wish to such more humility; and to you health and happiness, being your friend and servant,

“B. FRANKLIN.”

A newly-discovered Disease.—Dr. Brown, of Glasgow, has just published an admirable paper on what he calls the disorders of the spinal nerves, which, though not uncommon, particularly among females and persons of feeble conformation, seems to have been hitherto overlooked, unexplained, or confounded with rheumatism,

&c. The disorder usually manifests itself by a sort of bruised, gnawing pain, or rather a relaxed weariedness, in some part of the chest, sometimes over the stomach, and sometimes in one of the sides, &c. In such cases, the seat of the complaint may be traced to the spine, by passing a sponge dipped in hot water down the back, when the part affected will be found to be tender. Here Dr. Brown applies leeches, or a small blister, according to circumstances, and recommends being in a horizontal position. This disorder is not uncommon among literary people.—*Glasg. Med. Jour.*

Silk a protection against Malaria.—It has been casually observed that a silk covering, of the texture of a common handkerchief, possesses the peculiar property of resisting the noxious influence of malaria, and of neutralizing its effects. If, as is supposed, the poisonous matter is received through the lungs, it may not be difficult to account for the action of this very simple preventive. It is well known that the nature of malaria poison is such that it is easily decomposed, and that by feeble chemical agents. Now, it is probable that the heated and compound gas which proceeds from the lungs, and which forms an atmosphere within the gauze veil of silk, may have power sufficient to decompose the miasma in its passage to the mouth; although it may be true that the mechanical texture of the silk covering may act as a non-conductor, and prove an impediment to the transmission of the deleterious substance. In order to demonstrate the truth of this opinion, some farther experiments respecting it should be instituted, and it surely is worth trial, to ascertain whether this simple expedient may not be effectual in accomplishing so beneficial a purpose.

Vesicular Calculus in a Horse.—The lateral operation of lithotomy has been recently performed with complete success, at the Royal Veterinary College by the Assistant Professor, W. Sewell, Esq. The horse is the property of the Hon. G. A. Broderick, twelve years old, and had been hunted regularly the last seven years. The operation took place on the 26th of February, and occupied twenty minutes. The calculus is of the mulberry kind, very rough, of a depressed oval form, weighing three ounces: it is composed principally of carbonate of lime, some phosphate of lime, and a little phosphate of magnesia. The horse became tranquil and cheerful immediately after the operation; and in three weeks was exercised daily and fit to be discharged. Only three operations of this kind, we are informed, had been performed previously to this case, and they had uniformly failed.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a very recent sitting of the Academy, an account was read of a journey made by a naval officer named Kolff in the eastern part of the Indian archipelago. The work was accompanied with a map, on which is marked a river, the Dourga, whose mouth was recently discovered. At the same sitting, M. Fontanier gave some particulars of his travels in Georgia, Persia, and Turkey, and stated several very interesting circumstances relative to those countries. M. Honoré Vidal, who recently arrived from the Levant, gave an account of his numerous journeys in Asia and Egypt, from 1807 to 1828. It appears that M. Vidal has crossed the deserts of Arabia four times, under the most painful circumstances, and in the most disagreeable seasons. He has also visited every part of Mesopotamia and Babylon, and has made two journeys from Bagdad to Constantinople by sea and by land. In addition to this, M. Vidal has traversed Syria, Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, a part of Armenia, and the coast of the Black Sea and Egypt: he has undertaken all these journeys almost wholly at his own expense, actuated solely by a love of science. His knowledge of the Turkish language, and his acquaintance with Mussulman customs, enabled him to introduce himself almost everywhere, and to make a number of interesting observations relative to distances, the courses of rivers, &c. which he intends to publish as soon as his notes are completed, and to present them to the Geographical Society. M. Jomard announced, that M. Drovetti, the French Consul in Egypt, had been enabled, in a great measure, to realise his philanthropic project; as six young Africans, from the most remote parts of Ethiopia, had been sent to France to be educated, and to obtain a knowledge of European customs. M. Jomard gave a statement of the progress these young Africans had made in their studies; from which it appeared, that those who are learning chemistry underwent an examination a short time since, and answered in the most satisfactory manner the questions put to them. A favourable report was given of the work of M. Bonnafous, who has made some experiments upon the leaves of the wild and grafted mulberry-tree, and has found them to be of great service in feeding silk-worms. M. Giuseppe Masurci has transmitted from Rome to Paris the model of an improved balloon car. The shape of this vehicle is nearly oblong.

At a sitting of the same society, M. Cordier communicated two letters, received by him from Messrs. Tournal and Marcel de Serres, relative to the fossil remains found at Bize. M. Tournal, after repeating his former observations, mentions, that, among the human remains, he has discovered some of the *molaria* teeth, on which the enamel is still existing. The specimens of pottery are numerous, and some of them of sufficient magnitude to prove that they were of an elegant form, and of the kind generally known by the name of Etruscan. These gentlemen are about to publish a description of the cavern of Bize in conjunction.—At a recent sitting of the Academy, the vacancy among the foreign members, occasioned by the death of Dr. Wellaston, was filled up. The names offered were Messrs. Bessel, of Königsberg; Blumenbach, of Göttingen; Robert Brown, of London; De Bucha, of Berlin; Dalton, of Manchester; Leslie, of Edinburgh; Ersted, of Copenhagen; Olbers, of Bremen; Plana, of Turin; and Sömmerring, of Frankfurt. Of fifty-four votes, M. Olbers obtained thirty-nine, Mr. Dalton fourteen, and M. Plana one. In consequence, M. Olbers was elected, subject to the approbation of the King. M. Olbers is the learned astronomer to whom science is indebted for the discovery of two planets.

The Crocodile and Trochilus.—The “Bulletin Universel” of 1828, Sect. ii. No. 9, notices a memoir communicated to the Museum d’Histoire Naturelle, by M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, in justification of the well-known account of the crocodile given by Herodotus, who says that the throat of this animal is ever lined with *Bdella*; that he is avoided by all birds, except the trochilus, which, as often as the crocodile comes on shore, flies towards him, takes up its quarters within his jaws, and relieves him of the *Bdella* that torment him. M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire confirms the general fact contained in this account, and relates that there is a little bird, the *Charadrius Ægyptus*, described by Hasselquist, who sometimes enters the mouth of the crocodile, attracted thither by insects, which serve for its nouriture. These insects are a sort of gnat, to which Herodotus elsewhere gives the name of *Conops*, and which frequent the banks of the Nile in myriads. When the crocodile comes to land to repose, he is assailed by their swarms, which get into his mouth in such numbers, that his palate, naturally of a bright yellow colour, appears covered with a blackish brown crust. Then it is

that the little plover, who lives on these insects, comes to the aid of the crocodile and relieves him of his assailants; and this without running any risk, as the patient before shutting his mouth, takes care, by a preparatory movement, to warn the bird to be off. The *Crocodilus acutus* of St. Domingo is, like that of the Nile, exposed to the attacks of small insects called *Maringonins*, and the bird which in that case performs the kind office of the plover is the todier (*Todus viridis*, L.) "That Herodotus," says M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, "erred in treating the insects alluded to as leeches, there is no doubt, since there are no real leeches in the Nile. The father of history had probably related the fact on the authority of the priests of Memphis."

Fossil Bones.—In a cave situated at the western extremity of the department of Gard, in the South of France, a number of the bones of antediluvian mammiferous animals have recently been discovered, bearing a great analogy to those of the celebrated cavern of Gayleureuth, in Germany. Some of them have been submitted to the inspection of M. Cuvier, who, on the first examination, recognised several bones belonging to a lost species of bear.

The Parisian Periodical Press.—According to a very recent official return, with a copy of which we have been favoured, there are now published in Paris eleven daily newspapers, of which upwards of sixty thousand copies are printed. One of these, the "*Moniteur*," is official; another, the "*Journal des Maires*," has, we believe, little to do with political discussion; a third, "*Le Messager des Chambres*," is semi-official; and five are decidedly liberal; only two, the "*Gazette de France*" and the "*Quotidienne*," are anti-constitutional. The literary and scientific papers published daily are eleven in number; and there are daily six papers in which only advertisements are given: so that the total number of daily papers in Paris is twenty-eight. Besides these, there are thirty-two periodical papers which appear at different periods, of from twice a week to once a month.—*Corr. Lit. Gaz.*

Scientific Squabble.—A difference has arisen between the Paris Academy of Medicine and the French Government, owing to the appointment by the latter of a distinguished chemist, to make an analysis, on the spot, of the different mineral springs in France. The Academy approve of the choice, but contend that the appointment should rest with them, and not with the Government. Particular researches are ordered to be made in the south of France, where the mineral waters are said to possess extraordinary powers.

According to the last report, not only the waters of Dax, but even the mud near the town, is of such efficacy, that the soldiers who are quartered there, when afflicted with rheumatism, find a speedy cure by covering the part affected with mud, which they remove when thoroughly dry.

Sulphuric Acid.—The committee of the Académie des Sciences, to which the paper of M. Serullas on "the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, and the products resulting from it," was referred, have made a very favourable report upon its merits, and ascribe considerable importance to its details.

Longevity.—The French papers contain an account of the death, in the hospital at Lausanne, of a widow named Besançon, aged 115 years. She is stated to have had good health until within a few days of her death, and to have walked about the streets of Lausanne without difficulty. The old lady was married to her late husband in 1814, being then 100 years of age.

Excavations at Rome.—M. Chateaubriand is causing excavations to be made in the environs of Torre Vergata, under the direction of the Chevalier Visconti. The remains of an ancient edifice have already been discovered, which, judging from the fragments of marble, porphyry, coloured stuccoes, &c. that have been dug up, seems to have been of extraordinary magnificence. The noble Viscount being present on the first day of the excavations, saw a block of fine statuary marble taken up, of which he has given orders for a bust of Poussin to be made, to adorn the monument which he is causing to be erected to the memory of that celebrated artist.

ITALY.

Thomson.—"The Seasons" have lately been translated into Italian prose, by Patrizio Muschi, and published at Florence. There had been several previous translations of them into Italian verse; but their want of success, or the extreme difficulty of the undertaking, induced M. Muschi to prefer prose. A preface contains the life of Thomson, and an analysis of his works.

Monti.—A proposal is in circulation for erecting a monument to the memory of the celebrated Italian writer and poet, Vincenzo Monti, in one of the most conspicuous parts of the city of Milan, the place of his residence for thirty years, to the time of his death.

GERMANY.

University of Leipzig.—From the official "Notice of the Lectures to be delivered during the winter session 1828-9," we observe that in philology and languages there will be given 24 distinct courses; in history, 12; in philosophy, 24; in statistics, 10; in mathematics and astronomy,

7; in natural sciences, 11; in agricultural sciences, 5; in theology, 53; in jurisprudence, 68; and in medicine and surgery, 66. One portion of the two last consists of lectures, and the other of what are termed exercises.

RUSSIA.

Population of Russia.—January 1, 1828. The synod has just published the bills of mortality of the Russian empire for the year 1828. (It is to be observed, that these tables include only those who profess the Greek religion, as established in Russia).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births	952,673	802,106	1,644,779
Deaths	600,102	577,889	1,178,051
Excess of births .	352,511	314,217	666,728
Number of marriages			388,377

Among the deaths of men there are the following:—

From 95 to 100	1,644	From 120 to 125	31
— 100 — 105	604	— 125 — 130	16
— 105 — 110	131	— 130 — 135	4
— 110 — 115	101	— 135 — 140	
— 115 — 120	40		

Copyright.—By the Russian law of copyright, promulgated in the Gazette of St. Petersburg, every author or translator has the exclusive copyright of his work during his life-time, and his heirs enjoy the same privilege for twenty-five years after his death; after which it becomes common property, and every person is at liberty to print, publish, and sell it, without molestation. No printed or manuscript work belonging to an author can be sold for the payment of his debts.

RURAL ECONOMY.

A New Description of Hemp.—Mr. Whitlaw had lately growing in his garden, at Bayswater, a plant which he discovered in America, which promises to be of great value to this country. Dr. Whulinsberg, of Pennsylvania, has given it the name of *Urpita Whitloa*. Mr. Whitlaw brought some roots from America, and planted them in his garden in the spring of last year. Notwithstanding the summer had been unfavourable, the plants appeared in the highest perfection. It may be cultivated in lands too wet for grain, and would grow well in the bogs of Ireland. Each root sends forth eight to sixteen stems, of the height of five or six feet; the plant being perennial, does not require, as our hemp and flax does, to be renewed annually. With a top dressing it will yield abundantly for many years. The fibre is stronger than that of hemp or flax grown in this country; and not being subject to mildew, would answer well for cordage of all sizes, as well as every description of fishing-lines.

Duration of the Pear Tree.—In the garden of Pluscarden, the property of the Earl of Fife, there is a pear-tree still bearing fruit, which is said to have been planted by the hand of a monk upwards of five hundred years ago, at which time the abbey was the habitation of an order of Friars.

Pine Apples and Melons.—The Horticultural Society of Edinburgh have lately awarded a prize to Colonel Patterson's Gardener at Cunnoquhie, for some fine fruit of this description produced by means of steam. The pit in which they were raised is contrived in a very ingenious manner to obviate the inconvenience of too rapid changes of temperature,

which is sometimes felt when steam is applied in hot-houses. In this case, the chamber in which the vapour is collected for supplying the bottom-heat, instead of being empty, and on that account quickly heated and quickly cooled, is filled with small round stones, which absorb the heat as it is produced, giving it out gradually, and retaining it long; producing, by application of the steam for an hour and a half in the evening, an equable heat through the whole of the night and next day. The steam is distributed through this chamber by means of a cast-metal tube, perforated at certain distances; and it may also be admitted at pleasure amongst the plants above, by means of tubes with moveable caps communicating with the same receptacle. The idea is due to Mr. John Hay of Edinburgh; but Colonel Patterson is the first amateur who has carried it into practice. The beauty of the fruit, and the neatness of the whole apparatus (so different from the usual appearance of melon frames), seem to point it out as one of the most eligible modes yet discovered for securing to this country the productions of the Tropics.

A new Grass.—There has been raised this season on the highlands of the farm of Hall-Green (Scotland), belonging to Mr. Blair, a few acres of rib-grass, a native plant of New South Wales. It was imported to this country two years ago by a man who had served his time in Van Dieman's Land. Its favourite soil seems to be high land, and it is so rapid in its growth that it appears not only to choke but to extirpate every weed with which it comes in contact. It is said to be the best plant in the world both for feeding cattle, and for producing milk from cows

of the best and richest quality. Were the proprietors and tenants of lands in the Principality to follow the enterprising conduct of Mr. Blair, we should soon see their hills covered with a truly useful plant, instead of the useless heath, which at present, even at best, only adorns them.

On a method of growing Asparagus in single rows, practised by Mr. W. Dickson, at Redbraes, near Edinburgh. From the Trans. Hort. Society. To Mr. A. Dickson.—Sir,—Mr. Dickson's method of growing asparagus in single rows, of which you have requested an account, is so simple, that little explanation will be required. It occurred to him that planting asparagus in single rows, particularly in the soil of his garden (which is a light black earth upon a subsoil of sand), might answer much better than in beds, as it would enable him to introduce manure to the roots, by pointing it in between the rows with the spade. He had observed that the usual mode of dressing asparagus beds by a covering of dung in winter on the surface, was apt to produce canker, and that consequently many of the plants in the beds came up sickly and weak in the spring, and ultimately decayed during the summer. The first plantation he made in single rows was in our Leith Walk Nursery, upwards of twenty-five years ago, and this yet retains its vigour, and produces fine heads. This, I think, you did not see when you were at Edinburgh, otherwise you would have noticed he had erred in not giving sufficient room between the rows, which are only two and a half feet apart. The plantations he has since either made himself, or recommended others to make, have been at three and a half feet distance row from row. The plants are planted at

nine inches apart in the rows; the ground has no farther preparation previously to planting, than being dug or trenched to its full depth, and well manured with rotten cow-dung. The young plantation you saw at Redbraes, has only been made two years, and was so strong as to admit of being partially cut the second year. Mr. Dickson prefers planting in July to Spring, and with seedlings of the preceding season. I venture to give it as my opinion, that the produce from two single rows, planted in the way described, will both in quantity and quality (but particularly the last) be found superior to three rows of equal length planted in beds in the usual way; the ease and facility with which the heads are cut are likewise in favour of the row system. I may farther add, that in our northern climate, it is of moment that the plants should have all possible benefit of the sun's rays, that the roots may be well ripened and prepared to shoot vigorously in spring; and I need not point out to you that this will be better obtained by the plants growing in distant rows, than when they are crowded in beds in the usual way. A. DICKSON.

To destroy Weevils.—The following method of destroying these injurious insects, is much too simple and valuable not to find a place here; it has been successfully practised on the Continent, and in consequence made public a few weeks since. The agriculturist by whom it has been practised, states, that he was infested with them to an incredible extent. He moistened with urine, diluted with water, the floor and sides of the granary in which he intended to place his corn; this was frequently done, and the granary carefully swept in the interval between each watering; the success of this process was complete.

USEFUL ARTS.

New System of Water Power.—A description and plans of a mode of supplying public works with water as a moving power in all situations and at all seasons of the year, have been lately introduced into Scotland by an engineer of the name of Thom, which promise to be of the greatest advantage to this country, not only as affording a cheap substitute for steam power, but as lending a powerful aid to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, and perhaps of becoming the means of removing the intolerable nuisance of smoke in large towns. This plan of water power, which has been adopted at Greenock, on a beautiful waterfall of 512 feet high above the level of

the sea, is capable of universal application throughout the island, and is rendered complete by the contrivance of a series of self-acting sluices adapted to every site and state of weather, all the invention of the engineer who had the honour of first submitting the plan to the public. The success of the method at Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, where it originated, induced a company of patriotic gentlemen in Greenock to lend themselves to the undertaking, and their works, now nearly finished, form one of the greatest wonders of art in the country. The rains collected from a number of barren hills in the neighbourhood of Greenock are collected into a large natural reservoir at their

base, and conveyed along the face of mountains, carried across deep ravines, and conducted along the edge of rocky precipices, in a gently sloping aqueduct about six miles long, to the brow of a hill surmounting the town; thence the water is led along in small aqueducts or *lades* to the mills, which are situated on the face of the hill, amounting to thirty-three in number, and from their various heights, being placed successively below each other, yielding a power, arising from the extent of their falls, equal to that of 2000 horses, as appears by the report of the company's engineer; and if certain improvements be afterwards made, they may be made to yield a power equal to that of 3000 horses, a mechanical power far exceeding that of the great manufacturing town of Glasgow and its populous vicinity. The water collected into the great natural reservoir, with some small auxiliaries, is drained from about 4890 acres of ground; it covers about 300 acres, in which the water stands about forty-six feet deep, and it is capable of containing about 300 millions of cubic feet of water, or of discharging 600 millions of cubic feet annually; so that besides supplying the town of Greenock amply with water for culinary purposes, to the amount of fifty millions of cubic feet annually, the reservoir can furnish 2464 cubic feet of water per minute for 310 days (the working days) in the year, for the period of twelve hours a day. The most astonishing circumstance regarding this immense public undertaking is, that they can afford to give their water so cheap to the people who take their mills, that the price of a horse's power is reduced to about the twentieth part of what it would cost were it derived from steam. The expense of steam-engines and fuel would, by the general adoption of this plan throughout the country, be entirely done away with. Coals, and many other articles of consumption, would be rendered cheaper; the smoke of public works would be abolished in a more effectual way than by burning; and the health and morals of the lower classes, the last, but not the least important of

the advantages to be derived from it, would be improved by the removal of manufactories from confined situations in crowded towns to airy and salubrious situations in the country.—*Record.*

Le Blond's Varnish for Prints.—Take of Copaiba balsam 4lb.; and copal in powder 1lb.; add by single ounces every day to the balsam, keeping it in a warm place, or the sun, stirring it often; when all is dissolved, add spirits of turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

Poudre Péruvienne, employed as a dentifrice for the preservation of the teeth and gums.—White sugar thirty-six grains. cream of tartar seventy-two, magnesia seventy-two, starch seventy-two, mace two, cinnamon six, sulphate of quinine (or quinia) three, and carmine five grains. All these substances are reduced into fine powder, and mixed together with great care. Then add four drops of oil of roses, and as much oil of mint.

Curious Time-piece.—Mr. Pace, of Bury, has manufactured a skeleton spring time-piece, to go three years without winding up, by a maintaining power, consisting of six springs, whose united force is two hundred and forty pounds; the escapement is a dead beat, with a half minute pendulum; the dials are five in number, showing the seconds, hours, and minutes, day of month, and registering the number of weeks and years since it was wound up. The whole is enclosed under a glass shade, twenty-seven inches by twenty-one.

Life Preserver.—Mr. Egerton Smith, of Liverpool, has proposed a new species of Life Preserver, for persons going to sea. It consists of a collar of cork, two inches thick, and nineteen inches in diameter, with a hole in the middle, large enough to let the head pass through. The collar lies upon the shoulders, somewhat like a tippet, and is fastened to the body by strings passing from back to front under the arms. Its weight is 2½lbs. It is a very great advantage of this collar, that it enables the wearer to lie on his back in the water, and thus shift his position, which, if he were subject to long immersions, would be of great consequence.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

G. Haden, of Frenbridge, Wilts, for improvements in machinery for dressing cloths. March 2, 1829.

W. Storey, of Morley, York, and S. Hirst, of the same place, for materials which when combined, are suited to be employed in scouring, milling, or fulling, cleansing, and washing of cloths and other fabrics, and by the employment of

which material considerable improvements in those purposes are effected. March 10, 1829.

R. Hall, of Plymouth, for a composition applicable to certain fabrics or substances from which may be manufactured boots, shoes, and various other articles.—March 10, 1829.

J. W. Wayte, of Drury Lane, Middlesex, for improvements in printing machinery.—March 10, 1829.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

- Brown's Leonardo da Vinci. crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.
 Browning's History of the Huguenots. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s. bds.
 Lingard's England. Vols. XI. and XII. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s. bds.
 The Philosophy of History. 8vo. 15s. bds.
 Sadler's Ireland. Second Edition. 8vo. 12s. bds.
 Tacitus's Life of Agricola. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
 Memoirs of General Miller, in Spanish. 2 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2s.
 Taylor's History of the Wexford Rebellion. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.
 Family Library; Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. Vol. I. plates. 5s. cloth bds.

EDUCATION.

- Thornton's Counsels and Cautions for Youth. 18mo. 3s. bds.
 Holmes's Manuel de Conversation. 18mo. half bound. 2s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

- Williams's Views in Greece. 2 vols. imperial 8vo. 7*l.* 10s. boards; ditto, 2 vols. royal 4to. India proofs, 12*l.* 12s. bds.

LAW.

- Reeves's English Law. Vol. V. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.
 Parkes, on Practice of King's Bench and Common Pleas. 12mo. 8s. bds.
 Savigny's Roman Law. Vol. I. 8vo. 14s. bds.
 Wilcock's Laws of Inns. 12mo. 5s. bds.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

- Essay on Poisons. 18mo. 4s. 6d. bds.
 Stephens, on Obstructed Hernia. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.
 Amesbury, on Fractures. Second Edition. 8vo. 16s. boards.
 Geroino, on Diseases of Children. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.
 Mills, on the Lungs. 8vo. 8s. boards.
 Law, on the Digestive Organs. Second Edition. 8vo. 6s.
 Hawkins's Medical Statistics. 8vo. 7s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Burke's Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom, brought down to the present period. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. One very thick volume 8vo. 36s.
 Lynn's Azimuth Tables. 4to. 2*l.* 2s. bds.
 Bliss's Reflections. 12mo. 6s. bds.
 Schultze's Flowers of Fancy. 8vo. 12s. bds.
 Index to Blomfield's Glossaries. 8vo. 3s. sewed.
 Hind's Groom's Oracle. 12mo. 7s. bds.
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 Crybbace's Essay on Moral Freedom. 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.
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 Forster's Mahomedanism. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. bds.
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 Chronicle of Geoffrey de Ville Hardouin. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
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NOVELS, TALES, &c.

- Stratton Hill: a Tale of the Civil Wars. By the Author of "Letters from the East." 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.
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- Bather's Sermons, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s. bds.
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 Hewlett's Scripture History. 2 vols. 16mo. 18s. coloured, 1*l.* 7s. bds.
 Burder, on Revivals in Religion. 12mo. 3s. bds.
 Bishop Kaye's Account of the Writings and Opinions of Justin Martyr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.
 Edmondson's Sermons. Vol. II. 8vo. 8s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

- Journal of an Embassy to the Court of Ava from the Governor-General of India, in the Year 1827. By John Crawford, Esq. late Envoy, with plates. 4to. 3*l.* 3s.
 Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy. 4 vols. 8vo. 3*l.*
 Murray's Glance of Switzerland. 12mo. 7s.
 Rückard's India. 8vo. Vol. I. 16s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Colburn is about to commence a new weekly Paper, to be called "The Court Journal." This publication is established with the express view of ministering to the taste and entertainment of the higher classes, and especially to advocate the interests of polite literature. The grand object of its projectors is to produce a Work adapted equally to the drawing-room, the boudoir, and the study; and which, besides comprising a weekly record and review of literature, shall present a kind of Mirror which will faithfully and vividly exhibit the multifarious "Sayings and Doings" of the great world.

The Subaltern's forthcoming volumes of Tales of a Chelsea Pensioner, contain six stories—the Gentle Recruit, a Day on the Neutral Ground, Saritoga, Malda, a Pyrenean Adventure, and the Rivals.

Mr. Mactaggart's Work on Canada will appear very shortly. It will exhibit the resources, productions, and capabilities of that interesting colony, and will contain much new and curious information.

Mr. Crawford's account of his Embassy to the Court of Ava, is now ready for publication. The author possessed facilities of describing this interesting portion of the East, which no traveller ever yet possessed, being entrusted with a most important mission from the Governor-General of India. The imperfect knowledge we have of the very singular manners, customs, religion, and government of the Birman Empire, must render the present work highly desirable.

The popular Author of Letters from the East has on the eve of publication an Historical Romance, to be called Stratton Hill, or Charles the First and the Parliament. The subject is one of the most striking in the English annals, and we understand that Mr. Carne, having inspected some authentic memorials belonging to a private family, has succeeded, in the course of his tale, in illustrating several events of the period, in a very extraordinary manner.

Mr. Britton's History and Antiquities of Gloucester Cathedral, with 22 engravings by J. Le Keux, &c. and 2 wood cuts, contains, besides a historical account of the Abbey and its Abbots, memoirs of the Bishops, a particular description and illustration of the whole cathedral and its monuments.

The History &c. of Bristol Cathedral, by Mr. Britton, will be completed in the ensuing winter, and contain eleven engravings by Le Keux.

Mr. Britton's Picturesque Antiquities of the English Cities, No. 3, contains ten engravings, viz. two Views of Lincoln, one of Bath, and one of Worcester. Also, picturesque representations of the Fishmongers' Hall, and old London Bridge; Broad street, Bristol; a Street View in Salisbury; Edgar's Tower, Worcester; Kitchen, St. Mary Hall, Coventry. Engraved by Le Keux, Varrall, Redaway, &c. There are also wood-cuts of antiquities at Lincoln, Peterborough, Canterbury, &c.

Mr. Britton has long been engaged in preparing a new edition of Anstey's New Bath Guide, with Illustrations, a prefatory Essay on the Life and Writings of Anstey, on the localities and peculi-

arities of Bath at the middle of the last century, and with elucidatory notes.

Mr. Oliver has nearly ready for publication the History and Antiquities of Beverley.

Early in the present month will appear the Chronicle of Geoffrey de Villehardouin, Marshal of Champagne and Romania, relating to the Conquest of Constantinople by the French and Venetians, in 1204.

Nearly ready, the Family Chaplain, or St. Mark's Gospel analysed, and prepared for reading and expounding to a family circle. By Rev. S. Hinds, M. A. Vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

The Rev. J. Grant, of Kentish Town, is preparing for publication an Essay on the Coins of Scripture, as internal evidences of the truth of Christianity, &c.

The Author of Field Flowers has in the press a volume of Poems, entitled The Garland, to be published for the benefit of the Spanish and Italian Refugees.

Dr. James Clark is preparing an Essay on the Influence of Climate on Diseases of the Chest, Digestive Organs, &c.

A. J. Kempe, Esq. has just ready for publication, a collection of Ancient Manuscripts of the Sixteenth and early part of the Seventeenth Centuries, pertaining to the family of Loseley, in Surrey.

Elements of Natural History, or an Introduction to Systematic Zoology, chiefly according to the Classification of Linnæus; with Illustrations of every Order, by John Howard Hinton, A. M. will shortly appear.

Mr. Mantell, F.R.S. author of Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex, the Fossils of Tilgate Forest, &c. is preparing for publication a Popular Sketch of the Geology of Sussex.

The Marquess Spineto is preparing for publication a Course of Lectures upon Hieroglyphics, delivered at the Royal Institution and at the University of Cambridge. In one vol. 8vo. with illustrative plates.

In the Press, Craig-Millar Castle, and other Poems, by John Gordon Smith, M.D. M.R.S.L.

Nearly ready, Beatrice, a Tale founded on Facts, by Mrs. Holland, in 3 vols. 12mo.

A Second Volume of the Tenancy of Land in Great Britain, is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. Harley has nearly ready for publication, The Willow-Bank Dairy History.

In the Press,

Tales of Field and Flood, with Sketches of Life at Home, by John Malcolm.

Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Dogs, with Illustrations, by Captain Thomas Brown.

Stories from the History of Scotland, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart. Second Edition.

An Epitome of the Game of Whist, by E. M. Arnaud.

A Second Edition of Observations upon the Medicinal Properties of the Sulphur Spring discovered a few years ago on Lord Durham's estate at Dinsdale, near Darlington, in the county of Durham, by John Peacock, M. D.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MR. SHIELD.

William Shield, one of the most celebrated English composers, was born at Swalwell, Durham, in 1754. His father was an eminent singing-master. He was taught by his father to modulate his voice, and practise the violin, when only six years old; and, within a year and a half, he had made so extraordinary a progress as to be able to perform Corelli's fifth work. This was the more remarkable, as much of his time had been occupied by the harpsichord. He could then sing at sight, and read every cliff. In his ninth year, William lost his parent and tutor, who left a widow with four children. He was desirous of making music his profession, but his desire was checked by the ridicule with which the calling of a *fiddler* was constantly treated in a sea-port town. He had the choice given him of becoming a sailor, a boat-builder, or a barber. He decided in favour of boat-building, and was bound apprentice to Edward Davison, then residing in the neighbourhood of South Shields. He was kept close to his employment; yet his master occasionally indulged him in the exercise of his favourite pursuit, from which, in the third year of his apprenticeship, he sometimes obtained slight pecuniary advantages. He led the Newcastle subscription concerts, where he repeatedly played the solo parts of Geminiani's and Giardini's concertos; and having produced an admired specimen of sacred music, when the new church was to be consecrated at Sunderland, he was requested to compose the anthem. He ultimately resolved to relinquish boat-building, and to adopt the profession of music. From the celebrated theorist, Avison, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he received lessons in thorough bass; and, having grounded himself in the principles, as well as practice of his art, he went upon a musical expedition to Scarborough, whither he was invited by his intimate friend, Cunningham, the pastoral poet, several of whose songs he had set to music at South Shields. At Scarborough, his talents were much noticed; he acquired the situation of leader of the theatrical band, and of the principal concerts; and he obtained the intimacy and friendship of many respectable individuals. Soon after the death of Mr. Avison, the son of that gentleman engaged him as leader at the Durham theatre and at the Newcastle concerts. Returning next season to Scarborough, he was solicited by Fischer and Borghi to accept a vacant seat in the orchestra at the Italian Opera House. The

offer was accepted, and Giardini placed him in the rank of the second violins. In the following season, Cramer removed him to the principal viola, at which post he remained eighteen years; in the course of which he produced upwards of twenty operas for Colman's theatre, and for Covent-Garden. Mr. Shield, on account of the ill health of Mr. Bulkley, was, one season, leader of the band at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. At that time the Rev. Mr. Bate (afterwards the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley) wrote the after-piece of the "Flitch of Bacon," for the music of which he applied to Mr. Shield. Dr. Arnold being the regular composer for the theatre, Shield's delicacy induced him to hesitate; but, as Mr. Bate threatened to withdraw the piece unless it was produced with Shield's music, he at length complied. His success was great and decisive. Mr. Shield's time was much occupied in assisting at the great concerts, such as Bach's, Abel's, and La Motte's, for which first-rate performers only were qualified; when Mr. Harris, manager of Covent-Garden Theatre, offered to engage him as regulator of the band, and composer to the House. This appointment he accepted, and filled with much success, until a difference between him and Mr. Harris, on a pecuniary point, induced him to resign. He was also appointed one of the musicians in ordinary to the King; and he was engaged in the Ladies' Friday Concerts, the grand Sunday Concerts, and the Wednesday's Concerts of Ancient Music. From the last of these he withdrew, as the necessary attendance at the Monday's rehearsals interfered with his theatrical duty. Lord Sandwich, however, who was the influential friend of Mr. Harris and Joah Bates, commanded his return to a task which he always performed with pleasure, and at last relinquished with regret. About this time Mr. Shield accidentally travelled from London to Taplow with the celebrated Haydn; and he considered himself to have gained more important information by four days' society with that great founder of a style which has given fame to numerous imitators, than he ever acquired by the best directed studies in any four years in any portion of his life. In the month of August 1792, after the relinquishment of his engagement at Covent-Garden Theatre, he visited Italy, in company with the ingenious but eccentric Mr. Ritson, to whom the public are indebted for the restoration of many valuable productions of the British

lyric muse. At Paris, Mr. Shield and Mr. Ritson were joined by several agreeable foreigners, who also were anxious to improve their taste by witnessing the great operatical performances of the Continent. From Paris they proceeded to Lyons, to Chambéry, Turin, Milan, Lodi, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Florence, Sienna, and Rome. At Rome Mr. Shield met with Sir William Hamilton, whose attention to him did honour to his regard for genius. At Rome he contracted an intimate friendship with More, the landscape-painter. After receiving lessons every day for two months, and obtaining much instruction, he returned to England. On his arrival, he renewed his engagement at Covent-Garden Theatre. However, another misunderstanding soon took place between him and the manager, and he again resigned. Not long afterwards, he published his well-known "Introduction to Harmony." At the death of Sir W. Parsons, his present Majesty, with whom Mr. Shield was always a great favourite, appointed him Master of his Musicians in Ordinary.—Mr. Shield, as a composer, was pure, chaste, and original. His prominent characteristic was simplicity. Perhaps no composer ever wove so few notes into melodies so sweet and impressive; while the construction of the bass and harmony is at once graceful, easy, and unaffected. In *Rosina*, *Marian*, &c. his airs breathe all the freshness and purity, and beauty of rural life; though the more ornamented and difficult parts are carried far beyond the common style of bravura. His songs are strictly national. After Purcell, Shield constitutes the finest example of real English composers. It was to his compositions that the late Bannister, Incedon, Irish Johnstone, and Mrs. Billington, were chiefly indebted for their celebrity as English ballad-singers. Of his dramatic pieces, the following is, we believe, a complete list:—*The Flitch of Bacon*; *Rosina*; *Lord Mayor's Day*; *The Poor Soldier*; *Robin Hood*; *Friar Bacon*; *Fontainebleau*; *Omai*; *The Choleric Father*; *The Magic Cavern*; *The Noble Peasant*; *Sprigs of Laurel*; *Travellers in Switzerland*; *The Midnight Wanderer*; *Netley Abbey*; *The Highland Reel*; *The Farmer*; *Love in a Camp*; *The Crusade*; *The Woodman*; *Marian*; *The Picture of Paris*; *The Enchanted Castle*; *The Czar*; *Oscar and Malvina*; *Hartford Bridge*; *Arrived at Portsmouth*; *Lock and Key*; *Abroad and at Home*; and the *Italian Villagers*. Mr. Shield also published an *Introduction to Harmony*; *A Cento*; *Six Canzonets*; *Two Sets of Trios* for a violin, tenor, and violoncello, &c. Amongst his simple pieces, always in

great estimation, we find, *Shakspeare's Loadstars*; *The Thorn*; *The Bud of the Rose*; *O bring me Wine*; *The Wolf*; *The Heaving of the Lead*; *The Post Captain*; *Old Towler*; *The Streamlet*; *The Ploughboy*; *Let Fame sound her Trumpet*; *The Pretty Little Heart*; *How shall we Mortals*; *Village Maids*; *Ah, well-a-day my Poor Heart*; *the Battle Song*; *I've traversed Judah's Barren Land*; *'Tis no harm to know it, ye know*; *Heigho*; *Tom Moody*; *Poor Barbara*; *the Literary Fund Glee*; *Down the Bourne and Through the Mead*; *the Prince and Old England for ever*; *Our Laws, Constitution, and King*; and *Oxfordshire Nancy bewitched*. The last of these is said to have been composed at the request of Garrick, long after he had retired from the stage. Mr. Shield was devotedly attached to his wife, and, whilst she was living, to his mother. It has been said of him, that he never broke his word or lost a friend. He died at his residence in Berners-street, on the 25th of January last. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

DR. LUKE.

On the 30th of March, died, at his house in Cavendish-square, aged 66, Stephen Luke, M.D. Dr. Luke was a native of Cornwall, and of an old and respectable family. He studied medicine both at home and on the Continent; and, directing the energies of a strong and powerful mind to one point, he early became distinguished in his profession, which he practised for some years with great repute at Falmouth; but the fatigues of country practice, extending over a large district, being too severe for his health, he removed to Exeter, where he continued for a short time. Abilities like his could not long be hidden in a remote part of the kingdom. They became known to so many who had benefited by them, that he received numerous and pressing invitations to settle in the metropolis, as the only scene on which eminent talents could find a fair field and be duly appreciated. Nor were the expectations of himself and friends disappointed by this step. He obtained almost immediately an extensive and respectable course of practice, and was at length distinguished by being appointed one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary. Dr. Luke was remarkable for his prompt and acute perception of the seat and cause of disease, and, with a consequent self-reliance on his own skill, his practice was bold, decisive, and generally successful. Nor was he more recommended to his patients by extraordinary ability in his profession, than by his gentlemanly manners, and the ten-

derness with which he treated them. His liberal and friendly disposition will long be remembered, and his memory cherished, by an extended circle of friends and acquaintance. The Doctor married Miss Vyvyan, a lady of pleasing person and amiable manners, the sister of the late Sir Viel Vyvyan, and aunt of the present Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, in the county of Cornwall, who remains with several children to lament one of the best of husbands and fathers.

REV. C. CURTIS.

A few days before his brother Sir William Curtis, the well-known citizen and banker of London, the Rev. Charles Curtis, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, and of Solihull; in his seventy-second year. In the discharge of his professional duty, Mr. Curtis was earnest, dignified, and impressive; as an ecclesiastic he was zealous without bigotry; as a politician, firm without bitterness; as a magistrate, considerate and humane; and in private life, he was an affectionate relation and a good neighbour. His frank, conciliating, cheerful, and kind disposition and manners endeared him to a large circle of friends and parishioners, to whom, and to the needy of the district in which he resided, his loss will not easily be repaired. He was twice married, and has left a widow, six sons, and one daughter. Two of his elder brothers, Sir William Curtis, Bart. and James Curtis, Esq. survived him (Sir William but a few days); two others, Timothy Curtis, Esq. of Hackney, and Captain George Curtis, died several years ago.

MR. HARRISON.

Lately, Mr. Harrison, the architect, of Chester. He was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the year 1744, and having a taste for drawing, went to Rome, under the patronage of the late Lord Dundas, about the year 1769. He remained several years in Rome, engaged in the study of architecture, and made some designs for the embellishment of the Square of Santa Maria del Popolo; in consequence of which, he had the honour of receiving from the hands of Pope Ganganelli, a gold and silver medal, and was also made a Member of the Academy of St. Luke, by an especial order for that purpose. Upon leaving Rome, he travelled through part of Italy and France, and returned to England in 1776; where he was soon afterwards engaged in building a bridge over the Lune, at Lancaster, consisting of five arches, being the first level bridge ever constructed in this country. Having settled at Lancaster, he designed and executed the extensive improvements and al-

terations in the Castle at that place; and afterwards gained a premium, and was appointed architect for rebuilding the Gaol and County Courts of Chester. The Armoury and the Exchange Buildings, which form the east and west wings of the County Hall, as also the chaste and unexampled Propylea, or gateway, before it, were built after designs furnished by Mr. Harrison; and the new Bridge across the Dee, now in progress, which is to be formed of one arch, of one hundred feet span, is also from his design. England is indebted partly to Mr. Harrison for the possession of those valuable antiquities, now known by the name of the Elgin Marbles. When the Earl of Elgin was appointed Ambassador to the Porte in 1799, Mr. Harrison, who was at that time in Scotland, designing a house for his Lordship, strongly recommended him to procure casts of all the remaining sculptures, &c. in Athens, but had not the least idea of the marbles themselves being removed.—Since Mr. Harrison resided in Cheshire he has been engaged in several works of importance. Amongst others, a Column, at Shrewsbury, (in conjunction with Mr. Haycock,) in honour of Lord Hill; and one for the Marquess of Anglesey, erected near his lordship's residence, on the Straits of the Menai. Also, the Triumphal Arch, at Holyhead, built to commemorate the King's landing there; as well as the Jubilee Tower, upon Moel Famma, to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of George III. To which may be added, the Athenæum, and St. Nicholas's Tower, in Liverpool; and the Theatre, and Exchange Buildings, in Manchester. Mr. Harrison was likewise consulted in the formation of the Waterloo Bridge, for which purpose he was called up to London; and was the first gentleman who proposed a grand quay on the banks of the Thames, to be built from Westminster Bridge to that of Blackfriars. Several years since Mr. Harrison was honoured with a visit from Count Woronzow, formerly Ambassador from the Court of Russia to England, who was passing through Chester, and expressed much admiration of the county hall, gaol, and other buildings of the Castle; and six or seven years since, he was requested by the son of the above, Count Michael Woronzow, to design a palace to be built in the Ukraine upon the banks of the Dnieper, and a gateway for the triumphal entrance of the late Emperor; and the Count came to Chester several times to see and consult with him respecting them. This design, which was approved of by Count Woronzow, is in the Grecian style, and

has a range of apartments on the principal floor, which form a vista of upwards of five hundred feet in length. A tower or lighthouse more than one hundred feet in height, for which Mr. Harrison made a design, has been built by Count Woronzow upon an eminence from whence it may be seen from the Black Sea. Besides Broomhall, in Fifeshire, the residence of the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Harrison designed houses for several gentlemen in Scotland; amongst others, one for the late General Abercrombie, and one for Mr. Bruce.—*Chester Paper.*

JOSHUA GRIGBY, ESQ.

Died March 6th, at his seat at Drinkstow, in Suffolk, Joshua Grigby, Esq. The death of Mr. Grigby will be severely felt and deeply regretted by those who were acquainted with his many estimable qualities, and by the friends of truth, justice, and liberality. He was a man of steady principles, of sound judgment, and undeviating integrity,—of quick penetration, a clear head, and a vigorous understanding. With a high sense of honour he was feelingly alive to every virtuous and dignified sentiment. In the intercourse of society, he was animated, acute, well-informed, and conversant with the world. His manners were easy, natural, and correct. Habitually polite and attentive, he never forgot the respect due to others, or trenching on the rules of good-breeding, by obtruding on, or abruptly engrossing, the privileges of conversation, which are free and common to all; but was particularly distinguished by that urbanity and strict propriety of deportment so becoming and so essential to the character of a gentleman. Constitutionally active and alert, Mr. Grigby's intellectual faculties were always awake, and the energies of his mind were immediately roused to exertion on every occasion that called him to the post of duty as a public man and a magistrate. In decision he was conscientious, deliberate, and just; in execution prompt, firm, and intrepid; ever prepared to patronise and encourage any practicable undertaking which had for its object the public good, or the welfare of deserving individuals. While his health permitted, he took an active and leading part, with his brother magistrates, in the important concerns of the new gaol at Bury, and in its internal regulations and management; an establishment which has been considered one of the best-conducted prisons in the kingdom. In his friendships he was warm and sincere; always ready to devote his time or sacrifice his convenience, whenever his advice or assistance could in

any way promote the interest, or contribute to the gratification of a friend. Ever ardently attached to the cause of liberty, civil and religious, he seized every occasion that presented itself to advocate the principles and extend the influence of pure and rational freedom, which he considered inseparably connected with the happiness of the human race. Impressed with these sentiments, he, at an early period of life, and soon after the close of the American war, indulged the impulse of his enterprising mind, by making a voyage to the United States, and surveying, with great interest, the scenes where the cause of genuine freedom and independence were so nobly contested, in the struggle which terminated in consequences of the highest moment, not only to that great and rising country, but to the whole civilized world. In the course of his tour he had the honour of an introduction to General Washington, the liberator of America, and the illustrious president of Congress; and was highly gratified by his interesting visit to that great man. In 1810, Mr. Grigby served the office of high sheriff for the county of Suffolk. Residing in the country, he made no sacrifice of his time to dissipation, and having no taste for the sports of the field, devoted his attention to the more useful and important occupations of agriculture. He was assiduous in the cultivation and management of his estates, in encouraging improvements in husbandry, in promoting the employment of the labouring poor, and in forwarding every undertaking calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of the people; thus adding to the pursuits of a country gentleman, a character of practical utility. It should also be observed, that in all his habits and proceedings, he studiously avoided every appearance of parade and ostentation. His natural vigour and strength of mind were shown, in no common degree, by the firmness and resolution with which he sustained the sufferings of a tedious and distressing complaint, and the exertions he made to repel its depressing influence. His religion was consonant with the liberal views and sentiments of a rational and enlightened theology; with just notions of the evidences of Christianity, and an humble reliance on the truth and faithfulness of God.

EMANUEL FITZPATRICK, ESQ.

At Kilkenney, Emanuel Fitzpatrick, Esq.—a gentleman, who, during a long life, had been venerated by his friends and fellow-citizens for the possession of qualities rare and admirable—spotless honour, primitive worth, and unaffected piety.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Parliamentary Paper.—The number of persons committed for trial to the various gaols of England and Wales, during the seven years ending 1828, were, 86,630 males and 16,758 females; total 103,388. In 1822, 10,369 males and 1872 females were committed. In 1823, 10,342 males and 1921 females. In 1824, 11,475 males and 2223 females. In 1825, 11,889 males and 2548 females. In 1826, 13,672 males and 2092 females. In 1827, 15,151 males and 2770 females; and in 1828, 13,832 males and 2732 females.—Also, in 1822, 8209 persons were convicted. In 1823, 8204 persons. In 1824, 9425. In 1825, 9966. In 1826, 11,107. In 1827, 12,564; and in 1828, 11,753. Total number of convictions in the seven years, 71,196. Of these, 7980 received sentence of death; 1139 were sentenced to transportation for life; 1386 for fourteen years; 11,776 for seven years; 2263 to two years and eighteen months' imprisonment; 8368 from six to twelve months' imprisonment; 36,269 from one to six months' imprisonment.—In the year 1822, 97 persons were executed; in 1823, 54; in 1824, 49; in 1825, 50; in 1826, 57; in 1827, 70; and in 1828, 79.—total number of executions, 456; of these, 93 were for murder, 104 for burglary and housebreaking, 72 for highway robbery, 37 for horse-stealing, 31 for attempts to murder, 27 for rape, &c. 23 for forgery, 12 for coining; the remainder for other offences. The number of executions for offences committed in the City of London and County of Middlesex was 125.

The Royal Clarence Bridge.—A general meeting of the committee and shareholders, and inhabitants of Lambeth and Westminster interested in the measure, was lately held, C. N. Palmer, Esq. in the chair. The meeting was called to consider the report of what had been done in Parliament, where a Bill is in progress to carry the building of a new bridge into effect across the River Thames from Lambeth-palace to Horseferry-road at Westminster. A series of resolutions being agreed to, recommendation of passing the Bill through the Legislature, the meeting, after some discussion of an unimportant nature, adjourned.

Surrey Dispensary.—The anniversary of the Surrey Dispensary, was lately held at the London Tavern, C. Barclay, Esq. M.P. in the chair, who read a letter from B. Clark, Esq. requesting to be put down as a subscriber for 50*l*. The reports, as read by the Treasurer and Secretary, were

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flattering in the extreme, and set forth the charity as being in the most flourishing condition, rendering to the contributors that particular satisfaction which has arisen from the very liberal way in which they have come forward with their assistance.

Poor Rates.—From Parliamentary returns it appears that the gross sum raised in England and Wales, under the general head of Poor Rates, during the year 1828, amounted to 7,715,000*l*. of which 1,370,000*l*. was for other purposes than the relief of the poor, and 6,300,000*l*. expended in various ways for that object. There is an average diminution of expense, as compared with the year preceding, of about two per cent. throughout the country, which is satisfactory, considering the increased price of corn. The average diminution, however, has admitted of actual augmentation in the charges for, and symptoms of, pauperism, throughout certain counties. In Middlesex, for instance, there has been an increase of eight per cent.

Malt.—From a Parliamentary paper just published, it appears, that in the United Kingdom, from the 5th of January 1828, to the 5th of January 1829, 4,599,351 quarters of malt were made; the total amount of duty paid was 4,731,664*l*. 16*s*. Of this quantity 3,814,767 quarters were made in England, the duty on which amounted to 3,961,925*l*. 18*s*. In Scotland 393,400 quarters were made from barley, and 89,991 quarters from beer or bigg—total 483,391. The amount of duty was 478,506*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. In Ireland, 301,193 quarters of malt were made; the duty paid was 311,232*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*. The rate of duty on malt made from barley is 20*s*. 8*d*. per quarter. The rate on malt made from beer or bigg is 16*s*. The number of bushels of malt in hand on the 10th of October last, taken by excise, was in England, 4,425,026; in Scotland, 286,679, and in Ireland, 218,085. Total in the United Kingdom, 4,929,790.

Debtors.—From the Annual Report of that excellent Charity, the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, it appears that no less than 1116 distressed debtors have been restored to liberty and their families by this Society during nine months of the past year, and at the trifling charge of 3*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*. for each debtor.

Freedom of London.—The freedom of the City was presented at a special Court of Common Council, held last month at

Guildhall, to Mr. Peel, in a gold box, for his recent exertions in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and for accomplishing the great work of consolidating the almost innumerable statutes on the Criminal Code of Laws. The Right Hon. Gentleman, and most of his Majesty's Ministers, with other individuals of rank, afterwards dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Right Hon. R. Gordon, to be Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte.

Sir H. Fane, G.C.B. to be Master-Surveyor and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

The Rev. C. T. Longley, M.A. to the Head Mastership of Harrow School.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Sandwich—Sir H. Fane, G.C.B.

Marlborough—W. J. Bankes, Esq.

Launceston—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. K.C.B.

Newport—The Right Hon. W. F. V. Fitzgerald.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. M. Turner, M.A. to the See of Calcutta, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. James through ill health.

The Rev. J. Davies, M.A. to the Vicarages of Windrush and Sherborne, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, M.A. to the Rectory of Milton, otherwise Middleton Malzor, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. R. Twopeny, B.D. to the Vicarage of North Stoke, Oxon.

The Rev. J. Dymoke, B.A. to the united Rectories of Scrivelby with Daldery, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. R. Lee, S.C.L. to the Vicarage of Aslackby alias Asleby, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. R. Wood, M.A. (by commission) to the consolidated Vicarages of Woolaston and Irchester, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. J. D. Parham, to the Vicarage of Holne, Devon.

The Rev. J. Horseman, M.A. to the Rectory of Middle Salop.

The Rev. A. Fitzclarence, to the Vicarage of Maple Durham, Oxon.

The Rev. W. Hall, to the Rectory of Tuddenham, Suffolk.

The Rev. G. Davys, M.A. to the Rectory of All-hallows, London, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Nares.

The Rev. Dr. Hurlock, to the Rectory of Langham, Essex.

The Rev. J. Spence, M.A. to the United Rectory and Vicarage of Culworth, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. S. Smith, M.A. to the Rectory of Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. J. H. Monk, D.D. to the Rectory of Peakirk with Glington, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. S. Tilbrook, B.D. to the Rectory and Vicarage of Freckenham, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Tiptaft, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Sutton Courteney, Berks.

The Rev. G. A. Biedermann, M.A. to the Rectory of Dauntsey, Wilts.

The Rev. J. B. Frowd, B.D. to the Rectory

of Letcombe Bassett, Berks, void by the decease of the Rev. Herbert Randolph.

The Rev. M. Simpson, A.B. to the Rectory of Mickfield, Suffolk.

The Rev. E. C. Kemp, A.M. to the Rectory of Whilsonsett, Suffolk.

The Rev. R. C. Griffith, to the Rectory of Fl-field, Hants.

The Rev. T. Sheriffe, jun. A.M. to the Rectory of Eyke, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. L'Oste, LL.B. to the Rectory of Caister St. Edmund with Marketshall, Norfolk.

Married.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, C. S. Dickens, Esq. to Lady F. E. Compton, sister of the Marquess of Northampton.

Viscount Stormont, eldest son of Earl Mansfield, to Louisa, third daughter of C. Ellison, Esq. M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hon. G. H. Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss A. Jones, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Hon. J. H. R. Curzon, son of Lord Teynham, to Isabella, daughter of the late Colonel J. Hodgson, E. I. C.

At Torr Church, Devon, Rev. A. Johnson, M.A. to Elizabeth Clark, only child of the late J. Daniell, Esq. of Hensford House, Somerset.

At Bath, Rev. H. Stonhouse, B.A. Prebendary of Ledbury, to Louisa Buit, eldest daughter of John Taylor, Esq. M.D. of Bath.

Rev. J. Toplis, Rector of South Walsham, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. William Smith, merchant.

At Cheltenham, Rev. H. Withy, A.M. to Christian Dottin, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Sir J. G. Alleyne, Bart.

At West Hackney, Rev. E. Birch, M.A. Rector of that church, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of W. Luddington, Esq.

John Gore, Esq. of the Artillery, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas Lester, Esq. of Greenwich.

Died.—At Rome, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Viscount Barrington.

Viscount Penvensey, only son of the Earl of Sheffield.

Right Hon. the Earl of Carhampton.

At Hales-place, near Canterbury, Sir E. Hales, Bart.

Rev. Wm. Garnett, A.M. Rector of Tilton, Cheshire.

At Spettisbury-house, near Blandford, the Hon. A. M. Arundel, sister to Lord Arundel, of Wardour Castle.

At Rome, Lady Abdy, relict of the late Sir W. Abdy, Bart.

At Pimlico Lodge, John Elliot, Esq.

At Kirkby, Notts, Henry Venables, Lord Vernon.

At Paris, the Earl of Bridgewater.

In Gloucester Place, G. Evelyn, Esq. of Wotton.

At Marlborough, Rev. B. Buckenfield, Rector of St. Peter's in that town.

At Woolwich, Rev. C. Walker, Rector of Black Notley, Essex.

At Little Bromley Rectory, Essex, Rev. T. Newman, jun. Rector of Alresford.

In Chenies Street, Bedford Square, T. Earnshaw, Esq.

In Abbey-gate Street, Bury, Rev. W. Stocking.

At Rousseau, Dominica, Dr. J. Greenway.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The third annual report of the Reading Mechanics' Institution shows a considerable improvement on the preceding. The number of subscribers is 1872, being an increase of 637; and there is an increase of 48 subscribers. During the past year, three lectures on History; two on Electricity; two on Galvanism; three on Astronomy; four on Natural History, and four on Chemistry, have been delivered in the Institution.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Cavendish, who has obtained the distinguished honour of Second Wrangler, is grandson of Lord G. Cavendish, and heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Devonshire. The unprecedented number of 31 Questionists have this year been rejected!

CHESHIRE.

Ancient Coins in Chester.—In the progress of making the drain under the new street leading to the intended new bridge, the workmen found among other fragments of antiquity, a silver coin of Henry III. in beautiful preservation, with the inscription "Henricus Rex," and on the reverse, "Thomas on Rufa," the name of the coiner at Rochester, where it was struck; also a fragment of another silver coin, apparently of the same reign, the letters "Cant" being the only part of the inscription legible. The situation in which these coins are found (immediately under the breach made in the city walls, and beneath the foundation) would seem to involve a contradiction of the generally received opinion respecting the early history of the city walls. History informs us that "the Lady Ethelfleda enlarged the circuit of them to twice their former extent, and that the castle which before was without them, was now encompassed with the new wall."—This was about the year 920, or three hundred years before the reign of Henry III. The question then is, how these coins came to be placed immediately under the foundation of Ethelfleda's wall? Perhaps some of our antiquarian correspondents will favour us with an opinion on the subject.

CORNWALL.

The Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall has been enriched by a handsome contribution from Thomas Daniell, Esq. consisting of a magnificent specimen of native copper, a large block of Jews' House tin, brought up from the bottom of Falmouth Harbour some years since, and some fossils from Sussex. John Foster, Esq. of London, has also sent ninety volumes of French scientific works to this Society.

DEVONSHIRE.

The following resolutions were lately adopted at a meeting of magistrates, relative to the proposed establishment of District Sessions for the county:—"That it is expedient that a separate Court be established for the hundreds of Roborough, Ermington, Plympton, and Tavistock, for trying offenders, if practicable, without entailing additional expense on the county.—That the Clerk

of the Peace, under the direction of the Chairman, do write to the clerks of those counties which are divided into districts, requesting every information upon the subjects now under the consideration of the Committee.—That the Magistrates for the four Hundreds be requested to prepare an estimate of the probable outlay and annual expense of providing and maintaining a Court House within those Hundreds, and be requested to furnish any other information in their power."

DORSETSHIRE.

The new road over Crackmoor Hill, between Sherborne and Milborne-Port, is now opened. Those who have not seen this extensive work, will be enabled to form some idea of it, and of the advantages the public will derive, from the following statements:—The whole length of the work is about 3500 feet. The old course was irregular, and for the most part very steep, in some parts as much as five inches in the yard; the new line is shorter than the old, and for about two fifths of the length level, one-fifth 1 in 18 or two inches in a yard, one-fifth 1 in 22 or about 1½ inch in a yard, and the residue 1 inch per yard and less; so that the great advantage of the new road must be manifest. This has been accomplished by filling the valley for a considerable extent and great depth; and also by cutting through the rock, from forty to fifty feet perpendicular depth; the last twenty feet through a dense blue rock, which resisted all ordinary means of lifting, and yielded only to the explosive force of gunpowder. The hill is rendered perfectly easy trotting ground, whilst the distance is actually lessened; this, and the other improvements upon the line of road from Salisbury, through Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Yeovil, Crewkerne, and Chard, to Exeter, cannot fail to confirm the public in their choice of this line as being the nearest and best, as it is also the most populous and beautiful in scenery.

KENT.

Government has purchased a quantity of land, about eighty or ninety acres, for the purpose of raising a line of fortification on the outside of Mile Town, Sheerness, and a ditch is now completed the whole extent of the line, from the beach towards the Nore, to a fleet that runs to the sea wall towards the Medway; this ditch is the line of demarcation, and is to be the outer edge of a moat that will surround the works.

There is every probability that the intended canal from Tunbridge Town to Penshurst will be effected, the projectors having expressed their determination that no expense shall stop them. When completed, it will prove of the utmost importance to that part of the country, in the saving of land carriage for coals and all kinds of heavy goods, which are now obliged to be fetched from the town of Tunbridge.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

† A Roman coin, of the purest gold, was lately found in a field called Church-field, near Peterborough. It has a remarkably bold impress of the

heads of the Emperors Augustus and Tiberius: around the former is the inscription "DIVVS AVGVSTVS DIVI F." and around the latter, on the reverse side of the coin, "TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVS." The coin is quite perfect, weighs five penny-weights, and is now in the possession of Mr. Robinson, solicitor, of Oakham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Literary Society, Bromley House.—Mr. Callow lately read a paper on the question, Whether the improvements in Machinery benefit the country or not. Mr. R. Hey then read, for the second time, his paper on Muscular Motion, when an animated discussion took place.

Mr. P. Myers also gave lately the first part of an instructive lecture on Astronomy, which he illustrated by a grand Transparent Orrery, giving views to prove the rotundity of the earth, beautiful representations of the various planetary systems adopted by different philosophers, of the constellations, signs of the zodiac, &c. Mr. Callow afterwards read, for the second time, his paper on the question, whether improvements in machinery benefit the country or not, at the same time introducing observations on some of the branches of political economy.

SHROPSHIRE.

The present almost impassable road from Pulverbatch to Bishop's Castle, is to have its line altered so as to avoid the steep descent at Pulverbatch, the ascents at Cothercote Hill and Grave-nor, and other impediments to all wheel carriages which have rendered this road a disgrace to the county, and a subject of reprobation by all travellers. By the intended new line no ascent will exceed 1 in 36; by the present line, the ascents are 7 in 36.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A small collection of beautiful mineral and rock specimens has lately been added to the Museum of Natural History attached to the Somerset and Taunton Institution, which has been presented by James Plomer, Esq. of Helston, in Cornwall. Among these are specimens of silver ore from the Real del Monte Mine, and from Lima, in South America; of tin from Banca and Singapore, in India; arsenio-phosphate of lead and native copper in serpentine, both very rare, from Cornwall; various ores of tin and copper from the same county; galena, or sulphuret of lead, very rich in silver; arseniate of iron, &c. &c. The collection of mineral, rock, and fossil specimens, in the Institution at Taunton, is now sufficiently numerous to form the groundwork of knowledge to the geological student, and in which his scientific reading will be amply strengthened by comparing the actual specimens with the description of authors who have written on those branches of science and natural history.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A general meeting of the members of the Worcester Literary and Scientific Institution was lately held at the Guildhall. The report stated that, as suitable premises could not be obtained at present, two rooms in the Corn Market had been engaged, as a temporary reading-room and library. The laws and regulations of the Institution were read and approved. Several donations of books have been received, and the prospects of the Institution are very favourable.

YORKSHIRE.

Subscription for the Repair of York Minster.—An extremely respectable meeting of the gentlemen and merchants of Leeds was lately held at the Court House, Ralph Markland, Esq. in the chair, to consider what steps should be taken to repair the injury which York Minster has sustained from the late calamitous fire. The perfect unanimity which existed among all present, and the obvious nature of the course to be adopted, prevented any lengthened speaking. The report of Mr. Smirke, as detailed by Mr. Vernon at the York meeting, was read, as were the resolutions passed at that meeting. The meeting was briefly addressed by Benjamin Gott, Esq. George Banks, Esq. Christopher Beckett, Esq. and two or three other gentlemen, who all expressed their anxiety that the magnificent structure, which has for ages been the pride and boast of Yorkshire, should be restored to its former splendour by the generosity of this county, and their hope that the town of Leeds would not be backward in affording its assistance to this excellent object. A number of resolutions were then agreed to, and a committee, composed of several of the gentlemen present, of the clergy, the Dissenting ministers, and all subscribers of ten pounds, was formed. It is intended to form similar committees in all the populous towns of the county. After thanks had been voted to the Mayor for his services in the chair, a subscription was entered into, and a considerable sum was collected in the room. The subscription already amounts to upwards of 21,000*l.*—a fact which proves the interest the inhabitants of Leeds feel in the restoration of this splendid monument of the taste and piety of former ages, far more strongly than any verbal expressions of opinion. Subsidiary committees have been since formed in the Borough of Leeds, for the purpose of soliciting the contributions of the inhabitants, in each division of the town. The total subscription is now 47,000*l.*

WALES.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Radnorshire District of Roads was lately held at Presteign, when it was resolved to make a new line of road from the village of Llanvihangel Nantmellon to the summit of Gwrelis Pitch, on the road from New Radnor towards Rhayader and Aberystwith, and also a road from such new line to Llanclin Pool, in the direction of Builth; as thereby important improvements would be effected, and travelling through the district greatly facilitated.

SCOTLAND.

The following facts serve to illustrate the changes that have taken place in Edinburgh during the present century:—The New Town—that part of the city situated to the northward of what was formerly the North Loch—now extends from Norton Place, on the London Road, to the Haymarket beyond Athol Crescent. Taken from another point, it stretches, in one unbroken line, from Hillside Crescent, on Mr. Allan's grounds, and the Old Botanic Gardens, Leith Walk, to Manor Place, on the grounds of Coates. Its greatest breadth is from Prince's street Gardens to Cannon Mills, or rather the top of Inverleith Row, in one direction, and to Comely Bank, beyond Stockbridge, in another; but leaving out the suburban quarters entirely, the extreme length of the New Town may be reckoned at two miles, its extreme breadth at six, and its circumference at between five and six. This circle

embraces one hundred and sixty-four streets, squares, crescents, and places. These, if placed in one line, would extend from Edinburgh to Linlithgow, a distance of sixteen miles. In the New Town, there are twenty-three places of worship, viz.—eight established churches and chapels, four Episcopal, three Baptist, two of the United Secession, two Relief, one Roman Catholic, one Unitarian, one Independent, and the New Jerusalem Temple. Connected with education, and the arts and sciences, there are the High School, New Edinburgh Academy, Circus-place School, Military Academy, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Royal Institution, Riding School, Observatory, and the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens; besides a vast number of private seminaries, where every branch of education is taught successfully. Connected with amusement are, the Theatre Royal, the Caledonian Theatre, and the Assembly Rooms; with medicine, Physicians' Hall, and two public Dispensaries; with law, the Register House, Gaol, and Bridewell; with the public revenue, the Excise, Stamp, and Post Offices; with public charities, the Dean and Orphan Hospitals; and with general business, three large banks, many insurance and joint-stock companies, and one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine shops, besides public markets and public baths. Warehouses are not here taken into account. There are also a prodigious number of licensed hotels, inns, taverns, club-rooms, coffee-rooms, and chop-houses. Above one hundred of the streets, squares, and places, have been formed since the beginning of the present century. Greater parts of the places of worship, all the places of education, most of the public offices, all the banks, and above fourteen hundred shops, with the public baths and markets, have been formed within the same period.

IRELAND.

A numerous public meeting was lately held in Dublin, at the rooms of the late Association, to consider the propriety of petitioning against the

disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders. J. D. Latouche, Esq. was called to the chair; and in opening the business of the meeting, he said that he had not made up his own mind on the subject, and, though a warm friend to freedom, he thought it was a question whether they should not purchase the great blessing of Emancipation with a change in the elective franchise. A letter was then read from Lord Gormanstown, expressing his decided opinion in favour of the contemplated change in the franchise. "He had ever thought that the abuses of the system of forty-shilling freeholds outbalanced all the benefits it was intended to convey." He spoke in warm terms of approbation of the Relief Bill, and implored that no obstacle might be raised by the Catholics to its passing. Another letter was read from Lord Rossmore, protesting against the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, on the ground that it was taking away a vested right, which had been patriotically used by those who possessed it. Mr. Leader then moved and Mr. Sinclair seconded the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was agreed to:—"That considering the incalculable benefits about to be conferred upon Ireland by the religious Relief Bill now in progress through Parliament, and entertaining sentiments of the deepest gratitude to the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel for their ministerial support of so wise and politic a measure, the friends of civil and religious liberty are unwilling at present to embarrass their proceedings, or endanger the ultimate success of an arrangement so necessary to the peace of Ireland and to the security of the empire, by raising any objection to such modification of the elective franchise as has been proposed by ministers; it being understood that whatever modification of the elective franchise may be deemed necessary under the present circumstances of the empire, shall be open for future alteration and revision, so as to adapt the representation of the people permanently to the interest and circumstances of Ireland."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 1 to March 31, 1829.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
March 1	20	34	30.15	30.06	March 17	19.5	45	29.50	29.47
2	29	35	30.06	30.16	19	25	53	29.66	Stat.
3	31	39	30.25	Stat.	19	40	63	29.65	29.50
4	32	41	30.12	30.06	20	47	50	29.54	29.66
5	29	45	30.14	30.10	21	37	57	29.09	30.05
6	36	46	30.03	29.06	22	30	56	29.66	29.76
7	36	47	29.96	Stat.	23	36	51	29.62	29.62
8	37	47	29.93	29.90	24	35	44	29.80	29.84
9	35	49	29.83	29.80	25	20	48	29.83	29.86
10	28	48	29.60	29.81	26	30	48	29.66	29.92
11	28	44	29.81	30.74	27	33	46	29.92	29.61
12	26	47	29.72	29.66	28	24	54	29.03	29.47
13	30	46	29.61	29.72	29	37	48	29.30	29.20
14	26	42	29.76	29.88	30	35	45	29.22	Stat.
15	20	43	29.86	Stat.	31	36	44	29.19	29.26
16	21	42	29.76	29.63					

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

At no period within the last twelve months preceding the one which has just closed has there appeared such an accumulation of complaints issuing from various branches of the national trade and industry, as in the course of the last four weeks. Distress among the silk and cotton weavers and glovers, decrease of consumption among the wool-growers, and want of employment among our shipping, are the most serious of the evils which have raised the voice of a suffering population. It is impossible to devise or to suggest a remedy for those evils at present, and doubtless the wisest course is that which has already been adopted—to let time work their cure. The acting cause of the present commercial distresses is obvious; a superabundant population multiplies the hands of labour; over production of manufacture is the consequence; glutted markets with English goods in foreign countries, and a complete stagnation, the effects. So long as new outlets for the increased produce of British industry are not discovered, it must be liable to checks similar to those which are now experienced. One of its branches, the silk manufacture, suffers, indeed, from causes which differ in some respects from the others. But as the question which relates to it has undergone so much discussion of late, both in and out of Parliament, it would be superfluous to say any thing of its merits here. It is, however, amusing to see among the number of complainants on want of employment and general stagnation in trade, men who are considered capitalists, through whose hands immense sums of money are frequently passing. The starving silk-weavers out of employment, in relating the state of wretchedness to which circumstances have reduced them, do not assume a tone of lamentation more calculated to excite commiseration, than these poor persons, when they dwell on the badness of the times, the impossibility of employing money at more than 1 and a half per cent. interest, and the desperate alternative to which they are reduced of keeping their masses of gold in their coffers, and of drawing on their capitals for the ordinary expenses of personal maintenance. This kind of distress dates from a period still more remote than that of the industrious classes, whose voice has been so much heard of late; and doubtless it has, in no small degree, increased the embarrassments of the latter by the diminished circulation which it has necessarily occasioned.

In the London markets nothing particular has occurred during the month to interrupt or impede the usual course of business. Sugars were rather slack at the beginning, but afterwards revived. About the middle of the month large supplies of divers kinds and qualities came on the market, and met with ready sales at a small advance of prices. In Mascovados, in particular, much business was done, and full prices were readily obtained, on the arrival of supplies, as the market had till then, for a more than usually long period, been without any stock adequate to the demand. About 8000 hhds. and tierces of the article went off in the course of the month. The refined market has been generally heavy, and by no means able to keep up with the other. A reduction of prices in that quality of goods has occurred in each of the last four succeeding weeks. The Coffee market has not, upon the whole, been very

brisk, the business having been almost wholly confined to transactions for the home consumption. Prices, however, were generally well maintained, and stock abundant. In the Indigo market there was scarcely any thing done in the early part of the month, owing to the expectation of the East India Company's sale, which had been fixed for the 14th, and for which the quantity of 4000 chests of various qualities had been declared. The sale, in fact, took place; at the commencement it was very languid, and there was but a scanty attendance of buyers. It went on rather heavily until the 21st. on the morning of which it terminated. The whole of the 4000 chests passed for sale, the goods being taxed very low. About 400 chests, however, were bought in; generally the sales went off at a reduction of from 3d. to 6d.

In Teas there has been little doing in most descriptions, excepting Bohea in large chests, which has been in great demand at a rather advanced price. The East India Company have fixed the 1st of June for their next tea sale, on which occasion the following will be put up:—Bohea 1,250,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,200,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson skin, 1,100,000 lbs.; Hyson 250,000 lbs. The same Company have likewise given notice that their sulphur sale will take place on the 12th of May next. About 400 tons have been thus far declared for that occasion.

A large sale of Spices took place on the 13th, for the account of the Ceylon Government; it went off less briskly than the two previous quarterly sales. There were 1000 bales, and 250 chests of cinnamon of various qualities, 1900 bags East India ginger, and 70 bags black and white pepper, as well as some parcels of nutmeg and sago. Fair prices were obtained for the whole.

There has been more demand than usual in the course of the month in Jamaica rum for home consumption, and considerable sales, at rather high prices, have consequently been effected. Latterly, however, the deficiencies of stock having been supplied, and nothing having been required for exportation, the article fell again, and little is doing in it at present. Brandies have maintained good prices, but they have not been in very great requisition, and little was done.

In Baltic produce no extraordinary share of business has been done, and prices were generally the same as in the preceding month. The delivery of tallow is considered to have been small, and the stock left is, therefore, about 15,000 casks. The price of this article has varied from 38s. to 38s. 3d. per cwt.

The Cotton Market was in a very depressed state at the beginning of the month; no fall in prices took place, notwithstanding the inactivity. Up to the 1st of April, the deliveries of cotton were about 16,000 bales less than in the corresponding three months of the last year; the arrivals about 25,000 bales more; the stock remained nearly the same. Towards the latter part of the month some revival took place in this market, in consequence of advices received from some of the manufacturing districts, representing that improved state of manufactures which the exigencies of the spring trade are always sure to produce, however slight in their nature. This intelligence did not, indeed, raise prices, but some purchases were made

on it; these were almost immediately followed by others of much greater consequence, made for the completion of orders for Continental markets, and more are in the course of execution. The low price of the article here at present seems to have tempted Continental speculators, by whom a prospect of fair profit appears to be entertained.

There have been no demands for Tobacco, and until a farther reduction of prices occurs, a revival in that market is not looked for, the quotations in foreign markets being much lower than here. Since some late speculations, founded on the expected increase of the duty on stained tobacco, prices have been rather drooping. The arrivals of late have been a cargo of 500 hhds. Virginia, and 320 hhds. of Maryland. Of Turkey tobacco, no arrivals have been for some time reported, and little as the consumption of that country's growth was at all times here, it seems to have diminished greatly, in proportion as the taste for the strong-flavoured qualities of America and the West Indies has increased.

In the course of the month which has elapsed, a greater number of entries for the exportation of bullion have been made than for some time before. The house of Rothschild have been the principal exporters, and Calais the point of Continental embarkation. From that place, whole diligences have been engaged for the transport of the bullion to Paris; the excessive weight of these unusual contents of the public travelling vehicles necessarily retarded their arrival by several hours. A considerable quantity of both gold and silver have also been sent off to Germany and Holland. In the last-mentioned country, the house of Rothschild are said to have established a temporary mint on their own account, where gold ducats are struck off from the bullion sent from this country, bearing the regular effigy and arms of the ducat of that country. This coin is afterwards sent on to Vienna, from whence, there is no doubt, it finds its way to the borders of the Danube, and assists the operations of the Russian army. It is a fact not altogether known in this part of Europe, that in all the provinces formerly and at present tributary to the Sultan, as well as in every integral part of the Ottoman Empire, Dutch ducats have, from time immemorial, enjoyed a current value, as great as the coin of the country, though always rising in proportion to the intrinsic diminution of the Turkish piaster. During the existence of the Venetian Republic, the Sequin of that State was the foreign coin most in favour in Turkey, where it had very great circulation. Since the gradual extinction of that coin, the Dutch ducat, which once bore the same nominal worth as the Venetian sequin, has succeeded to the latter in the Ottoman States, and is unquestionably the most convenient to use in Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and Bulgaria, at a time when the legitimate currency of the Turkish piaster is precluded, and cannot, owing to the uncertainty which overhangs the future destiny of those provinces at present, be replaced by a circulating medium of a permanent kind. This fully accounts for the supplies of gold so frequently directed to Holland by the house of Rothschild since the opening of the war between Russia and Turkey, coupled with which is the notorious fact of that House's financial engagements with the Russian Government, and of its never-ceasing readiness to embark in any money transactions, whether tending to praiseworthy or reprehensible political ob-

jects, which in the remotest degree appear capable of yielding profit.

The nearer we approach the term of the East India charter, the more general seems to become the anxiety for the abrogation of the odious monopoly which has been hitherto enjoyed under it by the favoured few. Circumstances have recently occurred which, if possible, add to the weighty reasons till now over and over adduced for the cessation of the privilege, by holding up more than ever to an objectionable view the system of exclusion and arbitrary rule established in our Indian possessions. All the commercial districts of this country are becoming unanimous in the wish for the fall of the Leadenhall-street potentates; and we apprehend that by the time their sovereignty has to expire, they will meet with such opposition as will effectually, and for ever, put a stop to the exercise of their exclusive authority in a part of the possessions of the British Crown, access to which is the equal and undoubted right of every subject of the Crown. Among all classes of commercial men in this great capital of the commercial world, we may safely affirm that there is not a single individual, not connected with the East India Company, and not interested in the continuance of its present system of monopoly and exclusion, who is not anxious for the abolition of the Charter, and ready to second any measure which may tend to prevent its renewal. Under such circumstances, the "most potent, grave, and reverend Signors" of the East India House should begin to prepare their minds for the abdication of their "Sovereign powers," so that they may bear the vicissitudes of fortune with all that equanimity which becomes individuals in the "exalted" station they are now filling.

In the Money Markets, speculators have generally been inactive throughout the month; there were but few investments in any stock, and still fewer transfers. On the 8th, the dividends of the several portions of the public debt commenced paying at the Bank of England; that is, on the Reduced Annuities, both descriptions of the Three and a Half per Cent. the Four per Cent. of 1826, Three and a Half per Cent. of 1818, and Long Annuities. The dividends on Bank Stock and South Sea Stock were also paid. The whole amount payable this quarter was between eight and nine millions sterling. On the 14th, the settling of accounts in Consols took place at the Stock Exchange, when the speculators for a fall experienced considerable difficulty in fulfilling their engagements for the delivery of Stock. The consequence was, that the same price was offered and paid for money as for the May account, which opened at 87 five-eighths, to three-quarters. It was, therefore, in the terms of the Stock Exchange vocabulary, a Bear account. No defaulters, however, were declared, and every thing went on quietly and smoothly. From that day, as indeed from the beginning of the month, the price of Consols has been generally steady, sometimes for whole days stationary. It never went under 87 one quarter, nor higher than 88 one-eighth. Its most frequent fluctuations were between 87 one-half and 88. The other home securities have remained steady since the payment of the dividends at the quotations previous to their close for that purpose. In the Foreign Stock Market little has been done, and speculators there continue in a state of almost complete discouragement and

inaction. The funds of the Northern European States have maintained their prices with scarcely any variation, and, what is most remarkable, Russian Bonds did not vary from their quotation of 96 three-quarters, after it became known here that the second portion of the Russian loan, negotiated last year by the house of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam, has been put on the market. South American securities continue in a state of complete discredit, and, with the exception of the Brazilian, remain in very low quotations. Brazi-

lian Stock, so closely connected with the Portuguese, has undergone, with the latter, some fluctuation, in consequence of occasional intelligence on the subject of Don Pedro's disputes with Don Miguel; of late, also, Brazilian Bonds have been affected by the progressive fall of the exchange on England at Rio, which was, on the 17th of February, at 24, with the prospect of going down much lower. We left Brazilian Bonds at 53, and Portuguese, 44.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 17, TO APRIL 17, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

March 17. G. EDWARDS, St. Alban's Herts, money scrivener. J. SHEPLEY, Hayfield, Derbyshire, cotton manufacturer. G. F. HAMILTON, late of Pratt's place, Camden-town, Dublin, merchant. C. BOX, Maidstone, Kent, grocer. J. HUTCHESON, Lynn, Norfolk, draper. E. LIGHTWOOD, Bagot-street, Birmingham, coal merchant. T. HAWORTH, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. F. C. BOOTHBY, Hulme Walfield, Cheshire, cheese factor. W. ADAMS, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, surgeon.

April 7. T. BEDFORD, Goswell-street, Middlesex, carpenter. J. CRAMP, Phoenix Wharf, Pickle Herring, Surrey, corn factor. G. BELL, Regent-street, Middlesex, tailor. H. LUCAS, Donnington, Lincolnshire, miller. M. POTT, Henton Norris, and Manchester, coach proprietor. W. WALTON, Liverpool, cloth merchant. T. J. GIBBS, South-street, Eastbourne, Sussex, wine merchant. L. LEWIS the younger, Throckmorton-street, London, stock broker. A. SIRMIPION, Newman-street, Oxford-street, goldsmith. T. C. BIGGS, Russiaw, London, silk manufacturer. J. WOLLASTON, Great Castle-street, London, wine merchant. G. WORTHINGTON, Wigan, Lancashire, butcher. J. B. BOND, late of the Rising Sun, Windmill-street, Haymarket, victualler. T. WIARTON, Wyton, Yorkshire, and Kingston upon Hull, merchant. J. ROBINSON, Kingley, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturer. H. J. JOHNSON, Berwick upon Tweed, corn merchant.

April 19. J. F. MULLER, Ludgate-hill, London, perfumer. R. HUGHES, late of Liverpool, linen draper. C. BAKER and J. ALLEN, Bedminster, Somersetshire, nursesmen. T. HANCOCK, Manchester, ink-keeper. S. S. FLOWER and J. WORNLEY, Wash Mill, Witham, Essex, Yorkshire, flax spinners. J. C. KNIGHT, Finchbury-place South, London, druggist. J. BLEZARD, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, victualler. T. SPENCER, Leeds, Yorkshire, pattern maker. H. JACKSON, J. JACKSON, and W. JACKSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, tanners and leather dressers. J. ANDREW, Cockfield, Lancashire, victualler. M. COLMAN, Kingston upon Hull, master mariner. T. CARDEN, Oxford-street, Middlesex, silk mercer.

April 14. J. P. HILLARY, Poultry, London, wine merchant. J. SMEE and E. A. SMEE, Crown-court, Chesham, London, warehousemen. H. CUTLER, late of London-wall, London, wine merchant. M. EVANS, Nottingham, linen draper. G. MOORE, Sheffield, Yorkshire, scissor manufacturer. J. MASTERS the elder, and J. MASTERS the younger, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, common brewers. A. HART, Whitehaven, Cumberland, draper. J. T. WILDE, Wash upon Derrin, Yorkshire, grocer. L. H. SMITH, Greenwich, Kent, wine merchant. J. WHIGLEY, Knowl, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant. J. REYNOLDS, Broad street-hill, London, dyer. C. L. HARRISON, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, hotel keeper. R. L. FISHER, Compton, Dorsetshire, sail cloth maker. A. PAOWRIE, Manchester, milliner.

April 17. R. ROBINSON, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, hair dresser and perfumer. R. JOHNS, Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, corn dealer. J. GRAVES and G. GRAVES, Norwich, bombazine and craps manufacturers. R. N. LAMB, Barking, Norfolk, surgeon and apothecary. J. LYONS, Manchester, publican. J. RAMBER, Liverpool, ship-owner and merchant. R. THOMPSON, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. G. WOOD, Canterbury, printer, bookseller, and stationer. W. T. SUMPTER, Brudenell-place, New North Road, stationery and mason. G. SCOTT, Providence-buildings, New Kent Road, and Little House-lane, Newington Causeway, grocer and general dealer. W. T. FRY, Constitution Row, Gray's Inn Road, historical engraver. J. SCOTT and M. ELLIS, Catraton street, warehousemen. H. McCULLOCH and S. STOCKS, senior, Walling-street, warehousemen. W. BOWDITCH, Crown-row, Walworth-road, Saint Mary, Newington, coach builder. H. L. HUNT and C. C. CLARKE, York-street, Covent Garden, booksellers. J. HARRIS, Pickett-street, Strand, linen draper. W. FORRESTER, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, working jeweller.

March 27. H. ALLCOCK, Threadneedle-street, London, tavern keeper. T. BANNISTER, No. 68, John-street, Tottenham Court-road, Middlesex, goldsmith. J. COCKSHOTT, Harrington, GREEN, Manchester, and R. SWARBRICK, Luce, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. F. AMITT, Thirsk, Yorkshire, draper. T. W. WINGATE, No. 9, York-street, Bath, dealer. J. AMPHLETT, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, baker. J. BEAUFIT, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, money scrivener. J. HEAVAGE, W. ARMITAGE, and S. STANDISH, Sheffield, Yorkshire, manufacturers of Britannia metal goods. J. WHEELER and W. J. ADAMS, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, Middlesex, drapers. W. H. SPARKES, Godalming, Surrey, paper maker. T. GAMSON, Mark-lane, London, corn factor. J. MITCHELL, Old Canons-street, Cavendish-square, tailor. March 31. T. M. BOND, East Dereham, Norfolk, linen draper. T. COOPER, Conington, Cheshire, silk thrower. A. BRAY, Red Lion yard, St. Giles's in the Fields, Middlesex, horse dealer. J. MARGETTS, Oxford, victualler. J. TAPP and C. TAPP, Wicmore-street, Cavendish square, coach makers. T. GUNTER, Halesworth, Suffolk, currier. W. DICKINSON, City-road, Middlesex, silk dyer. J. BURN, Covent-garden Market, Middlesex, and Stratham, Surrey, fruit salesman. E. ROBERTS, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, coffee-house keeper. J. CRIGHTON, Manchester, machine maker. J. BUNFITT, Fosse Melwood, Somersetshire, clothier. M. WORTHINGTON, Falsworth, Lancashire, blancher. W. ARMFIELD, late of Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer. D. E. LEWIS, Bath, surgeon.

April 3. H. HUGHES, Basin-hall-street, London, Blackwell Hall factor. J. HARRIS, Fore-street, Lon-

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, April 20.—The House re-assembled, and the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and Lord Dormer entered, accompanied by several Noble Friends, proceeded to the table, and took the oath prescribed by the late Catholic Relief Bill. Lord Teynham presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Dublin, praying their Lordships to revise the laws which imposed civil disabilities upon the Jews. The petitioners particularly directed the attention of the House to that clause of the Irish Navigation Act which prohibited the naturalization of foreign Jews in Ireland. The Marquess of Lansdowne presented a petition, complaining of the effect of the East India Company's monopoly of the trade with China, to enhance the price of tea.—On the 29th, only Appeal causes were heard.—May 1, Lord Stafford, Lord Petre, and Lord Stourton took the oaths prescribed by the recent Act for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and their seats. The Naval Officers' Widows' Pension Bill, and the Newfoundland Bill, were passed. The Earl of Malmesbury had been requested, in the absence of a Noble Duke, to give notice of his intention to move certain Resolutions on the state of the wool trade. He should now name Thursday se'night. There were certain returns for which he would take the opportunity of moving. An idea very generally prevailed in this country that the exportation of manufactured goods rose in proportion to the importation of corn and wool; and his object in moving for these returns was, to ascertain how far this very prevalent notion was borne out by experience. He moved that an account be laid before the House of the quantity of grain imported into this country in each year from the 5th of January, 1819, to the 5th of January, 1827; for a similar account of the quantity of wool imported within the same period; and for an account of the declared value of British manufactured goods exported in each of these years. On the 4th, the Marquess of Londonderry moved that the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the coal trade might have leave to report from time to time. The Marquess of Anglesea rose to move for copies of letters addressed by him to the Right Hon. the Secretary of the Home Department, and the

replies thereto. The Noble Marquess entered into an explanation of the circumstances which led to his recall from the Government of Ireland. The Duke of Wellington objected to the production of the correspondence, and said it must be obvious that the House had no business to interfere with the dismissal of his Majesty's servants, except in cases where the public might be subjected to injury and inconvenience, or in cases where Parliament might feel it necessary to interfere for the discharge of those who have been supposed guilty of abuses in their official situations. "Then," said the Noble Duke, "I think the power of Parliament may be beneficially employed; but I believe it is a fact, that, except in such cases, the Parliament ought not to interfere, and that it never can do so without great injury and inconvenience to the public service."—On the 5th, the Spanish Claims' Bill, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill, and the Hibernian Gas Bill were passed. The Earl of Malmesbury moved for a return of the number of yards of woollen and worsted goods exported by the East India Company from 1809 to 1828. Lord Teynham moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty for an account of all grants of land made to settlers or others upon the Swan River. On the motion of Lord Napier, the Poor Laws (Scotland) Bill was ordered to be read a second time that day three months.—On the 6th, the Swan River Settlement Bill was read a third time, and passed.—On the 7th, there was no motion of consequence made in the House.—On the 8th, the Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to facilitate the administration of justice in courts of equity.—On the 11th, Lord Wharnccliffe moved the second reading of the Bill to legalize the Sale of Game. The state of the country, he said, imperatively required an alteration of the law. In spite of all they could do, they had evidence to show that game would be sold, and that night-attacks upon it would be continued. He found that two hundred and fourteen persons were committed under the Night Poaching Act, and that of these, twenty-nine received sentence of death. It was in vain to tell him, that so long as the higher orders would purchase game, there would be persons ready to sell

it. The question was, ought they to adhere to a code which necessarily involved a systematic violation of the law? It was not in human nature, he knew, to prevent the sale of game by severity. The country was determined to set the law at defiance. They must get at the evil in another way. What he proposed to their Lordships was, to act upon the same principle which they adopted to overcome other violations of the law. To discourage smuggling, what had been found so effectual as to reduce duties? This took away from the smuggler his market and his temptation. The same principle it was now proposed to apply to the trade of providing dead bodies for the use of anatomists. They had the evidence of poulterers, and persons engaged in poaching, that, let them make their penalties as severe as they could, the sale of game would still be carried on. The way to put an end to any crime was to diminish the temptation. The gangs of poachers had undoubtedly increased within the last fourteen years. This he did not ascribe altogether to the increase of temptation, but, in fact, to the laws passed by their Lordships, particularly to that for putting an end to the practice of setting spring guns. He knew that if they did not pass the present Bill, many persons would be disposed to restore the right of setting spring guns for the protection of preserves. Now, upon these grounds, he thought they must make the sale of game legal, and it followed, if they did this, that they must alter the qualification. The nearer they approached to the law of Scotland, making game property, the better. In the present system of game laws there were many anomalies. He was the only person interested in the game in his immediate neighbourhood, and yet his sons were liable to penalties if they shot over his grounds. He said, allow the sale of game, and extend the qualification to kill it. He did not propose to give an unlimited power to sell game; what he proposed was a licence, at the cost of three guineas per annum, and to be granted by magistrates. He now came to consider the objections which might be offered to this proposal. The first objection he anticipated was on the part of lords of manors; but he gave to these additional powers, more than equivalent to those he took away. The next objection was on the part of great landholders, who were averse to give to tenants the privilege of killing game. To secure the success of his Bill, he would be willing to relinquish this part of it. But the objection of which he was most afraid was, that this alteration of the Game Laws would tend to the

destruction of foxes. Fox-hunting, he, however, begged their Lordships to recollect, was now carried on by a compromise. Every fox-hunter was, in fact, a trespasser. And he would ask their Lordships, if they did not believe that many game-preservers were destroyers of foxes? He should be sorry to do any thing to the injury of fox-hunting, and he did not think this Bill would have that effect. As the law now stood, the smaller proprietors, who were not permitted to have any interest in the game, had an interest in destroying it; and in many instances he knew they did destroy it by poison. If fox-hunting required protection, he would rather extend it by a penalty against killing foxes in any other way than by hunting, than by preserving a code of laws in other respects so productive of mischief. He had now stated the arguments in support of his measure, and had adverted to the chief objections against it. He left it in their Lordships' hands, who must be conscious that the eyes of the country were upon them. The other House of Parliament had shown a disposition to concur with them in any practicable measure. He was determined to persevere; and a recent example had shown them that perseverance must eventually prevail, when the sense of the country was in favour of the measure proposed. He implored them to reflect upon the situation in which they left the country if they rejected the measure. The Earl of Malmesbury would imitate the perseverance of his Noble Friend, and resist this Bill. Other causes existed for the increase of crime, independent of the Game Laws. Earl Carnarvon supported the Bill, because the present state of the law presented to Juries a temptation which they could not resist, to permit the escape of offenders. It gave rise to perjury. A visitor from London could not, under this Bill, purchase the right of shooting, and set the landed interest of the country at defiance. The House divided, 79 for and 69 against the bill, which was then read a second time.—On the 12th, the Marquess of Lansdowne presented a petition from the great manufacturing districts and mercantile towns against the monopoly of the East India Company. The Lord Chancellor, in a speech explaining its objects, moved the second reading of the bill for regulating the Courts of Equity.—On the 13th, Appeal cases only were heard.—On the 14th, the Royal Assent was given to several bills, and a petition was presented from Upper Canada, complaining of grievances.—On the 15th, various petitions were presented respecting the wool trade, the silk trade, and the corn laws.—On the

18th and 19th, nothing of moment worthy record took place in the House.—On the 20th, the Report of the Suitors in Equity Bill was brought up, and the Anatomy Regulation Bill was read a first time.

House of Commons.—On the 28th of April, Mr. Hobhouse presented several petitions against the Select Vestry Act, and moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the laws and usages under which they were held, which was agreed to.—On the 29th there was no House.—May 1. The House went into a Committee on the Silk Duties Regulation Bill. Mr. Fyler argued against the present system, and moved as an amendment that the Bill be committed that day six months. Mr. G. Robinson seconded the Amendment; which was also supported by Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Sadler, and Mr. Monck.—Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Maberly supported the Bill; and a division taking place, there appeared a majority of 68 in favour of the measure; the numbers being for going into Committee, 90; against it 22.—On the 4th, the House went into a Committee of Supply. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, said, Government had consented to allow the ground on which the east wing of Somerset House ought to be built, to be given up for the erection of the King's College, on condition that it should be made uniform with the rest of the building. On the motion of Sir Henry Hardinge, 247,204*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* was granted to defray the expenses of the disembodied militia of Great Britain—making a reduction in the estimate from last year of about 61,000*l.* In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Sir H. Hardinge said the charge for subdivision meetings and for the ballot, which last year was 24,000*l.* would, in the present year, not be more than between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* The Agricultural Labourers Bill was read a second time after some debate on its various bearings.—On the 5th, Mr. Hume moved for the surcharges on various taxes; and Mr. Tennyson brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to exclude the borough of East Retford from electing burgesses to serve in Parliament, and to enable the town of Birmingham to return two Members in lieu thereof. A long debate ensued, and a division was called for, when there appeared, for the motion 86; against it, 180—majority against Mr. Tennyson's motion, 94.—On the 6th, Mr. Baring obtained leave to bring in a Bill to oblige those who accepted offices in India to vacate their seats in Parliament.—On the 7th, various petitions were presented

against the Corn Laws; and respecting the wages of labourers; and the third reading of the Silk Duties Bill was ordered.—On the 8th, the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after alluding to the state of Commercial difficulties, observed, that there was nothing in the present state of things which indicated that the resources of the country were permanently impaired. He should rather say that the energies of the country were in a state of suspension. There was one explanation he would give, which might be satisfactory. It appeared by the accounts which had been published, that in the last quarter's revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1828, there was a falling off of 515,000*l.* of which the sum of 380,000*l.* was upon the branches of Customs and Excise. Part of that diminution was actual, and part in consequence of the manner in which the payments of the Customs were made. The revenue collected by that branch of the public service was paid regularly every six weeks; and it happened that one quarter did not always embrace so many weeks as another. Such had been the case in the present instance; for it would be seen on investigation, that the corresponding quarter's revenue in 1828 contained the proceeds of one week more than did the last quarter of the present year. Observing this, and being anxious to know what was the real reduction which had taken place, he procured a return of the payments which had been made during the week immediately succeeding the official quarter, and he found them to amount to no less a sum than 205,000*l.* reducing the great apparent deficiency of 280,000*l.* on the two branches to a little less than 80,000*l.* A similar remark would apply also to the payments made by the Excise. He had made the same inquiries respecting them as he had done into those connected with the Customs, and he found them amount to about 89,000*l.* making a real diminution of little more than 200,000*l.* When he brought forward the Budget of last year, he estimated the revenue of the then current year at 53,900,000*l.* at the same time he calculated the total expenditure at 50,100,000*l.* and presented to the House, as his opinion, that in all probability there would be at the expiration of the year a clear sum of 3,800,000*l.* applicable to the reduction of the debt. It now appeared not only that the revenue of 1828 had equalled his anticipations in amount, but that it had far exceeded them, for it was 55,186,000*l.* and on the other hand, the

expenditure did not exceed 49,336,000*l.* The result therefore was that there was an actual surplus of 2,050,000*l.* more than he had ventured to calculate upon, making a total surplus of income over expenditure of 5,850,000*l.* thereby enabling them to provide for that larger sinking fund which during the last Session had been deemed necessary under the existing circumstances. The amount of the reductions in the last year alone, was not less than 1,500,000*l.* There was a surplus of upwards of 3,013,000*l.* applicable to the public service. With regard to the Sinking Fund, he was clearly of opinion that the surplus revenue could not be better applied than to the purposes of it; and its operation would consequently continue the same as at present. The Bill which he should introduce would principally apply to that point; but it would also contain a provision for the disposal of the unfunded debt. The income for the year 1829 he estimated at 51,347,000*l.*; the expenditure at 48,333,593*l.* giving a surplus of 3,013,407*l.* towards the reduction of the national debt. He thought it his duty to recommend to the House the transferring of 3,000,000*l.* of the unfunded debt to the Four per Cents payable in 1833. Having made these statements to the House, it only remained for him simply to sum up the supply of the year, and the way in which it was to be employed. Having already detailed the various items, he would merely mention the whole amount (granted in supply), which, including the provisions for the Spanish claims, would be 17,644,853*l.*, and together with 6,000,000*l.* on account of Exchequer Bills, would make a total of 18,244,853*l.* necessary to be provided for. The Ways and Means which were to meet that demand consisted, in the first place, of annual Sugar Duties, which amounted to 3,000,000*l.*; the Poor Bills, 120,000*l.*; the annual payment of the East India Company, 60,000*l.*; the surplus on the Ways and Means for preceding years, 506,212*l.*; and the surplus on the Consolidated Fund, 14,700,000*l.*, giving a total of 18,386,212*l.* He would not deny that at the present moment the country

felt some degree of depression; but he was convinced that its energies and capabilities were certainly unimpaired, and that the present partial distress would soon be proved to be no more than a passing cloud. He was quite satisfied that the revenue of the country would be found equal to all its wants, and that it was only necessary for the House to persevere in the course it had adopted to secure a triumphant result. It should, by a prudent and cautious forbearance, allow the country time to recover from its present difficulties; and he was convinced that that recovery could only be retarded by undue precipitancy, and a hasty and unwise interference with ordinary operations. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted to his Majesty the sum of 506,212*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* the surplus of Ways and Means for the years 1821, 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, to be applied to the service of the present year." The Resolution was agreed to.—The sum of 14,700,000*l.* out of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, for the service of the present year, was also voted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the several persons who have engaged and subscribed for funding 3,000,000*l.* Exchequer Bills, and have deposited 20*l.* shall have, on completion of their subscription, for every 100*l.*, 101*l.* 10*s.* in the Four per Cents., payable in 1833. Mr. Hume objected to the arrangement as improvident. By not employing the three millions surplus the public would sustain a loss of 3 or 400,000*l.* The Resolution was agreed to.—On the 11th and 12th various unimportant business was transacted, and the House divided on the question of a Bill to prevent bull-baiting, which was lost by 28 to 73.—On the 13th, Mr. Western moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain the 1st and 2d of George IV. by which husbandry horses were exempted from tax, which was afterwards withdrawn.—On the 15th, Mr. Whitmore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of trade between Great Britain, India, and China. After much debate, the measure was deemed premature, and the motion was negatived.

FOREIGN STATES.

The Duke de Laval Montmorency, having been offered the ministry for Foreign Affairs in France, has refused it. The state of trade is represented as very bad, that of wine particularly suffers severely. Monsieur M. C. de Lafayette, one of the deputies of the Upper House, was lately assassinated in Paris, by one

A. M. Plagniol, who put an end to his own existence on the spot. The late Keeper of the Seals, M. de Peyronnet, has been ordered to be prosecuted, by a majority of the Chamber of Deputies, for 8000*l.* of public money unaccounted for.

On the Danube hostilities have been resumed.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire. By John Burke, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo.

In the preface to this splendid and useful work, we cannot agree with the Author's first observation, of "the absolute want of any book of reference appertaining to the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom, in which the slightest confidence as an authority could be reposed." To assent to this in its strongest sense, we must at least lay an emphasis upon the word *reference*; for we know of no work of the class, except that before us, that can be pronounced a book of easy reference. Collins's Peerage is elaborate and erudite, but it lacks woefully of judgment in the selection of matter, and unless you carry your knowledge to the book, a reference to any point becomes a most tedious operation. The excellence, in point of utility and amusement, of Mr. Burke's Peerage, consists in its condensation of all that readers of any class can wish to know,—in the intelligible and attractive form of the matter,—in its extensive research and accuracy of detail,—and in that without which these points would be comparatively useless, namely, the lucid arrangement by which instantaneous reference may be made not only to the family, the arms, and the motto, but to every date and fact connected with the pedigree. Considering that a work upon this plan is not only indispensable, but that it is susceptible of all the charms of biography and history, we are not a little surprised at the lateness of the publication. In the present edition, we find the following improvements upon its precursor:—an enumeration of the individuals of the immediately past as well as of the existing generation; the deducing of the pedigrees from the remotest period, instead of limiting the research to the personage first dignified by an hereditary title; and lastly, the including of the Baronets of Ireland and Scotland, or Nova Scotia. We find the volume to contain the history of eighteen hundred families, and between one and two hundred thousand names and dates. The author is now employed upon a similar work relating to the gentry of Great Britain; and were this accompanied by a Dictionary of the Extinct Peerage and Baronetage, the three volumes would be too valuable for any library or bookcase to be without. In the present work, we have a history of each order of the peerage, lay and spiritual; a description of the costume and decorations of peers and knights; tables of precedence; heraldic distinctions; the heraldic laws relating to bachelors, heiresses, widows, and peeresses in their own right; with the apparent and presumptive heirs of each family. A translation of the mottoes might have been added, and we wish the author had expunged about a page of exploded nonsense, respecting peers being placed as a breakwater between the people and the throne, in a double responsibility, to liberty on one side, and authority on the other. Such trash was plausible only in gothic theories, and is now justly confined to bantlings in the political go cart, or to their very silly or corrupt nurses. Mr. Burke tells us, that the privileges of the peerage, personally, "are very unimportant, and minister much more to the pomp than to the power of the possessor." These privileges, however, are found to work most po-

werfully to the creation and sustaining of wealth and power, to an extent which influences the condition of the whole country collectively and individually. Of the author's succinct style and excellent condensation of matter, we will give a few specimens.

Of the families of the Marquess of Cleveland and Earl of Westmorland,—after stating the change of name, from Vane to Fane, by their mutual ancestor, we come to "Thomas Fane, Esq. who, being involved in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the first of Queen Mary, was committed to the Tower, and attainted for high treason, but pardoned after he was ordered for execution. Sir Henry Vane, Knt. whom Clarendon characterises as a person of great natural parts, and a quick conception, and very ready, sharp, and weighty expression. He was appointed joint Treasurer of the Navy with Sir W. Russell, in which he displayed a rare example of honour and integrity. The fees of office were four pence in the pound, which, by reason of the war, amounted to little less than 30,000*l.* per annum; but Sir Henry nobly relinquished his patent, desiring but 2000*l.* a year to an agent he had brought up to the business, the remainder to go to the public," &c.

Of the Bedford family, we copy these two notices:—"John Russell, one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the period, obtained his introduction to Court through one of those unexpected incidents which may be attributed solely to good fortune. In the twenty first year of Henry the Seventh (1506), Philip, Archduke of Austria, only son of Emperor Maximilian the First, and husband of Johanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabel, King and Queen of Castile and Aragon, encountering a violent hurricane in his passage from Flanders to Spain, was forced to put on shore at Weymouth. Sir Thomas Trenchard, Knt. who lived in the vicinity of the port, accommodated the Prince until he had sent to acquaint the King with his Highness's arrival; and inviting Mr. Russell, who was his neighbour and relation, and then recently returned from his travels, to wait on the Archduke at his house, the Prince was so pleased with that gentleman's conversation, that he desired he might enjoy his company to the Court, then at Windsor, whither the King had invited the Prince to come: in which journey the Archduke recommended Mr. Russell to the King, who was thereupon taken into great favour, and appointed one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's privy chamber. Mr. Russell, becoming subsequently a favourite of Henry the Eighth, and the companion of that monarch in his French wars, was nominated to several high and confidential stations, and finally elevated to the peerage on the 9th of March, 1538-9, by the title of Lord Russell, Baron Russell, of Cheyneys," &c.

Of Algernon, a name so celebrated in our history, we find—"This Lord William de Percy, who was distinguished amongst his contemporaries by the addition of Algernons, (William with the Whiskers,) whence his posterity have constantly borne the name of Algernon." There is not a peer's carriage passing in the street that cannot be identified by this work, so perfect is it as a book of reference; but it would be difficult to find two consecutive pages void of entertaining matter connected with our history.

Letters from the Ægean. By James Emerson, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo.

Mr. Emerson is already known to the public as the author of a political work upon Greece, and the present volumes will decidedly add to his literary character, for they contain as much of information with much more of amusement. These letters are dated from places famous in ancient history, or celebrated in modern times—either for great political events, for singular features of national character, or for extreme beauty of natural scenery. In addition to what must be interesting at all periods, from permanence of subject, or from importance of results, they abound in anecdotes of individuals too extraordinary to escape notice. Throughout the letters we find frequent confirmations of geography, the local circumstances, and the general narrative of the Scriptures. These volumes, like all others worthy of attention, confirm the impression, that the character of the European Turk has been much misrepresented, and that, in many respects, it is decidedly superior to that of the Eastern Christians. "In our transactions here we could not avoid being struck with the straight-forward and honourable manner in which the Turk disposed of his wares, for which it was not easy to bargain, when we knew not a word of Turkish, nor he one English sentence, and the article was to be paid for in money of every coinage; never could we detect a single error in his favour, nor was a different price at any time asked from our servants and from ourselves. It is needless to say that this equity seemed confined to the Mussulmen dealers alone." The Turks are proverbially hospitable. "On our return to the hotel we found the landlord in a fiery dispute with two English gentlemen, just landed from a French brig—one a fine-looking young man of about four-and-twenty, apparently in the last stage of emaciation, and his companion, more robust, was endeavouring to persuade the Italian to give him quarters in his locanda. This he resolutely refused, pointing to his miserable appearance, and urging, that he not only might have the annoyance of his death and interment, but his establishment would lose its character." One of the most beautiful and singular stories is attached to this gentleman; it is too long for us to quote, and too interesting to be abridged.—"The Turk, though the prince of bigots, is the most tolerant of professors; provided he suffer no injury from his neighbour's creed, he neither punishes him for his opinions, nor attempts to drag him out of them; and consequently, all Christian sects have their temples and religions equally protected with the mosques." "It is not the Turk alone, however, who is honoured with the hatred of the Greek; to him his aversion bears only political inveteracy; but it is the members of the Church of Rome who feel the fierce bitterness of his hate." "It was nearly midnight when we returned to our vessel in the bay, and were quietly pulling towards her, when we heard through the gloom the noise of oars and the foaming of a boat through the waters; in a moment it shot past us like a dolphin, but the next she backed, with a hissing swirl; she drew alongside us, and a few Turkish soldiers bounced on board as we were starting up to our defence, when, finding we were not the persons they sought,

they uttered a few words of Turkish in apology, and withdrew; their boat again shot across the water with the rapidity of an arrow. It appeared that the commander of an Austrian vessel had informed the Government, for the sake of a trifling reward, of the intended flight of a party of Greeks, after he had been paid a considerable sum for their passage, and had received on board the little portion of their property they had been able to secure. Instead of bearing them on-board his own brigantine, he carried them into the course of the Turkish barge, as had been previously arranged. The young man, the chief of the party, perceiving they were betrayed, and that escape was impossible, started from his seat, and, plunging his yataghan in the breast of the treacherous Austrian, sprang with the girl who sat beside him into the waves. He sank instantly, but the dress of the lady kept her above the water, and she was reserved to a deadlier fate; the individual who had perished was the unfortunate son of our amiable Greek friend, who was endeavouring to escape with his bride." We find a Greek gentleman betrayed by one of his companions, "who could not withstand the tortures, and whilst, at slow intervals, his teeth were one by one extracted, and his nails slowly torn from his toes and fingers, he delivered up the names of his accomplices, in order to purchase a speedy death in lieu of such agonies." We particularly recommend the perusal of the second volume for its curious illustrations of passages in the Scripture.

An Historical and Topographical Description of Chelsea and its Environs. By Thomas Faulkner. 2 vols. 8vo.

We are often led to imagine that there are some persons, who, in the excess of disinterested benevolence, are determined to publish very bad books in order to enhance the value of good ones, by the effect of comparison, or rather contrast. The present volumes consist of about eight hundred octavo pages, of which we conceive six hundred might be well spared. We have seldom met with a greater mass of sober dullness. We have long notes, and disquisitions, and researches upon persons of no claims to notoriety, and upon points absolutely beneath contempt, and we can only express our regret that the author should have so misdirected his talents, his learning, and application. What must be a reader's patience to wade through such records as the following: "Lamps were first erected on one side of this bridge (Fulham Bridge) in 1799, at that time the only wooden-bridge across the Thames which had such an accommodation. In 1821 and 1822, the proprietors, at great expense, substituted a neat, substantial iron railing, four feet high, on the western side, in the place of the original dangerous and wooden railing; and in 1824, in like manner, completed the eastern side." We are next told that a Mr. Hatchett, of Chelsea, says, that "there is reason to believe that the agent employed by Nature in the formation of coal and bitumen, has been either muriatic acid or sulphuric acid." What is the inference drawn by our author from this chemical conjecture?—"From the foregoing, it clearly appears that the study of the science of mineralogy must prove a source of the highest gratification." Perhaps our readers may think that we owe them an apology for so lengthened a notice of such a work.

Tales of Field and Flood, with Sketches of Life at Home. By John Malcolm. 12mo.

This volume appears to us to be of very light reading, and it must found whatever claims it may possess to approbation, rather upon the number than upon the character of its incidents. It contains nineteen stories, each of about fifteen pages in length. Speaking of Ireland, the author says, "The lower orders, under the exterior of a bluff and blundering simplicity, veil a world of shrewdness and talent. A combative turn seems universal among them, for I have often observed at their fairs, when two people began to fight, the surrounding crowd, as if by an irresistible sympathy, would, in a few minutes, be all at loggerheads together. But in these cases there was no appearance of ill-blood either before or after the battle." The story of Hellen Waters is that of a wedding, where the bridegroom, according to custom, proceeded in a boat to the several adjacent islands, (the Orkneys,) to invite their friends to the ceremony. The wedding-day arrived ere they returned,—the searching party hired a boat and proceeded to a remote and solitary rock, upon which, as they neared it, they could discover nothing except swarms of seals, which immediately began to flounder towards the water's edge. Upon landing, a large flock of sea-fowl arose from the centre of the rock with a deafening scream; and, upon approaching the spot, they beheld, with dumb amazement and horror, the bodies of the party of whom they had come in search, but so mangled and disfigured by the seals and sea-towl, that they could be hardly recognized. It appeared that upon landing they had forgot their guns in the boat, which had slipped from her fastenings, and left them upon the rock, where they had at last perished of cold and hunger." These extracts afford a favourable specimen of the best points of the volume.

A Treatise on the Police and Crimes of the Metropolis. 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is compiled with great care, and although we do not always agree with the author's conclusions, his reasoning is in general satisfactory. The best and to a police is a system of parochial instruction, in which speculative opinions may give way to moral reasoning, and the poor be saved, by early lessons of prudence, from that destitution which is the great source of crimes. In this country we often aim at eradicating what our wiser neighbours know cannot be abolished, and which they therefore strive only to direct; and, whilst we totally fail, they almost entirely succeed. Our respect for vested rights in profitable abuses, is another great source of crimes amongst us. Of our police, the author sets out with saying, "The existing system is both corrupt and inefficient; our proceeding may be likened to that of a person whose dwelling is inundated, and who vainly endeavours to bale out the water, instead of stopping the inlets through which the torrent is admitted." Of our absurdities, we have instances of persons "committed from eighteen to thirty times," on a principle of reformation; and at the Middlesex Sessions we find a starving boy of twelve years of age, sentenced, for stealing two buns and eight biscuits, "to be confined for three

months, and be twice well whipped," as a chance of reform. We have very sound advice against relieving street mendicants: "Beggars on being searched, a great deal of money has been found about them. Beggars make great profits by changing their clothes two or three times a day. Clear proof that a blind man got thirty shillings in one day. Two houses in St. Giles's, frequented by from two to three hundred beggars, receipts from three to five shillings a day. Beggars gain three or four shillings a day by begging shoes. A beggar would spend fifty shillings a week for his board. Beggars are furnished with children at houses in Whitechapel and Shoreditch. One man will collect three, four, or five children, paying sixpence or nine-pence each to go a begging with. A woman with twins who never grew older, sat to ten years begging. A night school kept by an old woman for instructing children in the street language. Thirty or forty beggars sleep in a large round bed. In St. Giles's are between thirty or forty houses in which are not less than two thousand people, one half live by prostitution and beggary, and the other are Irish labourers. The Rector describes them as living very well, especially if they are well maintained, blind, or if they have children. From two to three hundred beggars frequent two houses in St. Giles's, divided into companies, and subdivided into walks. They have hot suppers, and live luxuriously at nights. The walks are sold. Forty or fifty sleep in one house, and are locked up at night, lest they should carry any thing away, and are let out in the morning all at once. Out of four hundred beggars in St. Giles's, three hundred and fifty are capable of earning their living." Such is the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee. "At Mile End was a house where the poor of forty parishes were farmed, and they were allowed to go out two days in the week, when they resumed their trade of begging." Of begging letters we have some curious accounts; but we are struck with the fact that, whilst an inside passage by the mail to Liverpool is only 4*l.* 4*s.* the average cost of conveying an Irish pauper to the same spot is 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Our author talks of the improvement of manners, and says that "the passenger is not so frequently disgusted with obscene language in the streets as formerly;" now it is evident that this is the opprobrium of our magistrates, who do not check the nuisance, though empowered to do so by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114. Absurd notions have been promulgated that education has tended to increase delinquency; of three hundred convicts we find that only sixty-four could read. The great increase of crime since 1811 has been among males, that among females being comparatively small. Our author expresses his conviction of the immense utility of newspapers to the police, and he deprecates the system of France with just severity. In the space of a critique, we can convey but a faint notion of the multifarious contents of such a volume; but all who feel interested in such subjects will find it a compendium of the principal facts useful to be known. There are some few sources of every evil amongst us, to which the author has paid no attention. We mean the uncertainty, delay, and expense, of every attempt to obtain justice by an appeal to the laws—the absurdity and contradiction of laws, and the singular discrepancy between the systems and principles pervading the different classes of courts.

Tales of a Physician. By W. H. Harrison. 1 vol. 12mo.

We cannot say that the title of this volume is likely to prove its passport into extensive circulation. The tales of a physician suggest to the mind ideas of diagnostics, cathartics, cataplasms, and phlebotomy, and create no expectation of amusement. The tales, however, are merely the narration of scenes with which the author became acquainted by means of his professional character, which often led him to a knowledge of circumstances concealed by persons from their ordinary associates. The volume is well written, and reaches to the point of amusement, without attaining, or, perhaps, pretending to attain, to any higher excellence. There is some degree of cant in these pages, and we wish that in a few instances the author had deemed morality a welcome substitute. The first tale turns upon a young lady's dying for love, and may be very pleasant to romantic dispositions, where tancy and a morbid sensibility have not been checked by intellect or sound education. A story, inculcating the guidance of passion by reason, and a subjugation of the will to a sense of propriety and of the relations of life, would have been more honourable to the author, and more beneficial to the public. The volume will not create intense interest, but it seldom falls to insipidity, and, upon the whole, may be pronounced an amusing addition to the works of the season.

Shreds and Patches of History, in the form of Riddles. 2 vols. 18mo.

These useful volumes are written on a very ingenious plan. They present a new feature to the catechetical system of instruction, and combine the utility of the catechism with a higher stimulant to exertion. They will be by far more useful than the games by counters or cards, which have been resorted to in order to induce children to study. The first volume contains points of history, biography, or morals, put in the form of riddles; which are answered by narratives in the second volume, figures of reference being placed at the head of each article. If parents or instructors should not altogether approve of this plan, or should find, upon experience, that it is not efficacious, we can still recommend the second volume, as a very useful work for the perusal of young persons.

Stories from the History of Scotland. By the Rev. Alexander Stewart. 1 vol. 18mo.

We cannot praise too much the plan of this volume, as it is calculated to impress upon young minds a knowledge of history, which, in the ordinary course of education, is imparted with great labour by the master, and is received with equal pain and difficulty by the pupil. History, as it is taught to children, is nothing more than a category of facts, to be retained only by the exercise of positive memory. This faculty becomes almost specifically different by the aid of association, and a knowledge of this law of our nature will always be applied to great advantage in education. A child may learn by heart the battles between the Scotch and English in the reigns of the first three Edwards, and will forget them almost immediate-

ly; but let them each be associated with scenes that strike the imagination, and they will be impressed on the memory, and be eventually applicable to useful purposes. This little volume contains fifty-nine stories from Scotch history, from the period of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth to the reign of Charles II. They are in general well selected, and the author informs us that he has adhered strictly to historical truth, and has rejected every thing merely traditional. To this we must observe, that he has at least listened to one side of telling a story, and that the work is therefore not always impartial. There are some of the stories far from calculated to improve the moral sense; as, for instance, what is called the ludicrous escape of Archibald Douglas, teaches a lesson of fraud and meanness. We regret the absence of moral reflections; but, upon the whole, the work is a very useful addition to the juvenile library.

A Descriptive Road-Book of France. By M. Reichard. 18mo.

The title-page of this book informs us, that it is a "new edition, entirely re-written," or, in other terms, we suppose it is a new work. It is a useful itinerary of France, and particularly of the South, containing all that road-books usually contain, with much of miscellaneous information respecting passports, coins, police regulations, &c. There are plans of the principal cities of the South of France, which is a great improvement of the work, and it may be received as a useful manual for the traveller.

The Gate of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac unlocked, by a new and easy method. 8vo.

The author of this work has indeed presented us with a new method of unlocking the gate of languages. From the title-page, any person would be led to suppose that the work was purely philological, whereas, of about one hundred and ten pages, comprising the book, about seventy are historical or discursive, and have no relation whatever to the art of acquiring any language. The very few pages that contain any thing germane to the professed subject of the work, are fraught with such passages as the following:—"For the Hebrew, I must recommend the beginner to obtain a sheet of letters and vowels, by which he will more easily acquire the habit of correct pronunciation. Professor Lee's Hebrew Grammar must next be procured, which contains much valuable information." Grammars generally contain indispensable information on the languages they profess to teach; and it is a very safe injunction, in studying a language, to obtain "the letters (consonants) and vowels." We hold it to be a law as immovable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, that he who studies a language must learn its alphabet, or what this most erudite Theban would call "its letters and vowels." We are told that, "without being acquainted with the Hebrew tongue, no man can be a critic upon the writings of the Old Testament." This is very valuable information; and for the sake of mankind, we will extend the application—Without being acquainted with Latin, Greek, or English, no man can be a critic upon Latin, Greek, or English writings. Then we are told of metaphysics being grounded upon the first chapter of Ezekiel. What this has to do with learning the

"letters and vowels" of any language we know not; and Heaven forbid that we should speak irreverently of the Sacred Volume; but it appears to us, that the first chapter of Ezekiel has no more relation to metaphysics than to an English turnpike road bill or paving act. These quotations will afford our readers a fair insight into the obscurities of this author's ideas. Some men, not content with poisoning one subject by superstition, must intrude it into all, until they lose the faculty of generalization; the faculty which, according to Mr. Locke, forms the line of demarcation between the human species and inferior animals.

Montmorency, a Tragic Drama, the first of a series of Historical and other Dramas; with Minor Poems. By H.W. Montague.

There is danger, or at least, there ought to be extraordinary caution, in criticising a tragedy, which is announced as the first of a series; for the critic may foster a spurious germ, or he may destroy a whole genus, with all its included species, varieties, and individuals. There is no lack of courage in the design of writing even one tragedy, and how much then must we applaud the energies of a gentleman who sits down with a predetermination to write a whole score; or, for what we know, many score, for a series of tragedies may extend to the crack of doom. We have no apprehension of the author failing in his design, for tragedies, like that before us, are not of very difficult execution. Montmorency is characterised by undeviating mediocrity, by many unpleasant peculiarities of phrase, by a want of stage situations and incidents, and lastly, by more skill in sustaining than in the conception of characters. The play is redundant of plagiarisms, which sometimes are not concealed by even an alteration of words. The Author's minor poems are of greater merit than his tragedy.

The Natural History of Living Objects for the Microscope. By C. R. Goring, M.D. and A. Pritchard. 8vo.

In this work, which is to be continued in numbers, we are informed, "that the discovery of a set of objects for ascertaining the defining and penetrating powers of microscopes, has founded a new era in the history of those instruments," and that "the substitution of diamond and sapphire lenses for those made of glass, in the single microscope, with the most ingenious and effective method of illumination contrived by Dr. Wollaston, may also in some measure be attributed to the same source." This may be confounding cause and effect; but so difficult is it to handle the subject, that the author says, "I do not believe, that out of ten observers with Apician reflectors, more than one could be found, at this present moment, fully capable of causing that admirable instrument to put forth its whole mettle." This only enhances the author's merit, for he presents us with some beautiful-coloured plates of the larva and pupa of a plumed cixidæ and of aquatic larva, the result of patient investigation and of ingenious contrivances. The work is written in a style of turgid vehemence and inflation. After dreading lest the use of the word nature should subject Dr. Goring to a charge of atheism, he says, "Men are perpetually

wondering what can be the use of bugs, and fleas, and wasps, and such kind of vermin, and speak of them as absolute blots in the escutcheon of the Almighty!" We were not aware that men were perpetually asking about the use of bugs and such kind of vermin, but the Doctor having informed us of the fact, we were anxious for his solution, and he tells us that "the use of these little insects is surely to teach man a perpetual lesson of humility." It is not very humble to suppose a whole species created merely to teach us humility; and a chambermaid, when she destroys a whole colony "of such kind of vermin," may forget her humility in the consciousness of her destructive energies. Even Mr. Abernethy proved the danger of confusing physiology with metaphysics and theology; and we are always sorry to see them united—or at least, confounded.

Sketches of Irish Character. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. 2 vols. 12mo.

This is a very interesting little work for all persons who are curious about the faithful delineation of character. It is throughout Irish, and draws pictures of village life less elaborately, and therefore more naturally, perhaps, than Miss Mitford, to whom the volumes are dedicated. The village described is Bannow, in Wexford, the author's place of nativity; and three of the Tales have appeared before in "The Spirit and Manners of the Age," a periodical conducted by Mr. Hall. There is the great merit in these volumes, that the picture of Irish manners they exhibit is not exaggerated; all is simply and easily, yet agreeably described. The inmates of the lowly village habitations, while shown in true keeping, please from the innate verity we feel is attached to them, rather than surprise by novelty, or astound by rapid and unlooked-for incident. Here may be found the rose, but it is the rose of the cottage wall, not of the elegant parterre or palace garden—here is the natural coyness of the coquetry of the high-born dame—in short, much that will interest all lovers of calm scenery, faithful to nature—little to delight those who must ever be pampered to excitement, but a good deal of wholesome, simple food for the entertainment of the reader. The following sketch will give an idea of one of Mrs. Hall's characters, and of her graphic power:—

"Shane Thurlough, 'as dacent a boy,' and Shane's wife, 'as clane-skinned a girl,' as any in the world. There is Shane, an active, handsome-looking fellow, leaning over the half-door of his cottage, kicking a hole in the wall with his brogue, and picking up all the large gravel within his reach, to pelt the ducks with—those useful Irish scavengers. Let us speak to him. 'Good morrow, Shane!' 'Och! the bright bames of heaven on ye every day! and kindly welcome, my lady—and won't ye step in and rest—it's powerful hot, and a beautiful summer, sure—the Lord be praised!' 'Thank you, Shane. I thought you were going to cut the hay-field to-day—if a heavy shower comes, it will be spoilt; it has been fit for the scythe these two days.' 'Sure, it's all owing to that thief o' the world, Tom Parrel, my lady. Didn't he promise me the loan of his scythe; and, by the same token, I was to pay him for it; and depending on that, I didn't buy one, which I have been threatening to do for the last two years.' 'But why don't you go to Car-

rick and purchase one?' 'To Carrick! Och, 'tis a good step to Carrick, and my toes are on the ground (saving your presence), for I *depended* on Tim Jarvis to tell Andy Cappler, the brogue-maker, to do my shoes; and, bad-luck to him, the spalpeen! he forgot it.' 'Where's your pretty wife, Shane?' 'She's in all the woe o' the world, Ma'am dear. And she puts the blame of it on me, though I'm not in the fault this time, any how: the child's taken the small pox, and she *depended* on me to tell the doctor to cut it for the cow-pock, and I *depended* on Kitty Cackle, the lumner, to tell the doctor's own man, and thought she would not forget it, because the boy's her bachelor—but out o' sight out o' mind—the never a word she told him about it, and the babby has got it natural, and the woman's in heart trouble (to say nothing o' myself);—and it the first, and all.' 'I am very sorry, indeed, for you have got a much better wife than most men.' 'That's a true word, my lady—only she's fidgety like sometimes, and says I don't hit the nail on the head quick enough; and she takes a dale more trouble than she need about many a thing.' 'I do not think I ever saw Ellen's wheel without flax before, Shane.' 'Bad cess to the wheel!—I got it this morning about that too—I *depended* on John Williams to bring the flax from O'Maharty's this day week, and he forgot it; and she says I ought to have brought it myself, and I close to the spot; but where's the good? says I, sure he'll bring it next time.' 'I suppose, Shane, you will soon move into the new cottage, at Clurn Hill. I passed it to-day, and it looked so cheerful; and when you get there, you must take Ellen's advice, and *depend* solely on yourself.' 'Och Ma'am dear, don't mention it—sure it's that makes me so down in the mouth, this very minit. Sure I saw that born blackguard, Jack Waddy, and he comes in here quite innocent like—' Shane, you've an eye to the Squire's new lodge,' says he. 'Maybe I have,' says I. 'I am y'er man,' says he. 'How so?' says I. 'Sure I'm as good as married to my lady's maid,' said he; 'and I'll spake to the 'Squire for you my own self.' 'The blessing be about you,' says I, quite grateful,—and we took a strong upon the strength of it; and *depending* on him, I thought all safe,—and what d'ye think, my lady? Why, himself stalks into the place—talked the 'Squire over, to be sure—and without so much as by y'er lave, sates himself and his new wife on the laase in the house; and I may go whistle.' 'It was a great pity, Shane, that you didn't go yourself to Mr. Clurn.' 'That's a true word for ye, Ma'am dear; but it's hard if a poor man can't have a frind to *DEPEND* on.'"

Leigh's New Pocket Road Book of Scotland: to which are added **Pleasure Tours to the most Picturesque Parts of the Country.** 18mo.

This compact and well arranged guide is exactly the kind of companion we should wish for in a trip to the beauties of the northern kingdom. It is not a mere dry list of roads, but contains useful and amusing information respecting the places through which they pass, and points out to the tourist every locality rendered interesting by its natural beauties, its connexion with eminent individuals, or as the scene of some memorable event. None of our readers, who are meditating

an excursion to the Vale of the Tweed, the Falls of the Clyde, the Lakes of Perth, or the Western Isles, can do better than put this volume in their pockets.

Portraits of the Dead, and Miscellaneous Poems. By H. C. Deakin, Esq.

With sufficient sweetness of versification and grace of thought to constitute very agreeable poetry, this little volume does not exhibit much of that vigour which is the characteristic of the highest excellence. The author, who shows many signs of a reading and a thinking man, has an imagination rather ingenious than powerful, or original—an imagination of which the flowers are neat and pretty, but not rare. He is rich in the number, if not in the novelty of his similes; and in the figure of personification he abounds somewhat more than consists with severer taste. Many passages of considerable beauty and feeling occur among the subjects of his book. We give the following as an extract:—

"Her brow was bright—bright as the Ocean Queen's,

When far and wide the evening shadows fly,
And in her virgin beauty she upsprings
Triumphant; her shape like those fairy forms
That float at dewfall time in visions dreamy
Across the heated mind: the flowing tress
Hung like a clustering vantage down her neck,
Which like a little silver billow heaved:
Her foot fell light as music on the earth,
Or staid on the rose: she look'd a spirit
Of poetry and love. But oh! the flush,
The crimson flush upon her delicate cheek,
That as the last tint on a summer's sky
Shone faintly beautiful, still bore upon it
A fearful indistinctness, heralding
A brief existence, like a wintery flower.
Yes, sweet Rosine! the hue upon thy cheek
Had too much heavenly beauty to remain:
'Twas the delicious fleeting bloom of spring,
With autumn's sad and melancholy languor,
An evening radiance solemnly serene.

Natural History of Enthusiasm.

It would be difficult to find a subject more fitted for serious investigation than the natural origin, increase, and tendencies of Enthusiasm. Of some minds it appears to form the groundwork, to colour the innermost feelings of the heart, to be inseparable from the very spring and movement of the living principle; to others, it is an accident of their intellectual being, forming no part of its ordinary constitution, and only exhibiting its presence in some particular situation, or under strongly exciting circumstances. But the varieties of its character in individuals are almost infinite, and we wonder they have not been investigated in a more philosophical manner than has yet been the case. A part of the subject, however, equally interesting, and of more practical importance, is the spread of enthusiasm throughout a whole nation. Popular feeling is a very different thing at one time to what it is at another: in one period it has little or no connexion with the intrinsic character of the people; at another it is the visible glowing of constant national sentiment.

The work before us, in exhibiting many of the circumstances to which enthusiasm, both secular and religious, may be ascribed, offers many points

of very considerable interest to the inquirer; and the volume appears written in a spirit of unaltered liberality and piety. In one respect, however, the author has shown himself to be somewhat wanting in that freedom from prejudice which should have uniformly guided his pen. His violent and unqualified abuse of the German theologians is of too intemperate a character to become his pages; and though greatly agreeing with him in the substance of his remarks, we think he has fallen into no slight error by being so universal in his censure.

Flowers of Fancy. By Henry Schultes.

This very curious work of Mr. Schultes must have cost the author much more pains and labour than he will ever gain reputation by his elaborate compilation. Exhibiting the same sort of talent and industry as Byshe's *Art of Poetry*, it will be ridiculed by the persons who have no necessity for its assistance, and its valuable aid remain for ever unacknowledged by those who are most studious of its contents. To consider it, however, only as a *Grædus ad Parnassum* for bad poets, is to regard it not altogether in an honest light; as one object with Mr. Schultes has been to show the similar impressions which similar objects make on poetical minds. In this respect his work may be employed to some useful purposes by the philosophical critic, and may possibly lead to a better solution of the much agitated subject of literary imitations or coincidences. The reading and extensive research which the volume exhibits, prove the author to be a man of no little patience, and we would gladly find a sufficient apology for his undertaking a work which is not more obviously useful. But he has, without doubt, wasted much time, and misemployed many valuable opportunities, which, if he possesses even a small degree of originality of mind, he might have applied to better purposes. Notwithstanding, however, whatever may be said respecting the injudiciousness of choosing such a form for exhibiting the result of his researches, as that which he has adopted, he merits no little praise for having so patiently explored such a vast number of our English imaginative writers, both ancient and modern. If he has thought by the composition to improve the fancy of his readers, he has undertaken a most hopeless task; but we have been willing to give him credit for a more reasonable design, and one for which he would deserve to be ranked in the same class with the most respectable compilers of materials for the use of more philosophical minds.

The Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney.

This is a work very creditable to the provincial press, having been printed at Oxford; but it is still more creditable to the author, and his life of the illustrious Sidney does not lose by his biographer's want of power in handling his subject. The volume contains, besides the *Life*, the whole of Sir Philip's works, except the *Arcadia* and the *Psalms*. Many MS letters appear for the first time, from originals in the British Museum: the whole has been carefully corrected, and, in most cases, the modern spelling very properly adopted. We like to see this mode of bringing again before us the writers of the olden time, most of whom wrote

things worthy of immortality. The "*Defence of Poesie*" alone would have made the writer a long renown. To descend on the character of one so well known as Sidney would be waste of room. The soldier, the poet, and the gentleman; this combination of many excellencies in one individual, observable in many of the characters of the Elizabethian age, shows how much the prevailing system of education afterwards was altered for the worse. Of this diversity of powers, Raleigh is another memorable instance—the poet, historian, courtier, soldier, and sailor. A gentleman in those days acquired something more than a little Greek and Latin, the use of a double-barrelled gun, and a power of practising as a Justice Shallow. The favourite names in that Court history are connected with a progress of intellectual refinement wonderful when the darkness of the time is considered. Mr. W. Gray, of Magdalen College, Oxford, is the author and editor of this volume, and we do not hesitate to say he has produced a very delightful and successful one in a portable form, an excellent companion for the visitor among the shades of Penshurst, or any other sequestered spot, a book for the shelves of every study, and a gift even to the scholar from its concentrated form. We recommend it strongly to our readers.

The Journal of a Naturalist.

Rural retirement, to be fully enjoyed, requires the exercise of much more mental activity than is commonly supposed. Men of heavy, sensual natures, only sleep away existence in such situations. The luxury of sunshine and green fields can, no more than any other luxury, yield a long delight of itself; and when the senses have once become acquainted with its sweetness, and the flowers and the singing of birds are no longer a novelty, the wilderness, to such people, is as well without roses as with. The beauty of country solitudes lies, like the sweetest flowers, wrapped up in leafy glens, and in paths that are hidden from careless eyes; beneath the long grass of lonely meadows, and old frowning rocks and ancient trees. To be discovered, it must be looked for with the eye of all the senses; in the still morning and the stiller night; in the face and in spite of the biting winter blast, as well as when the summer comes in at our doors and windows to call us forth.

The author of the charming volume before us has felt the truth of all this, and has set an example for the proper spending of a country life, which we should be glad to see many following. From his residence in a village, which stands between Gloucester and Bristol, he has accustomed himself, it appears, for many years, to examine with a curious and philosophic eye whatever objects lay within reach of his rambles. It matters not whether they be in the air or on the earth; whether they come before him in the form of some agricultural process, be discovered by him on the high road, or in the most unfrequented spot,—every thing which can furnish him with thought, or with some new illustration or intimation of what Nature is about, is sufficiently worthy to engage his attention and find a place in his note-book. The results of his experience and amiable labours are given in the highly-interesting journal before us, and display, though not deficient in respect for science, the more attractive and more valuable characteristics of originality. The idea of the plan

upon which the volume is written belongs to the learned author of the "Natural History of Selbourne," a work which men of science, as well as general readers, agree in considering one of the most delightful books ever written. To our author, as far as his work extends, belongs the same praise. He has produced one of the most interesting volumes we remember to have seen for a long time.

The Legendary Cabinet: a Collection of British National Ballads, Ancient and Modern. By the Rev. J. D. Parry, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

It is the avowed object of this well-arranged series of old ballads to present to the general reader such a selection from former collections made by highly talented and learned individuals already familiar to the public, as should be exempt from all objection on the score of correct taste and morality. In truth, it might well have borne the title of the Family Cabinet, &c. upon the plan of so many of its predecessors, for similar reasons. Though no friends to the system, it no doubt occasionally has its uses,—though least so, we suspect, when applied to works written ages ago, in which exceptionable expressions arose out of the tone and fashion of the times; not from any meaning or immoral tendency, as in some of more modern date.

Upon this ground, then, we doubt if the present selection has much title to consideration; with the exception, perhaps, of those rare instances in the old ballad, of pieces of a directly exceptionable nature. But if much cannot be claimed on this head for what has been omitted, no little praise is due to the taste and judgment of the reverend Editor, as regards the articles here collected, which form a very pleasing and interesting, as well as an unexceptionable class of popular ballads. They embrace some of the most favourite and purely national to be met with, scattered through a variety of collections; and are accompanied with critical illustrations, chiefly borrowed from the works whence they are taken. The collection is preceded by a modest, judicious, and well-written preface, acknowledging the Editor's various authorities, and the views and motives that led to their adoption.

The Age: a Poem. In Eight Books.

In this work, it is pretty evident that the author has had in view to revive a taste for the moral and didactic tone, characteristic of the religious satire of Cowper, as distinguished from that of a more keen and caustic kind, well known to the ancients, no less than to some of us moderns. Though assuredly the most legitimate, both in its object and composition, this last is by no means the most amiable or successful method of reforming the manners of the age. In the spirit and tendency, then, of his poem, we must say, that the author has displayed considerable judgment, with no less vigour and talent in its execution. Its chief recommendation is that of good sense, united to good feeling, and expressed in an easy, manly, and unaffected manner. Without much pretension to a very poetical, much less to a brilliant or enthusiastic character, the views it displays are so enlarged, so useful, truly pious, and

beneficent; the observations on life so just, and the appeals of humanity so touching, as almost to compensate for the absence of high poetical powers.

If it be not a regularly written poem, presenting occasional irregularities and inadvertencies in its style and composition, it is always nobly directed, earnest, and consistent. It evinces, also, much sound reflection, as well as observation; and the thoughts and precepts it contains, if not quite new and poetical, are nevertheless useful and excellent. In some degree, the author may be indebted for them to other writers, but he has been indebted only to the best; and it may be added, that he often improves them.

In not a few passages, the strength and pathos of devotion, and the fervour of religious appeal, approach very nearly to those of the author's model, and reflect equal credit on the judgment and the feelings of the author.

The Family Library.—Napoleon Buonaparte. 2 vols. 18mo.

Here we have, indisputably, ample and conclusive proofs of the progress of "the schoolmaster," and that "he is abroad" to some purpose, when he begins to put forth pretensions of so popular a character as are here advanced without farther fear of encroaching on our ancient landmarks, and pulling about our ears our old and sacred institutions. Not only has the outcry against him ceased, but he seems to have enlisted his old enemies in his once dreaded and revolutionary ranks, and to bear in triumph then recanting names throughout the country at the head of his cheap publications. This is as it should be; and we rejoice to see the names of his illustrious converts that figure in the first list. This is a triumph of honest principle and truth on which we sincerely congratulate them, and we welcome them back—in particular Mr. Southey—into the rank of the liberals; at the head of whom, most unquestionably, is the travelling schoolmaster. After such an example, we confidently expect that both they and their old party will permit the same liberal feeling towards the people to actuate them in other measures, and that in proportion as they benefit by diffusing popular information, they will admit the people, when duly enlightened by them, throughout all the great towns, to the exercise of equal elective franchises;—in short, follow up their admission of the Catholic claims, by a reform in Parliament. To be serious, however, we augur well of "The Family Library" from the first specimen here before us. If the promise it holds forth of talent, and good taste, should be redeemed in the successive volumes, it cannot fail, we think, to prove a most respectable, as well as highly useful publication of its kind. With five or six plates, and 303 pages of letter-press, at the moderate estimate of five shillings, we do not see how contributors like Mr. Southey and Mr. Lockhart will be enabled to escape the charge of administering to the popular excitement, in thus manfully seconding the views of the schoolmaster. Be this as it may, we have ourselves reaped no inconsiderable pleasure from a perusal of this first portion of the *Life of Bonaparte*. Its style is clear and spirited, its views are in general sound and impartial, and the materials ably and lucidly condensed. It is written as it ought to be—not for a

party, but for the people, and as such we trust it will be appreciated. As a single specimen, we shall give the short but spirited description of Napoleon's march over the mountains of Switzerland, quite characteristic of the hero and the man.

For the treble purpose of more easily collecting a sufficient stock of provisions for the march, of making its accomplishment more rapid, and of perplexing the enemy on its termination, Napoleon determined that his army should pass in four divisions, by as many separate routes. The left wing, under Monecy, consisting of 15,000 detached from the army of Moreau, was ordered to Jebouche by the way of St. Gothard. The corps of Thureau, 5000 strong, took the direction of Mount Cenis: that of Chabran, of similar strength, moved by the Little St. Bernard. Of the main body, consisting of 35,000, the Chief Consul himself took care; and he reserved for them the gigantic task of surmounting, with the artillery, the huge barriers of the Great St. Bernard. Thus along the Alpine Chain—from the sources of the Rhine and the Rhone to Isère and Durance—about 60,000 men, in all, lay prepared for the adventure. It must be added, if we would form a fair conception of the enterprise, that Napoleon well knew not one-third of these men had ever seen a shot fired in earnest.

The difficulties encountered by Monecy, Thureau, and Chabran, will be sufficiently understood from the narrative of Buonaparte's own march. From the 15th to the 18th of May all his columns were put in motion: Lannes, with the advanced guard, clearing the way before them; the general, Berthier, and the Chief Consul himself superintending the rear guard, which, as having with it the artillery, was the object of highest importance. At St. Pierre all semblance of a road disappeared. Thenceforth an army, horse and foot, laden with all the munitions of a campaign, a park of forty field-pieces included, were to be urged up and along airy ridges of rock and eternal snow, where the goatherd, the hunter of the chamois, and the outlaw-smuggler are alone accustomed to venture; amidst precipices where to slip a foot is death; beneath glaciers from which the percussion of a musket-shot is often sufficient to hurl an avalanche; across bottomless chasms caked over with frost or snow-drift; and breathing

'The difficult an' of the iced mountain top,
Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing
Flit o'er the herby ss granite.'*

The transport of the artillery and ammunition was the most difficult point; and to this, accordingly, the Chief Consul gave his personal superintendence. The guns were dismounted, grooved into the trunks of trees hollowed out so as to suit each calibre, and then dragged on by sheer strength of muscle—not less than an hundred soldiers being sometimes harnessed to a single cannon. The carriages and wheels, being taken to pieces, were slung on poles, and borne on men's shoulders. The powder and shot, packed into boxes of fir-wood, formed the siding of all the mules that could be collected over

a wide range of the Alpine country. These preparations had been made during the week that elapsed between Buonaparte's arrival at Geneva and the commencement of Lannes's march. He himself travelled sometimes on a mule, but mostly on foot, cheering on the soldiers who had the burden of the great guns. The fatigue undergone is not to be described. The men in front dared not halt to breathe, because the least stoppage there might have thrown the column behind into confusion, on the brink of deadly precipices; and those in the rear had to flounder knee-deep, through snow and ice trampled into sludge by the feet and hoofs of the preceding divisions. Happily the march of Napoleon was not harassed, like that of Hannibal, by the assaults of living enemies. The mountaineers, on the contrary, flocked in to reap the liberal rewards which he offered to all who were willing to lighten the drudgery of his troops.

"On the 16th of May Napoleon slept at the convent of St. Maurice; and in the course of the four following days, the whole army passed the Great St. Bernard. It was on the 20th that Buonaparte himself halted an hour at the convent of the Hospitallers, which stands on the summit of this mighty mountain. The good fathers of the monastery had furnished every soldier as he passed with a luncheon of bread and cheese and a glass of wine; and, for this seasonable kindness, they received the warm acknowledgments of the chief. It was here that he took his leave of a peasant youth, who had walked by him, as his guide, all the way from the convent of St. Maurice. Napoleon conversed freely with the young man, and was much interested with his simplicity. At parting, Buonaparte asked the guide some particulars about his personal situation; and, having heard his reply, gave him money and a billet to the head of the monastery of St. Maurice. The peasant delivered it accordingly, and was surprised to find that, in consequence of a scrap of writing which he could not read, his worldly comforts were to be permanently increased. The object of this generosity remembered, nevertheless, but little of his conversation with the Consul. He described Napoleon as being 'a very dark man,' (this was the effect of the Syrian sun;) and having an eye that, notwithstanding his affability, he could not encounter without a sense of fear. The only saying of the hero which he treasured in his memory was, 'I have spoiled a hat among your mountains; well, I shall find a new one on the other side.'—Thus spoke Napoleon, wringing the rain from his covering as he approached the hospice of St. Bernard.—The guide described, however, very strikingly, the effects of Buonaparte's appearance and voice, when any obstacle checked the advance of his soldiery along that fearful wilderness which is called emphatically 'The Valley of Desolation.' A single look or word was commonly sufficient to set all in motion again. But if the way presented some new and apparently insuperable difficulty, the Consul bade the drums beat and the trampets sound, as if for the charge; and this never failed. Of such gallant temper were the spirits which Napoleon had at command, and with such admirable skill did he wield them!"

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been nothing at Drury-Lane this month worth mentioning, except a splendid opera on the story of Masaniello, which has latterly usurped the stage, and in honour of which, according to the play-bills, "the box-office has been kept open an extra hour, the doors opened half an hour earlier than usual, and all orders totally suspended." Whether the actual pressure of applicants for boxes, and of crowds rushing to the pit, required these managerial interpositions, it were too curious to inquire; for the truth undoubtedly is, that the piece has been remarkably successful, and has well deserved its success. The striking story of Masaniello, which is a kind of historical parody on that of Rienzi, was once before introduced on this stage in an inflated drama of which Mr. Kean personated the hero with little effect; and has recently (as all our readers know) been produced at the Opera House as a ballet, in which its story is told in action, far exceeding, in distinctness, Mr. Soane's words. In the present instance it has supplied the materials of an opera, originally composed by Auber, and adapted by Cooke; to which Mr. Price has given the most lavish decoration, Mr. Kenney his experience and taste, and Mr. Braham his whole soul. As a specimen of scenic arrangement, it is by far the finest thing we have seen on the English stage; its Neapolitan market, conspiracy, tumults, and conflagrations, have an unwonted reality about them, and are inferior only to those of the King's Theatre, inasmuch as they are limited to a smaller area; while Braham's enthusiastic acting and singing, in the patriot fisherman, are no less than heroic. A very pretty French girl, Mademoiselle Alexandrine, has been brought from Paris to play the dumb sister of Masaniello; but though her pantomime is intelligent and spirited, it is not equal to that of Mrs. Barrymore or Miss Booth, either of whom would have been fully competent to the part. The progress of the story is rapid and sufficiently intelligible; the music original, and set to better words than usual; and the number of guards, magistrates, ruffians, fishermen, nobles, and beggars, all excellently dressed, is quite perplexing. The only performer at all imperfect on the first night, was Mount Vesuvius, which, in its final eruption, sent up more smoke than fire, and gave but a poor notion of a volcano. But the mountain, no doubt, has improved since—mountains being improveable matter—

and does its fiery work to the satisfaction of the galleries. After all, the volcano, the dances, the marketings, and the brilliant people and pictures exhibited in the opera, ought to be forgotten in the recollection of Braham, who seems to be renewing his youth, and to be diffusing over his entire performance the energy he used to reserve for his singing.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss Smithson, who has created a feeling for English tragedy under the ribs of French criticism—who has taught the Parisians to admire Rowe and to endure Shakspeare—who has softened to them the horrors of famine, and reconciled them, "by her good beauties," to the visible image of death—has returned to try her power over her own countrymen, who, in such a case, are "bitter bad judges." The difficulties in her way were great; and yet, if the issue was doubtful in Jane Shore, she has unquestionably triumphed in Juliet, and established her claim among us to the best praises she has won from strangers. In spite of her former course of mere respectability; in spite of her established character as the prettiest and most amiable of silent heroines, and the very worst of declaimers; in spite of our English self-will and proud repugnance to learn from others; and in spite of all the indifference to the reputation of merits we had failed to discover, which rendered the theatre half empty on the appearance of the lady, and must have been woefully chilling after the hearty applause of Paris, she has vindicated the justice of her continental fame, and exhibited tastes and faculties which, we are free to confess, we never suspected. In some respects, it is true that she is nearly what she was, when she aspired to no higher parts than Lady Anne, or Sir Giles's daughter; she has the same modest demeanour she possessed then, and the same ungraceful carriage in her unimpassioned movements; she has the same feminine beauty, somewhat expanded, which has charmed so often in repose; and she has, in her declamatory or merely narrative speeches, the same feeble monotony of tone and provincialism of accent which rendered us hopeless of her improvement while she had little else but such speeches to deliver. But while thus, in many respects and in many passages, the same person whom we knew so long and thought of so little, she is, in all the critical, and passionate, and affecting points of her characters, entirely another creature;

utterly unlike her former self, but no less unlike what she still is in repose. Up to the moment when the effect is to be produced she is tame and feeble; but at that moment she starts into energy of voice and manner with the utmost promptitude and decision; flings into the words the whole soul of an impassioned woman; seems "attired in sudden brightness," and absolutely dazzles the imagination by her brilliant rapidity of action, and picturesque varieties of attitude. Then, her voice, scarcely audible before, becomes at once strong and tremulous with passion; her eyes, lately bent on the ground, flash with indignant fire; and the pretty awkwardness of her carriage gives way to postures which are eloquent, and which flash on us as the boldest which enthusiasm can justify. She seems to have two voices, almost two natures; her acting is one long paradox, yet its excellence (as real excellence must do) a thousand times outweighs its deficiencies. Its explanation seems to us to be this—that the actress, endowed with fine capacities for her art, had formed an unfortunate style of recitation, by which they were obscured, and beneath which they were frozen; that her feelings and her powers have been roused from their protracted slumber by the excitement of Parisian applause and the calls of the higher station she was required to occupy; but that the influence of habit, though broken, is still so far unsubdued as to prevail yet, except where the immediate exigences of the situation, and the passion awakened by them, overmaster it, and returns again when the tumultuous emotion subsides. The displeasing effect produced by these remains of the old and vapid delivery would be scarcely perceived by foreigners, who would justly attribute all the eloquence of her action to the actress, and unjustly ascribe the imperfections of her declamation to the barbarism of the unknown language; so that abroad she has but slender chance of emancipating herself from her remaining shackles; but here, we are persuaded, she will soon lose them, if not chilled again by the dullest insensibility to her enkindled spirit and heightened charms.

We are not surprised that the French should admire our fair countrywoman most in *Jane Shore*, because the play gives opportunity for some noble attitudes, and contains one long act, which, representing physical suffering, is intelligible without the aid of words; but her choice of the part for a first appearance in London was a great error. The very name of the play is repulsive to us who can understand its mawkish affectations; it

was cast in a manner absolutely disgraceful to a winter theatre, with the brilliant exception of Kemble's *Hastings*; and it affords ample verge and room enough for all Miss Smithson's monotonous declamation, while it tempts her to figure this homely groundwork of speech with extravagancies of action. Notwithstanding the simple beauty of her dress, and the modest propriety of her gestures, we apprehended an absolute failure till she repulsed *Hastings* with an energy which might rival Kean, and confounded all our perceptions: again she sunk into her wearying moan and timid articulation, till she shone out, though rather with uncertain brilliancy, in the scene with Gloucester. Without the least apparent preparation, at the statement that *Hastings* supported the rights of Edward's children, she gave a thrilling scream of joy, as she uttered the words, "Does he—does *Hastings*?" and flinging herself on her knees, threw back her head, and cast up her hands in one of the most striking attitudes ever seen on the stage, pronounced her blessing on the man who had lately insulted her, and rose to brave the fury of the usurper. Abstractedly considered, this was very fine, and as an evidence of power decisive; but it seems to us greatly too much for the dramatic situation, and without any warrant from the text; and the subsequent contemptuous eyeing of Gloucester from head to foot, as Kemble in *Coriolanus* used to eye *Aufidius*, was entirely out of the character, and, but for the previous exhibition of power in the actress, would have been ridiculous. But in the last act, where the speech is all broken into snatches of misery, and she has only to suffer and to die, her acting was throughout exquisite—softening the atrocious picture of Rowe by the most patient looks, the most gentle tones, and the most picturesque attitudes—marking the long scene by the finest gradations, and closing it with a death conceived with great physical truth, yet managed so as to overcome the sense of disgust in that of pity. Her timid approach to *Alicia's* door, and eager look after she had knocked; her amazement and agony on recognizing her husband; her keen glances of wretchedness giving way to gradual perplexity of sight, admirably expressed by the wild movements of her hands, touched us more nearly than we had thought we could be touched in that scene of starvation. The audience were deeply affected; but no pathos in the heroine could reconcile the public to such a play with Mr. Evans, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Egerton walking about in some of its most important characters. How the managers, if they are obliged to

inflict such actors upon us in such parts, must regret that they have allowed the fine sense and discrimination of Mr. Serle—who was ready to take the least parts, and was equal to the highest—to be wasted in country theatres!

In Juliet, Miss Smithson's excellencies, if not greater in themselves, were more appropriately introduced; her cold monotony was but rarely felt, because the situation and the language supplied constant excitement to her higher and better genius; and as in Jane Shore her performance was too good for the part, in Juliet it was almost worthy of it—and to be best where the part is least, is no mean praise. There is not about Miss Smithson's performance the youthful freshness of Miss Phillips, nor the fulness and ripeness of Miss O'Neil; but there was a deeper pathos, a more serious and fervid affection, a more entire abandonment to the pervading feeling of the part, than we recognized in either. Some of her conceptions were at once new and just—as her delight on hearing from the Friar the perilous scheme for her deliverance by the draught, which is usually heard with a shudder; her tearful sorrow in parting from Romeo; and the whole soliloquy before drinking the potion, which was finest of all, but too various to be described;—and, indeed, she gave an air of novelty to the whole part, of which, after the hundred-and-fifty times we have seen it, well, tolerably, and intolerably played, we did not deem it capable. Her performance had many faults, no doubt—it was sometimes too lachrymose, and sometimes, though rarely, veined on extravagance; the text was not always correctly recited, in passages where the change of a syllable is an injury; and there were vestiges of the false and feeble declamation, though never long continued without a relief of passion; yet, on the whole, it is long since Juliet has been so felt and so expressed. Kemble's Romeo is too well known to be criticised now; else, it is so excellent in some parts, and so over-loud and superficial in others, as to provoke criticism. The fault, indeed, of all his tragedy is, that it is *too young*; with all its grace and energy, it is almost boyish in style and feeling; gallant, and full of lusty life, but little informed with tenderness or pensive thought. His voice is either full of hope and joy, or merely lachrymose and whining, and is not tuned to express the varieties of passion and suffering; he understands how to fight and to triumph, to brave fortune or defy oppression, but not how to dwell on things past with fond regret, or give utterance to those feelings which concentrate in moments the ordi-

nary work of years. Not only do his face and person give the lie to the memories which affirm him of middle-age, but his whole style of expression is that of youth—of youth rarely accomplished, it is true, but still of youth, in all it wants as well as all it possesses. Some twenty years hence, he may become as perfect a tragic actor as he is a comedian; at present he is only an extraordinary young gentleman, who requires time to mellow and subdue him into a fitness for the profounder parts of tragedy.

SURREY THEATRE.

If the larger theatres were closed, we could find ample matter for critical observation in the performances of the Surrey, which are now conducted with true intellectual ambition, and, as far as we have the means of ascertaining, with frequent success. To notice fairly the standard plays revived, the new pieces produced, and the actors from time to time brought forward, would occupy half our evenings and all our space; so that we can only look in occasionally, and judge from the sample. On the night we last indulged ourselves with a glance at the theatricals over the water, we saw "Henry the Fourth" extremely well played in all its parts—Falstaff by Elliston, in his richest and most sustained style of humour, without any allaying touch of intimacy—and the very best piece of burlesque we ever saw any where, called "King, Queen, and Knaves, or the Court of St. Mary-Axe." Although not generally partial to the class of parodies to which this piece belongs, and wishing the author had employed his powers of humour on a subject somewhat more akin to nature, and "like life," we could not help acknowledging that he had contrived situations well worth laughing at, and had made his grotesque drama the vehicle of satire, worthy to hit beyond the precincts of St. Mary-Axe. The King, if not quite legitimate, is a wit over his punch; and he and his minister, my Lord Billingsgate, make some smart allusions to greater politicians, neatly expressed, and dexterously turned off in time by some drollery when they might become a little too plain. The airs are happily chosen, and the songs cleverly adapted to them: there is much capital fooling between Mr. Vale, 'every inch a king,' and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, more than every inch a queen, for her hoop and wig are as royal as the wearer; but what most pleased us, in the design, was the catastrophe. The Queen and the naughty nobleman, of course, plot against the sacred life of the King; of course they prepare two potions, one innocent, one deadly, that they may themselves drink of the first, and induce him to drink the last; of course he

changes the bottles, and gets jolly while they are getting sick;—all this is in the regular routine of things, but the novelty consists in the choice of the rival liquids; the wholesome draught being good strong beer, the poison fashionable champagne. This just and philosophical distinction told in a manner which speaks well for the taste of the Surrey audiences in the most important matters, and would have delighted the economico-political Member for Shrewsbury; whose laudable efforts in

the cause of beer do him so much honour, and show a grateful remembrance of the quantity of criminal business which that noble liquor has brought to the Salop assizes. But "be-mused in beer," we are wandering from the "Court of St. Mary-Axe," which we assure our readers is an excellent Court of its kind, with much more merriment than other Courts we could name, full as much wit, and not much less wisdom.

MUSIC.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

The exertions of the management during the month which forms the subject of this article, have been fully commensurate with the increased importance of this part of the season. Mons. Laporte, like an able tactician, has brought into the field his reserves and his *corps d'élite*, and we have every reason to believe his success has equalled the magnitude of the efforts made to obtain it.

As regards the operas produced, variety, in one sense, has been a marked feature in the representations. We have had not less than six different operas during the four weeks. But of novelty, not a new bar has greeted our ears. Where is the novelty in treating us, under whatever varied cast of parts, with "Otello," "Il Barbiere," "La Cenerentola," "La Donna del Lago," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Semiramide?" And these formed precisely the *repertoire* of the month.

This—our readers may perhaps observe—is the old, the everlasting lament of the fastidious opera-critic in "The New Monthly Magazine." True! but it is this very circumstance which forms the ground of our objection. The cause we have had for many seasons past to reiterate our complaint, adds to its force. The constant repetition of eight or ten operas of Rossini must have an injurious effect on musical taste, and will ere long, we venture to prophesy, bring its own remedy. Diminished receipts will practically convince managers of the injudicious course they have pursued with regard to the compositions of Rossini, the attractions of which might have continued for many years to come, if a moderate and discreet use had been made of them, by allowing to meritorious works of other masters a turn in the performances of an operatic season. The reaction is mutual; the public have spoiled managers, and the latter have contributed their share in vitiating the taste of the public. It is high time to strike into another course, even with some

temporary sacrifice. "Il n'y a que le premier pas qui conte;" and considering the height to which matters have proceeded, this first step, we admit, cannot be expected to be accomplished without some little sacrifice.

There is a seductive, fascinating character in the airy, sparkling, and highly-embellished compositions of Rossini, which has no doubt contributed to spread them so rapidly over all Europe, and to establish the hold which they have maintained over public predilection for these eight or ten years. But this very peculiarity of character will be found to prevent the duration of the Rossinian *furor*. Habit may wed our taste, so as to prefer things inferior in their kind to others greatly superior. The German Princess E. was so passionately fond of oysters, that she rejoiced in her approaching journey to England, as there she would enjoy her favourite dish in the greatest perfection and abundance. On her arrival in London, the best oysters were sent for, and found insipid, nothing like the oysters at Vienna, which come overland from Trieste. The most celebrated depôts of the marine dainty were tried in succession, but in vain; the best of their store presented no attraction to the fastidious German palate. One sultry night, on reaching home at a late hour, her Highness felt a longing for the favourite shell-fish, and the legitimate establishments being shut up, or the servant, perhaps, disinclined to take much trouble, a humble green-grocer was honoured with the illustrious custom. The remnant of his stock presented a suspicious appearance, easily to be accounted for by the state of the thermometer, and the paucity of the vender's customers. The very first taste caused a gourmand sensation of ecstasy in the breast of her Highness. Whence came these delicious oysters, equal, if not superior, to the Vienna luxury? The poor green-grocer henceforth became exclusive oyster-purveyor to the Embassy;

and his tradesmanlike tact found no difficulty in adapting the article to her Highness's palate.

Our most humble apology is due for venturing upon a story about oysters, instead of talking about operas. The anecdote is founded in fact, and its application to the object we had in view is obvious. Taste in matters of art, as in food, is weaned and warped by singleness of fare and fruition; while, on the other hand, it is expanded and ennobled by a due variety in its enjoyments, gleaned from classic sources. Rossini by all means—we are not deaf to his merits—but not Rossini for ever and ever, as has been the case during the present season more than in any previous one.

But, barring this uniform sameness as to composer,—and this, as we have observed on a former occasion, is now the universal grievance against all the Italian stages in Europe,—the vocal corps at the King's Theatre received such an accession of strength in the past month, that all the different Rossinian operas represented during its course were given with a degree of effectiveness and perfection, as far as singing goes, equal, and in some respects superior, to the performances of former seasons, and probably to those of the best theatres on the Continent. The new debuts were, Mademoiselle Sontag and Madame Malibran as soprani, and Signor Graziani as *buffo cantante*. We thus mustered no less than three prime donne, including Madame Pisaroni; three first tenors, Donzelli, Curioni, and Bordogui; and three basses, Zuchelli, Graziani, and Levasseur; besides male and female singers of secondary rank.

Considering the ample and frequent comments which we have made for years past upon all the operas to which this report can have reference, it will be quite sufficient to notice the cast of the principal parts, and the main features of interest produced by these changes.

"*Otello*." In this opera Madame Malibran Garcia made her re-appearance in London (April 21), after an absence of four years. In 1825, when this lady made her first dramatic debut on our boards, her age was about seventeen; her voice, a mezzo soprano, not fully developed, and her study not perfected. But she gave even then sure tokens of future excellence, which we unhesitatingly predicted in our report at the time. Our hopes, however, were all but frustrated by the intervention of a matrimonial connexion. Mademoiselle Garcia, with her father, formed part of the company which, at the close of that season, went to New York, to present Jonathan, for the first time,

with the luxury of an Italian opera. The exotic languished "pretty considerably" on the banks of the Hudson, drooped, and withered; and, what was more to be lamented, Miss Garcia exchanged the buskin for a wedding-ring, presented by Mr. Malibran, a merchant of New York. But a change in the circumstances of the husband was the means of restoring Madame Malibran Garcia to the arms of Thalia. She returned to Europe; and, after performing with great success at Paris, has revisited the boards which witnessed her first step into the world of the drama.

Madame M. Garcia justly ranks now with the first class of female artists. Her powers are fully developed, she possesses a fine low soprano, cultivated in a very high degree, her style of singing partakes of the ornamental school of her father, and her acting evinces correct conception, intellectual discrimination, and strong feeling. On the merits of her *Desdemona*, critics have been rather at variance. Some praised it as the *ne plus ultra* of pathetic personation, while others conceived the part overated. *In medio veritas!* The performance, although certainly falling short of Pasta's *Desdemona*, was highly impressive.—Donzelli, as *Otello*, was magnificent. Curioni, whose *Otello* used to be one of his best characters, consented to take the inferior part of Rodrigo, and by this act of condescension rather gained than lost in the estimation of the public.

"*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*" afforded the surest means of judging of the progress Madame M. Garcia had made in her art; as her first debut on any stage (June 11, 1825) had been in the character of Rosina. The crack aria, "*Una voce*," was given with abundance of tasteful and difficult embellishments, all successfully accomplished. "*Dunque io sono*" also met with great applause. But instead of selecting a vocal piece of some importance for the music lesson, Madame M. Garcia obliged the audience to content itself with a plain Spanish ballad, rather "queer" in some of its melodic turns, which many a peasant girl of Andalusia might probably have sung quite as well. Alimviva was in weak hands; Signor Bordogni's voice is far too feeble for our theatre, and his acting is equally *di mezzo carattere*. It would not do to think of the Count as played by Signor Garcia. Zuchelli's Figaro was vocally excellent, and fair enough in a histrionic point of view. Levasseur's Basilio respectable, not equal, however, to his predecessor, Porto. The part of Don Bartolo introduced to the audience a new performer in the person of Signor Graziani. This little gentle-

logy, history, and heroes, to the representation of such characters as Tam O' Shanter and Souter Johnny; but let him, if such be the case, visit these statues and feel their effects, and he will soon pronounce their superiority to all the Jupiters and Jnunos that were ever sculptured—we had almost included the Venus. But to the statues—they are sitting in that attitude, the idea of which is conveyed in these lines—

— “ At market-night
Tam had got planted unco right;
Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,
Wi' reaming swats that drank divinely:
And at his elbow, Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, drouthy crony.”

The Souter is supposed to have just concluded one of his “ queerest ” stories, and Tam is just finishing a hearty laugh, which seems, by his uplifted horn, to have interrupted his draught. The quiet, sly face of the Souter, who seems to enjoy the effects of his own tale on Tam, as much as the ale which he is drinking at his expense, puts us in mind of Dowton in one of his most comic moments—the sly leering of the eye, which literally beams with life—the smooth rotundity of the cheek, speaking the health and ease of his life, and the dry humour that plays round the mouth, are admirably delineated; while the hearty laugh of Tam, which seems to turn every wrinkle to a grin, shows a mind of the closest discrimination. The spectator, in the contemplation of the faces, feels the humour of the joke himself; the sight of them produces in him a feeling of hilarity, so great, that he could almost sit down and laugh with them. The position, too, of the figures tells the story; they are conceived with all the skill of an experienced artist; there is an ease about them so perfectly natural. The costume, also, is most admirably managed; not only in the close imitation of the material, but also in its disposition. The night-cap of the Souter is absolutely graceful; for propriety is grace, whatever may be the subject: but perhaps the acme of perfection of imitation are the rough worsted-stockings of Tam; they are identity. The most minute inspection cannot discover a single omission; every thing speaks the closeness of the artist's observation; and this wonderful effect is produced out of a large rough single block of Ayrshire sand-stone.

Other sculptors have the beauty of marble to add to the effect of their works, but here there is nothing but the character of the production, the genius of the sculptor, to make its way, and it does make its way directly to the heart.

Other sculptors have made the beau

ideal of human nature their study, and have elicited admiration for what would be the perfection of beauty were it in existence; they have likewise drawn upon their spectators' feelings by the magnificence of the characters they have represented, as well as by the beauty of their material. But the production of Mr. Thoms is nature itself; with no extraneous attraction, but complete and unsophisticated.

Nothing but an actual inspection can do justice to our ideas of these statues—the pen is unequal to it; and we recommend those who delight in the displays of genius not to lose the opportunity which this exhibition presents.—They have created nearly, if not quite, as much enthusiasm in England, as they did in Scotland; and we are happy to find this genius appreciated, since Lord Cassilis has already ordered four statues of the artist, and Sir Charles Lamb has ordered copies of those at present exhibiting.—After all, we do not mean to say that the sculptor, in the details, does not show want of knowledge of the art possessed by more practised hands; but that in genius, boldness, and novelty, we have seen nothing lately to outvie him.

Mr. Haydon's Pharaoh dismissing Moses.—Mr. Haydon has withdrawn his picture of Eucles from the Western Exchange to finish it, and substituted a picture of “ Pharaoh dismissing Moses at the dead of night, after the Passover.” See Exodus, chap. 12. There is great merit in several parts of this picture. The figure of Moses is excellent. The following is a description of this work, which is of a small size, compared with most of the artist's preceding works of the class. It has found a purchaser for five hundred guineas. The subject is the death of the heir of Pharaoh's throne, “ his first-born, at the passover, and the agony of the queen and royal family in consequence. In the centre lies the youth dead: his mother, the queen, in an agony of despair, has placed her hand on his heart, to try if there be the slightest pulsation, and expresses by her countenance her utter hopelessness:—a tear has trickled over her cheek—her lips are bloodless—her throat choking. On the left is her youngest daughter, who has taken up her brother's hand, which hangs relaxed and nerveless; and on the opposite side is the eldest, wringing her hands, at the dreadful loss inflicted on the family. The king, elevated on a step, unable to look at Moses, is waving his hand in sign of dismissal; while Moses with one hand points to Heaven, as much as to say, I am the organ of a Superior Being, and with the

other indicates to Pharaoh the consequences to himself of his obstinate incredulity. Aaron is wrapped in thought, while an old attendant has buried his face in his hands, and another behind him is looking over, distressed and investigating. Behind the queen leans a slave, with Egyptian character of face, which has been avoided in the royal family, on the principle of wishing to paint the highest characters on more general principles of form and feature. The body of the child is supposed to have been brought out into one of the inner courts of the palace, from his bed-chamber. On the left, high up, is a crowd rushing along with the dead; and on the right, the people are bursting into the palace, with their dead children, frenzied and furious, and meaning to demand the instant dismissal of Moses, while the king's guards, by torch-light, are seen pushing the crowd back. The architecture and hieroglyphics are strictly Egyptian."

Montgomery Gallery.—A gallery, under this name, designed to elucidate James Montgomery's beautiful poem of the World before the Flood, has been opened in Regent Street; it consists of ten pictures, one from each canto of the poem. Of their merit as paintings we cannot judge highly.

New Panorama.—Mr. Burford has boldly opened a panorama of Milton's Pandemonium; a noble subject, and it is but doing that artist justice to state, that it well deserves the notice of the public,

and as a specimen of poetic painting, on a subject of great grandeur, well deserves public attention.

Lodge's Portraits.—Messrs. Harding and Lepard have opened their collection of portraits of illustrious persons in British history. The collection has been augmented since last year by the accession of various portraits, which can now be spared from the hands of the artists engaged in executing the engravings. Among these new introductions are, the great Marquess of Granby, from the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by his present Majesty, when Prince Regent, to the Earl of Egremont; Lord Rodney, from the picture by Sir Joshua, in the same collection the celebrated Earl of Peterborough, from a picture by Dahl, which was a great favourite with the late lamented Earl of Liverpool; the Earl of Orford, from a picture by Jarvis, at Houghton; Sir Isaac Newton, from a picture by Kneller, at Petworth; the Hon. Robert Boyle, from a picture at Combe Wood, &c. The catalogue also states, that copies of two of his Majesty's pictures, viz. Lord Nelson and Lord St. Vincent, both by Hoppner, will be added to the exhibition in a few days, the Royal sanction to the making of those copies not having been received in time to admit of their being finished for the opening. W. Hilton, R.A. Mr. Derby, and the late Mr. Satchwell, were the artists principally employed in the production of this admirable little gallery.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society.—Thursday, April 30. The President in the chair. Lord De Duustanville, David Pollock, Esq. and W. Pole, Esq. were severally introduced, and took their seats for the first time as Fellows. Two curious and exceedingly interesting papers were read; the first was "On the respiration of birds," by Messrs. Allen and Pepps; the second was the report of a Chemical examination of Thames water, by Dr. Bostock. Amongst the donations we noticed the cast of a medallion of the head of Leonard Euler, presented by the Rev. John Hewlett, and esteemed a faithful likeness of that celebrated mathematician; the cast was executed at Petersburg, in 1783, by Rachette; Flora Batava, by the King of the Netherlands; a number of lithographic plates, by Hulmandel; Count de Montlivault's Cosmological Essay and Letters; and a very rare copy of Tycho Brahe's Mechanical Principles of his System of Astronomy, presented by Professor Rigaud, of Oxford.

At a late meeting a paper was read, entitled "Astronomical observations made in the observatory at Paramatta, by Charles L. Rümker, Esq. communicated by the President."—May 7. John Robert Steuart, Esq. was admitted, and took his seat as a Fellow. Two papers were read; the first was entitled, "Experimental inquiries on the electric theories of galvanism," by William Ritchie, M.A. F.R.S.; the second, "On the composition of the chloride of barium," by Dr. Turner. Among the presents were, Statistical Works, by M. Benoiston de Châteaufort, received from Paris through Dr. W. F. Edwards, along with his own work on the Physiological Characters of the different Races of Mankind; and M. Brongniart on Fossil Vegetables and the Pollen of Plants, with numerous illustrative plates. Other presents consisted of Sir A. Carlisle's work on the alleged Discovery of the Use of the Spleen and Thyroid Gland; Mr. Curtis's Essay on the Cure of the Deaf and Dumb; Mr.

Soane's work on the Public Buildings in Westminster; eleven Numbers of Professor Schumacher's *Astronomische Nachrichten*; Dr. Lee's translation of the *Travels of Ibn Batuta*, presented by the Oriental Translation Committee;—and the Sixth Report of the Anglo-Chinese College, by Mr. R. H. Davis.

Society of Antiquaries.—On St. George's Day, the annual election of officers, &c. of the Society took place, and the following was the result. George, Earl of Aberdeen, President; Thomas Amyot, Esq. Treasurer; John Gage, Esq. Director, in the room of Mr. Markland (resigned); Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. and Henry Ellis, Esq. B.C.L. Secretaries. On the Council remained.—Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Amyot, Mr. N. Carlisle, Mr. Douce, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Gage, Mr. H. Gurney, Mr. Hallam, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. Markland, and Mr. C. W. Williams Wynne;—and Mr. Bland, Mr. Britton, Mr. Dibdin, Mr. Ellis, Lord Farnborough, the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. Lodge, Sir G. Ouseley, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Utterson, were elected in the room of Mr. Caley, the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. E. Hawkins, Mr. G. Hibbert, Dr. Meyrick, Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Petrie, Captain Sabine, and Earl Spencer, who went out by rotation.

Linnæan Society.—Two meetings have lately been held. At the former, Lord Stanley, M. P. the president, was in the chair. The paper read was entitled, "on the origin of buds in the vegetable structure," by the Rev. Patrick Keith, F.L.S. At the last meeting, A. B. Lambert, Esq. vice president, was in the chair; and the continuation of a "descriptive catalogue of Sicilian plants," by John Hogg, Esq. M.A.F.L.S. was read.

Medico-Botanical Society, April 14.—The President, the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, in the chair.—Mr. Yoss read a translation and condensation of several valuable and interesting papers by German authors, arranged by Philip Sandoz, Esq. The principal ones were on the chemical constituents of the oil of nutmegs, and the medicinal uses of *Galeobdolon grandiflorus*.—The Archduke Joseph of Austria, the Grand Duke of Hesse d'Armstadt, and the Duke of Orleans, were elected honorary members. Mr. W. Marsden was elected a fellow. Mr. Le Souëf was admitted a foreign member.—Several donations were announced, amongst which were—some works on the generation of plants, by M. Adolphe Brogniart; a translation of the *Batuta*, presented by the Oriental Translation Fund, &c. The noble President notified that the anniversary dinner of the Society would be celebrated on the 25th inst. at the Thatched House Tavern.—

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The tenth anniversary meeting of the Society was celebrated lately at the Thatched House Tavern, the Right Hon. the Earl Stanhope, President of the Society, in the chair, supported by Count De Moltke, the Danish ambassador; Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan ambassador; Mr. Harbourn, the American minister, and Baron Cetto, the Bavarian minister; Mr. Rocaute, the Mexican minister; the Spanish Consul-General, the American Vice-Consul; Colonel Sir John Scott Lillie, Bart.; the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, Messrs. J. Capel, M. P. and W. A. Mackinnon, Drs. Price, Sigmond, Ainslie, and Gordon, and about sixty other friends to the Institution.

Zoological Society.—The anniversary meeting of this Society took place on the 29th of April last. The chair was taken at one o'clock, by C. B. Wall, Esq. M. P. Vice-president. In consequence of his Majesty's levee being fixed for this day, a circumstance which prevented many of the Fellows from attending, the general business of the Society was postponed till the next general meeting in June. A report was read, which enumerated the various steps taken since the last anniversary, in furtherance of the objects of the Society. It stated that a charter has been obtained, by which the Society has been incorporated, under the name of the Zoological Society of London. Under the provisions of this instrument, which corresponds generally with those by which similar societies are governed, the members nominated in it have proceeded to associate to themselves others, who have already joined that institution to the number of 1326. In the Fellows the whole property of the Society is vested, and they have also the right of electing the council and officers, and of confirming the bye-laws, which are to be proposed by the council. A code of bye-laws is in preparation, and will be submitted for approval to the general meeting of the Society, which will take place early in June. Meetings will be held for the future once in each month, for the election of Fellows, for the receiving of reports on the progress and state of the establishments, and for the communication of any interesting information resulting from experiments conducted under the authority of the Society. The finances of the Society are in a very satisfactory state. From the audited accounts, it appears that the receipts of the last year have amounted to 11,515*l.* while the expenditure has been only 10,044*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* leaving, with the surplus on the 1st of January, 1829, a balance in hand of 2313*l.* 14*s.* In the expenditure is included the sum of 6069*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for

works, buildings, and labour at the garden established in the Regent's Park; about 350*l.* for the purchase of animals, and upwards of 1100*l.* for the keep of animals, including the salaries of the keepers. The large balance has been reserved in consequence of a resolution of the Council to lay aside and invest as permanent capital, with the view of securing the stability of the Society, one-fifth part of the whole of the receipts from all sources. The books of accounts will be constantly open to the inspection of the Fellows. The arrangement of the Museum in Bruton-street has occupied much of the attention of the Council. Additional cases have been erected wherever space could be obtained; but the limited accommodations abridge the power of exhibiting the collections to advantage. Every room is now fully occupied, and not only are the objects crowded to excess, but the greater portion of the specimens is necessarily kept, for safety, out of view. With one or two trifling exceptions, the whole of the additions made during the last year, many of which are of the utmost importance to science, have been presented by the friends of the Society. Arrangements have been made for facilitating the inspection of every part of the collection, until such time as the increasing resources shall authorise the erection of a museum on a larger scale, and on a plan commensurate with the importance of this great object of the Institution, a time which the Council hope is not far distant. The objects now exhibited embrace an instructive, as well as an attractive series in every branch of Zoology, but more particularly in the groups of mammalia, birds, and insects. A catalogue of the more important has been published, and a more detailed list, with scientific notices of all the species, is in preparation. The Garden in the Regent's Park is the principal source of attraction and of expense. Much has been required to counteract the injurious effects on the animals, and on vegetation, produced by the ungrateful nature of the soil; and some losses have been occasioned by the want of proper accommodation during the inclemency of the weather, from securing which the Council were prevented by circumstances beyond their power to control. Various additional buildings have been erected, including a house and inclosure for pelicans; a hut, with yards, for cows and sheep; a range of cages for owls; an aviary for small birds; another aviary for hawks; a shed and inclosure for beavers; a house and yard for kangaroos, &c.; and other works are now in progress towards

completion. The number of species and varieties of living animals now in the garden is 158, of which sixty-two are quadrupeds and ninety-six are birds. Measures have been taken to add to them, especially by the acquisitions of the larger and stronger quadrupeds, and these will be brought forward and exhibited as speedily as dens and inclosures can be prepared for them. The number of visitors to the garden during the last year was 112,226. For the prosecution of experiments in breeding, and in the domestication of foreign animals—a primary object of the Society, as rendering it more directly and practically useful, arrangements have been made for forming an establishment at such a distance from London as should ensure a quietness not to be obtained in the Regent's Park, while at the same time it might be easily accessible; a farm has accordingly been obtained near Kingston, consisting of a house, with some convenient buildings, and about thirty-three acres of land, the soil of which is very light, and peculiarly favourable for rearing birds, and which is well supplied with very abundant springs, and with some excellent ponds. During the present year, but few results can be expected from this new acquisition, from the late period at which it was occupied, but the repairs will be proceeded with, stock will be procured, and proper receptacles formed. The application of the farm to the purposes and objects of the society will be under the following heads, 1. In affording a convenient relief and assistance to the menagerie in the Park, by removing from it such quadrupeds and birds as may require retirement to bring forth and rear their young; also in receiving the duplicates of the collection which it may be expedient to keep in hand, to replace those which are exhibited in the Park, when necessary; and likewise to maintain such as require a more extended range than the garden at present admits of, or which it is necessary to allow to remain at liberty. 2. The rearing various domesticated birds and quadrupeds, both of ornamental as well as useful varieties, either with a view of having their kinds true and free from mixture, or of effecting improvements in the quality or properties of those which are used for the table, and likewise in domesticating subjects from our own or foreign countries, which have not hitherto been inmates of our poultry or farmyards. 3. The breeding and trying experiments on fishes. 4. The conducting experiments on all matters relating to breeding and points of animal physiology connected therewith. The range of such

is very various and extensive, and many of them will require much time to complete, though some may be brought to a conclusion within a year or two. The great point of attention in these will be a careful and correct record of facts, accompanied with statements of the precise object intended to be ascertained by the institution of the experiment. The conclusions from these may be then drawn by persons of science who have given attention to the subject. It is remarkable that there have never been published any correctly recorded facts, on which the opinions at present entertained by physiologists on many of these matters can be supported. It is to be hoped that the Zoological Society may be the instrument of settling many questions of this description in a more satisfactory manner. The officers for the ensuing year were then re-elected as follows.—Marquis of Lansdowne, President; Joseph Sabine, Esq. Treasurer; N. A. Vigors, Esq. Secretary; and E. T. Bennett, Esq. Vice Secretary, who, together with the following, form the council for the ensuing year; those marked in italics being new members, viz.—The Duke of Somerset, Earl of Darnley, Earl of Egremont, Earl of Mountcharles, Lord Auckland, *the Marquis of Lothian*, Lord Stanley, Sir Everard Home, Hon. G. Agar Ellis, *The Dean of Carlisle*, E. Barnard, Esq. *W. J. Broderip*, Esq. J. F. Bicheno, Esq. R. H. Jenkinson, Esq. T. W. Hay, Esq. R. Hoblyn, Esq. C. Baring Wall, Esq. J. Watson Hull, Esq.

Royal Asiatic Society, May 2.—The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. V. P. in the chair. Mr. Davis read the first part of his Essay on the Poetry of the Chinese. It treated of versification, or the rules which prevail in the construction of lines, couplets, &c. and the sources whence these derive their melody and rhythm. Mr. Davis divided this part of his subject into the following heads, viz. the sound of the spoken language, the variation of tones as prescribed by rule, the use of poetical numbers, the observance of a regular caesural pause, the use of terminal rhymes, and the rhythmical effect of the parallelism of couplets. The paper was illustrated by specimens of Chinese poetry, and comparisons of it with Greek, Latin, Hebrew, &c. A great variety of very valuable donations were enumerated; amongst them were several volumes of works in Chinese, including a MS. poem descriptive of London; Notices of Mongolia in Russia, by the Monk Yakiniff, presented by the Imperial ministry of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, through Prince Lieven; Sir George Staun-

ton presented a large volume of drawings of scarce plants, executed in Paris for the Emperor of China; Mr. Davis presented a candle made entirely from vegetable wax by the Japanese. Mr. Davis has brought to England specimens of the plants from which the wax is obtained, for the purpose of trying to raise them in England. The Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, and of some other learned and scientific bodies, were also on the table.—Viscount Holmesdale, M.P. and Capt. R. Mignan, were elected members.

Royal Institution.—April 3d.—Mr. Faraday this evening delivered a lecture “On Mr. Wheatstone’s illustrations of the resonance or reciprocated vibrations of volumes of air.” The reciprocation of simple columns of air and other gases to the vibrations of a tuning fork, the tongue of a Jew’s harp and that of the Æolina, were first considered by Mr. Faraday; after this, the important effect of reciprocation in augmenting the sound of the Æolina, either when applied to the mouth or other cavities. May 1st.—The meetings resumed this evening, after the Easter recess. Mr. Smart, who is known to the public as a lecturer on elocution, and a reader of Shakspeare, entered on an inquiry concerning the audible properties of speech, with the view of throwing some light on the original pronunciation of the classical languages, particularly their long lost accent.

Society of Arts—At the annual general election on the 15th of April, the following alterations were made: Lord Stanhope honorary V.P. in the room of Lord Liverpool, deceased; acting V.P.’s, R. Wilson and W. R. Keith Douglas, Esqrs. in the room of Joseph Hume and W. Tooke, Esqrs. In the committees, the chairmen chosen were, Correspondence, G. Moore, Esq. *pro* Dr. Bostock; Chemistry, Dr. Bostock, *pro* M. Faraday, Esq.; Manufactures, H. Wilkinson, Esq. *pro* T. Winkworth, Esq.; Mechanics, B. Donkin, Esq. *pro* T. Bramah, Esq.; Colonies and Trade, R. Twining, Esq. *pro* G. Twining, Esq.; the other officers remain as last year.

Royal Society of Literature.—The readings of the Society have lately consisted of portions of a valuable memoir, “on the use of the ancient Cycles in settling the differences of Chronologists.” This memoir is by Dr. Nolan. At the annual meeting, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair, the secretary read the report of proceedings; and the following elections were made, by ballot, for the ensuing year:—President, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; Vice Presidents, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Lansdowne,

Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bexley, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Clare, the Right Hon. C. Yorke, the Hon. G. Agar Ellis, Colo el Fitzclarence, the Rev. G. Richards, D.D., Council, the Lord Bishop of Ely, Lord Farnborough, the Rev. H. H. Baber (Librarian), R. Blanshard, Esq. J. Caley, Esq. the Rev. R. Cattermole, (Secretary), P. Hoare, Esq. W. Jacob, Esq. W. Jerdan, Esq. A. E. Impey, Esq. (Treasurer), Lieutenant-Colonel Leake, Sir G. Onseley, L. H. Petit, Esq. M.P. D. Pollock, Esq. W. Sotheby, Esq. W. Tooke, Esq.; Treasurer, A. E. Impey, Esq.; Auditors, L.A. De la Chaumette, Esq. F. Madden, Esq.; Librarian, the Rev. H. H. Baber; Secretary, the Rev. R. Cattermole; Foreign Secretary, the Rev. H. A. Delafite; Accountant and Collector, Mr. T. Paull.

Optical Discovery.—Dr. Forster has discovered a very curious method of discriminating between original and reflected light. He found, in trying some experiments with imperfectly achromatic reflecting telescopes, that when the object glass was made to vibrate in such a manner as to change perpetually and rapidly the inclination of its plane with respect to the celestial object viewed, a separation of the prismatic colours was the consequence. When such a gyrating motion was given to the glass, as to occasion the star viewed to appear like a circle of light, the said circle was also divided into alternate dark, white, and coloured portions or arcs, making a sort of parti-coloured ring. In the star Sirius the white and the blue colour prevailed, and the dark interstitial spaces were small; in Lyra, Aquila, and Spica Virginis there appeared still more blue, while the vermilion preponderated in Betelgeus and Aldebaran, and the orange in Arcturus. Capella had much yellow light. What is remarkable is, that in the spectrum of the planets no colours were refracted by this method; notwithstanding their colours were separated when a prism was fixed to the eye-glass of the telescope, as has been before described. This and a series of similar observations made, tend to establish a criterion for discriminating between original and reflected light, which, when applied to comets, would be highly interesting, as Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, conjectures the present comet shines by reflected light.

Arctic Expedition.—Another expedition to the Arctic Sea is shortly to leave our shores. But the great novelty in the new voyage, and one which excites such sanguine hopes respecting it, is, that the powerful aid of steam is to be employed for the first time. Captain Ross goes out in the *Victory*, a steam-vessel of 200

tons burthen; and accompanied by the *John*, a ship of 320 tons, laden with fuel, provisions, and stores. Captain Ross's Treatise on Navigation by Steam is well known. Captain Ross has for six or eight years been ardently engaged in experiments upon the application of this wonderful force in vessels of every kind. The engine works without a funnel, and is of the high-pressure kind, which Captain Ross's experiments teach him to prefer far beyond the low-pressure. Another extraordinary advantage, when we look to the navigation of these seas and to the coasts which are to be surveyed, is, that any species of fuel may be consumed, and thus the motion of the explorers be kept alive by means furnished from the objects by which they are surrounded, whether the wood of the northern shores of America, or the oil of seals, bears, walrusses, and whales, to be found in every quarter of ice and water. It is probable that Captain Ross will, in the first instance, proceed to Lancaster's Sound, and examine Prince Regent's Inlet, which, it will be remembered, afforded the fairest prospect of an approach to the northern land. In this direction, by the help of steam and boats, we confidently anticipate that interesting discoveries will be made. Having ultimately, either by this channel or any other, reached the American coast, it will be the object of the expedition to complete its examination, and especially to inspect that portion which was left unexplored between the efforts of Captains Franklin and Beechey. This alone would be a great triumph to geography, and reflect high honour on British perseverance and enterprise—the laurel for which has been and is now so nobly contested, both by the Government of Russia and by the individual exertions of the late patriotic Romanoff. That the example of that illustrious person is about to be followed by one of our own countrymen in a private station, is in itself a great gratification to us; and we most heartily wish Captain Ross all the good fortune which he so eminently deserves. Perhaps we ought to notice, that there is now no pecuniary reward to tempt to the exploit, and that therefore it is free from every taint of interested motives. All that Captain Ross can look for, is the assistance of instruments from the Admiralty, the Royal Society, and other public bodies; and these, we believe, are liberally offered. The *Victory* and *John* are to be manned with a crew of sixty,—twenty in one, and forty in the other vessel. Provisions for three years are to be taken.

The Guaco.—The "United Service Journal" contains an account of the vir-

tues of the Guaro, as communicated by Sir R. K. Porter, who sent some of the seeds to the Horticultural Society, as if it was so announced for the first time. The virtue of this plant for the cure of the bites of serpents has long been known all over South America, and the plant was proposed as a cure for hydrophobia by Dr. Mackie, in the "New Monthly Magazine" for 1826, Historical Register, p. 419. Dr. Mackie resided many years in South America, where he saw its virtues proved over and over again. He first proposed to try it in hydrophobia, and he sent over for the plant, which he has long had in his possession. He successfully prescribed it in his practice there. Dr. Mackie also confidently recommends a trial of certain plants in pulmonary consumption, and in cases of insanity, used among the Indians as well as in his own practice; the good effect of their use was evident, after a trial of only a few weeks.

On Vegetable Gelatine and Albumen, by J. J. Berzelius—It is known that Beccaria found, in wheat, a peculiar glutinous principle, which is obtained by kneading the flour of it in water, and to which he gave the name of gluten. In the account given for 1821, I related the experiments which Taddei had made on this substance, and according to which, he thought that he had discovered two new peculiar principles, which he named gladine and zymôme. The other graminæ afford no principle similar to the gluten of Beccaria. But Einhof, in his remarkable analysis of rye, barley, and peas, has shown that these seeds contain a substance very similar to the gluten of wheat, but which dissolves in water during the manipulation. I have had occasion to make some experiments on Beccaria's gluten, and I have found that Taddei has only given two new names to known and common principles of plants, particularly of the seeds of the graminæ. If Beccaria's gluten is boiled with alcohol, as long as this liquid becomes turbid on cooling, a remarkable portion of the mass is separated. If this spirituous solution is mixed with water and distilled, the aqueous liquid remaining in the retort, lets fall, on cooling, a tenacious glutinous substance, quite similar to gluten. It is vegetable gelatine, gluten, of the same nature as the substance separated by the method of Einhof from rye or barley. The matter insoluble in alcohol, still moist, is semi-transparent, and so like animal albumen, that it cannot be distinguished by appearance alone, whether it is vegetable albumen, or, as Wahlenberg names it with reason, the *white* of grain. Caustic alkali, in a cold and

weak solution, dissolves vegetable albumen, and leaves the filaments and starch which it still contains. The following are the chief properties of vegetable gelatine. This substance, as it is obtained after the evaporation of the alcohol, from the remaining liquid, is of a greyish yellow, adhesive, glutinous, and very elastic. It has no taste, but has a peculiar smell. In dry air it becomes shining at the surface, and dries by little and little into a mass of a dark yellow, entirely transparent, similar to a dry animal substance. It dissolves in alcohol, with a pale yellow colour, and remains, after the evaporation of this liquid, in the form of a yellow transparent varnish. By the treatment of vegetable gelatine with cold alcohol, a milky fluid is obtained, and a white viscous matter remains. This matter is not vegetable gelatine; it is dissolved by gelation, but the liquid becomes milky on cooling. If we dissolve vegetable gelatine with heat in weak spirit of wine, it precipitates on cooling, retaining its glutinous quality. It dissolves in vinegar, leaving a white viscous matter, which the acid does not dissolve even by ebullition, but which passes in part through the filter. Precipitated by an alkali from its solution in vinegar, it retains its glutinous state. With the mineral acids, it forms a glutinous combination insoluble in water, which, when the excess of acid has been removed, dissolves in the water, and which is as well precipitated from this solution as that in the vinegar when more acid is added. Phosphoric acid, however, forms an exception, for it does not at all precipitate the acid solutions. Vegetable gelatine combines likewise with the caustic alkalies, and when the gelatine is in excess, a solution is obtained so neutral that all alkaline taste disappears completely. It gives, by evaporation, a transparent mass soluble anew in water, which leaves undissolved, the greater part of the viscous principle. Ammonia and lime-water precipitate vegetable gelatine from its solution in the acids, and dissolve it anew; but if it is aggregated, these alkalies do not dissolve it, or at least the solution is effected but very slowly. With the earths and metallic oxides, vegetable albumen forms insoluble combinations. The alkaline carbonates precipitate vegetable albumen from its solutions in the caustic alkalies, or in the acids. The precipitate is a combination of the gelatine with an alkali, which out of the liquid, is not glutinous. Sulphate of peroxide of iron does not precipitate vegetable gelatine from its solution in vinegar. It is, on the contrary, precipitated from its solutions in the acids by

cyano-ferruret of potassium in a hard mass, white, semi-transparent, which is deposited on the sides of the glass. It is also precipitated from its solutions in the acids, or in the alkalies, by perchloride of mercury and tincture of nutgalls. Gelatine in the solid state, is tanned in the two solutions exactly as animal gelatine. The viscous principle of which I have spoken several times, has not been examined as to its properties. The best way to separate it, is to treat vegetable gelatine by concentrated vinegar, and when the mass is completely penetrated, to mix it in the cold with weak alcohol which dissolves the acetate of gelatine, and the white undissolved mass is to be washed with cold spirit of wine. It dries into a transparent, colourless body, which yields ammonia by distillation; it swells in alcohol and becomes viscous, by ebullition, it dissolves in this liquid and separates from it on cooling. Vegetable albumen, such as we obtain in a saturated solution in diluted caustic alkalies, has so much the properties of white of egg, that the latter, as is known, has been taken for the former. Its solution in potash, when employed in excess, has not any alkaline taste. It coagulates a little by ebullition, but commonly it is retained by the alkali; it combines with the acids. The solution

exactly saturated is soluble in water. An excess of acid precipitates it; nevertheless, vinegar and phosphoric acid are exceptions; they may be added in considerable quantity without precipitating the combination; but if another mineral acid is added, it is precipitated. Before the treatment of potash, vegetable albumen boiled with alcohol dissolves feebly in vinegar or phosphoric acid. but by ebullition in these acids it forms a transparent jelly, colourless, of a much more considerable volume. With perchloride of mercury, gall nuts, and cyano-ferruret of potassium, it acts the same as animal albumen. The French chemists have considered the azotized principle contained in the emulsive seeds as similar to the cheese of milk. Souberain (*Journal de Pharmacie* xxii. 52) has shown that this principle in almonds, similar to that which has just been described, possesses the properties of white of egg, but not those of cheese; and Payen and Henry (*Journal de Chimie Médicale*, ii. 156) who had considered Souberain's result as opposed to theirs, have been convinced by new experiments that this principle cannot be taken for caseum, but that it should be named *albumino-caseous*. I add, that according to its properties, it is entirely identical with vegetable albumen.—*Ann. de Chimie*.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a recent sitting of the Academy, two letters were read from Messrs. Tournal and Marcel de Serres, (who were about to publish a detailed description of the cave,) briefly stating the facts, and the conclusions to which they had arrived upon a consideration of those facts. The following extracts from M. Tournal's letter will be found highly interesting:—"The two caves at Bize are entirely filled with a black mud, containing a prodigious quantity of fossil bones. Some of them are in a complete state of decay; and they have rarely been found connected. They have not the appearance of having been gnawed. Only one tooth of a carnivorous animal has been remarked. The black mud does not contain any excrements of carnivorous animals. The animals buried in the mud of the caves of Bize differ entirely from those observed in the caves of France, Germany, and England. The same mud which contains fossil bones, several of which belong to lost species, also contains human bones, having in a great degree lost their animal matter; land-shells, several kinds of which are no longer in the neighbour-

hood; modern sea-shells; numerous fragments of earthenware, and fragments of charcoal. The top and walls of the cave are, in several places, lined with an osseous concretion (*bèche osseuse*), which is nothing but the black mud cemented by stalagmite infiltrations. This concretion contains the same objects as the black mud. From all these circumstances I think myself authorized to conclude, that all the objects contained in the mud and in the concretion are of the same date; that, at a certain epoch, the first cave was entirely filled, which is sufficiently indicated by the concretion which covers the top of it: in the second cave, the top being higher, the mud could not reach it, but every thing shows that the mud there was higher once than it is at present;—that the caves were so filled during the intermediate period between the geological and the historical ages;—that the mud which filled them, and the fossil bones which it contains, are much more modern than those in the caves of Lunel-Viel, and the principal caves hitherto known;—that during the time which elapsed between the deposit of the mud in the caves of Lunel-Viel, and the deposit of the mud in the

caves of Bize, animals in France underwent great changes;—that several species of animals have disappeared from the surface of the globe since the historical ages;—that man was contemporaneous with the phenomena with which the caves of Bize are filled.”

Scientific Expedition in Egypt.—Letter from M. Le Normand, *Island of Philæ, Dec. 8, 1828.*—After describing the extraordinary impression made upon him by the grandeur of Thebes, the writer proceeds: “In the evening of the day that we left Thebes (Nov. 26), we were at a short distance from Hermonthis, where we arrived the next day. The wind being unfavourable to our farther progress, we stopped the whole day about a bad temple of the time of the Ptolemies. The examination of this edifice, which is truly wretched in comparison with others, acquainted us with some curious facts, and showed us the state of degradation to which the Egyptian worship had fallen before the country came under the dominion of the Romans [M. Le Normand here gives an account of the paintings in the temple of Hermonthis, coinciding with that of M. Champollion.] On the 29th we arrived at Esne. I had some purchases to make, and wanted to see the great temple, considered by Denon as the masterpiece of Egyptian architecture. M. Champollion immediately crossed to the other bank, where he hoped to find the temple of Contra-Lato: we therefore separated for this time. I went to convince myself anew, when looking for the columns of the temple amidst the bales of cotton belonging to his Highness the Viceroy, of the strange mistakes sometimes committed by Denon and the Commissioners of the great expedition, in examining the Egyptian monuments—taking the most recent edifices for the most ancient and the best. I hastened to join Champollion, whom I found much more disappointed than myself, because he had arrived just ten days after the complete destruction of the temple which he sought. A similar adventure awaited us the next morning at the temple of Eleutha; and this was a more serious matter, since it was a monument of Sesostri, the loss of which we had to regret. Adding to these two temples the two at Elephantina, the largest of which was, perhaps, the most perfect monument of Egypt, and the little temple of Ombos, the greater part of which has been recently washed away by the Nile, we have a list of five temples destroyed, to be added to the five or six which I have mentioned in my former letters. We may therefore wager, that if the European powers do not interfere, in twenty years hence there will not be a monument remaining in Egypt.

When we left Eleutha a violent wind arose, which carried us in a few hours to Silsilis, where are the quarries of freestone which furnished the materials for the principal edifices of Thebes. These quarries are themselves monuments, on account of the inscriptions with which their sides are covered. There is also a temple excavated in the rock, like that at Beni-Hassan. We set out again in a hurry, and in the evening were moored at the foot of the ruins of Ombos, the capital of the last Nome of Egypt.—I perceive that in what precedes I have omitted a day, for between Eleutha and Silsilis is Edfou, with the great temple of Apollinopolis Magna. The temple at Edfou has a striking appearance, on account of its size; but the caprices of the most fantastic Gothic are mingled with the lines of a style of architecture which pleases only by its austerity; and the sculpture of the Ptolemies, which is, at the most, tolerable in subjects of small dimensions, is at once insipid and stiff in those colossal figures, in imitation of the monuments at Thebes, with which the outer walls are covered. However, it is the best preserved of all the Egyptian temples, and furnishes means to facilitate the understanding of the others.—To return to Ombos. We found there a great temple of the time of the Ptolemies, but in a better style than that of Apollinopolis. The situation, besides, is extremely picturesque, and the tint of the stones admirable. The place chosen for the site of this great edifice is at a bending of the Nile, on the summit of an insulated hill, now entirely covered with ruins. The Egyptians seem to have been in general less careful in this respect than the other nations of antiquity. The sands of the desert, which now cover all the neighbouring plain, have encroached upon the sacred inclosure, and hardly more than one-third of the columns of the temple remains visible. On the rapid declivity towards the river are heaps of ruins, which appear ready every moment to roll into the abyss below. We were lamenting that we so often met with edifices that were only two thousand years old, when, walking round the outer wall, I perceived a little door, which seemed to be inserted into the wall, like a relic. On approaching, I read the names of Mœris, and of Queen Ampesé, his mother; and I recognized in this preservation a religious care taken, by the builders of the new temple, of the little that remained untouched of the ancient edifice destroyed by the Persians. This first discovery having put me on the way, I found among the broken stones many fragments of the ancient building, which had been employed and turned in

the more recent work, and I collected enough of them to enable Champollion to recompose the dedication of the original temple. [Next morning a visit to an Arab village is described; picturesque, but not necessary for our epitome of this expedition.] We remained two days at Assouan, to visit an indifferent little temple. On the evening of the second day we slept at Philæ, where we have now been for three days. Its monuments, which are all of the Greek and Roman period, are, nevertheless, precious, from a perfection of preservation, of which there is no other example in Egypt. I regret that I shall not be able to acquaint you by letters of the sequel of my expedition in Nubia. I decidedly quit the Expedition, which remains here for some days, for want of boats to proceed up the river. I have hired a bark, and laid in provisions as if for a sea voyage. Nothing is to be had in Nubia but milk, mutton, and the leaves of a kind of French-bean, which are dressed like spinach. There is something inconceivable in the construction of a Nubian bark. There is not a branch but what is crooked; the joints are stopped up with earth; and yet they serve. My crew consists of five men, including the Rais, or captain, all black as coal. I shall be ten days in reaching the end of my voyage; that is to say, the temple of Semmé, one day's voyage beyond the second cataract. This last excursion interests me the more, as it may serve to explain the most important of the historical problems to which the expedition has yet given occasion. Thence I shall descend the river as rapidly as possible, shall stop five or six days at Thebes, and then return to Europe."

Natural History.—A very favourable report has been made to the French Academy by M. Cuvier, on the collections of natural history brought to Europe from the East Indies by the officers of the French sloop of war, *La Chevrete*. They have been made in places little known. With the exception of Pondicherry and Bourbon, the parts of India visited by *La Chevrete* have been seldom explored by navigators, and no scientific expedition has heretofore examined them. Among the specimens submitted to the Academy are many new species.

Dramatic Authors.—The gross sum received by dramatic writers in France, as the tax upon the performance of their pieces at the different theatres, (without reckoning the amount they were sold for in the first instance to the managers of the theatres in which they were originally produced,) is stated to be 600,000 francs annually; of which M. Scribe alone receives more than 100,000 francs. It is

proposed by these gentlemen to put aside a per centage upon the gross amount for the relief of decayed and indigent authors. A general literary fund society, similar to that which exists in this country, is also projected.

Mode of Preserving Meat.—A French paper says, "A discovery has been made by the mayor of St. Antonin, department of Tarn and Garonne, of a simple process, without the employment of any unwholesome substance, by which meat may be dried till it is as hard as wood or horn. This method of preserving animal food for long voyages is believed to be infinitely preferable to the common plan of salting it. The dried meat is cooked in the usual way, and is found very juicy and savoury."

Lithotomy.—A second letter on lithotomy has been published at Paris by Dr. Civiale, who is at least allowed to be one of its most skilful practitioners, if he be not entitled to the praise of being its inventor. In this letter he describes forty-five cases in which he had applied his instruments for the purpose of breaking the stone in the bladder. Of those cases very few indeed were not successful.

ITALY.

Population of the Kingdom of Naples.—The population of the kingdom in 1465 was 1,647,376; in 1483, it was 1,540,646; in 1505, it was 1,760,339; in 1570, was 1,824,070; in 1518, after the plague, 1,737,196; in 1561, the population had increased to 3,318,547; in 1595, it had farther increased to 3,624,501. From this year to 1669 there are no records; but in that year—in consequence of the number of visitations of plague, and the tyranny of the Spanish viceroys, who, it is said, from 1631 to 1644, had sent no less than one hundred millions of scudi from Naples into Spain, the produce of their exactions—the population had fallen to 2,718,370, being a decrease of more than 900,000. From this period to 1734 there are no official records; but in the latter year we find the number to have been again 3,044,562. In 1765, it had risen to 3,533,098; in 1773, to 4,249,430; in 1791, to 4,925,381; in 1805, to 4,928,679; in 1814 it had decreased, probably in consequence of the war, to 4,956,693; in 1819, it rose to 5,034,191; and in 1824, to 5,386,040, since which period no census has been made. In 1824, the population of the city of Naples amounted to 349,190, of which 165,015 were males, and 184,175 females; of the male population, 55,263 were under the age of 14; and of the females, 51,957 were under the age of 12. The number of unmarried male persons above that age was 45,853; that of wo-

men, 56,172. The married were in number 115,034; the number of widowers was 6352; the widows were 18,529, being nearly three times the amount of the widowers. Of the entire population of the city, 1751 were secular clergy; 610 were monks, and 827 nuns; the number of soldiers was 6300; persons connected with the church in different capacities, and paid by the government, 7600; civil officers of government in the various departments, 2000; other pensioners of favour (*di grazia*), 2000; persons whose names were in the civil list, 9450; judges, advocates, and others connected with the courts of justice, 1627; paupers provided for in different institutions, 7867; artificers and tradesmen of all sorts, including their families, 114,519. According to the registers in all the districts of the kingdom on this side of the Faro, the number of persons employed in agricultural pursuits, including their families, in 1824, was 1,475,314; shepherds and herdsmen, with their families, 65,226; mechanics and tradesmen, with their families, 182,707; persons in different mercantile pursuits, 10,957; secular priests, 27,612; monks, 8455; nuns, 8155.

PRUSSIA.

Prussian Statistics.—A recent number of a German Magazine, edited by the celebrated Alexander von Humboldt, called "The Hertha," contains a long article on the statistics of the Prussian empire, from which we collect the following results:—In the year 1820 there were born 484,398 children, and the number of deaths within the same period was 296,909; making a difference of 187,489 in favour of the births, in a population of 11,101,601. In the year 1821, the number of births was 504,160, and the number of deaths 287,573, making an increase of 216,587. In 1822, the number of births amounted to 502,925, and of deaths to 314,513, the increase being no less than 188,412. In 1823, the number of births was 498,643, the number of deaths 318,878, the increase being 179,765. In 1824, the number of persons born was 505,335, and of deaths 318,535, being an increase of 186,800. In 1825, the number of births was 523,614, and the number of deaths 327,343, making an increase of 196,271. In 1826, the number of births was 525,585, and of deaths 355,114, giving a difference of 170,471 in favour of the former. In 1827, the number of births was 490,660, and the number of deaths 365,578, bearing an increase of 125,082 on the year. The population has increased no less than 1,450,877 during the eight years, and at the commencement of 1828 amounted to 12,552,278; the number

of births being to the entire population in the proportion of about 4 three-tenths per cent. and the deaths rather more than 2½ per cent. Of the 365,578 deaths in the year 1827, 16,726 were still-born; 130,735 died under the age of three; 34,504 under the age of ten; 14,914 between the ages of ten and twenty; 18,889, between twenty and thirty; 18,473 between thirty and forty; 22,606 between forty and fifty; 27,969 between fifty and sixty; 35,364 between sixty and seventy; 30,295 between seventy and eighty; 13,064 between eighty and ninety; and 2019 above the age of ninety. It is not stated how many there were above the age of one hundred.

SPAIN.

Royal Academy.—The annual public meeting of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid took place on the 28th of last November. The president, M. de Navarrete, gave an account of their proceedings for the year. The digest of the Chronicle of Fernand IV. which had been suspended for twenty years, has been continued by several committees, and is nearly ready for the press. Other committees have been employed in preparing for publication the General History of the Indies, by Ponzalo-Fernandez de Oviedo. Materials have been collected for the seventh volume of the Memoirs of the Academy, which will soon appear, and which will contain dissertations on numismatics, on the history of Castile, that of Arragon, &c. Although the Academy was exceedingly desirous of speedily publishing the Royal Statutes (*el fuero real*) of King Alphonso the Wise, it had been obliged to retard their appearance, for the purpose of collating the various manuscripts. The Mirror of the Laws (*el espejuelo*) will accompany the volume of Royal Statutes. The weekly meetings of the Society were occupied throughout the year by the reading of a number of very interesting papers by the various members. M. de Navarrete has been re-elected president.

SWEDEN.

According to official tables recently published, the population of Sweden was 2,771,252 souls in 1825, which was an increase of about 7½ per cent. since 1820, and the augmentation has since continued. The population with that of Norway exceeds four millions of souls. The total number of persons confined in prison for criminal offences or debt, is 1833, or one out of 1500 persons.

RUSSIA.

Conductor.—It appears from the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, that a conductor placed on a powder-magazine at Okhta, near the Rus-

sian capital, occasions a greater sense of danger than of security. Every year a member of the Academy is deputed to examine it, and to make a written report of his visit. In a country in which the great Catharine gave from her throne the courageous example of confidence in the deductions of science, by allowing herself to

be inoculated at a time when the efficacy of inoculation was questioned by the great majority of the people, it is surprising that any doubt exists with respect to that of which no known fact contradicts the certainty—the protecting properties of a conductor.

RURAL ECONOMY.

The Laburnum.—It is not generally known that the leaves and bark of the laburnum are poisonous; but a case has lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Cupar, from which it appears that they possess deleterious qualities of a very active nature. A small quantity of the bark being chewed, caused first giddiness and tremor, which symptoms were succeeded by sickness, cold sweats, and excessive vomiting; medical assistance was in this case at hand, and by the application of proper remedies, farther ill effects were prevented. In another case of which we have heard, a larger quantity having been swallowed, and medical aid not at hand, it caused vomiting, and evacuations even of blood; the person, however, recovered, after a period of excessive exhaustion. From the powerful effects of the plant, it appears that some use might be made of it in the *materia medica*; and at any rate, as it is now so generally employed in ornamental shrubberies, it is desirable that its properties should be as generally known as possible; more especially as, from its being eaten greedily by hares, rabbits, &c. young people are apt from curiosity to taste of it. Bees are observed to avoid this plant; and notwithstanding the rich clusters of blossom which give the laburnum such a magnificent appearance on the edge of a summer walk, its branches are always as silent as those of the yew, while many of less promising appearance (the lime for instance) are humming like a beehive. The laburnum is originally a native of the Alps, whence it was brought to this country in 1596.—*Fife Herald.*

Growth of Oaks.—"Having in the course of my practice as a nurseryman and planter," says Mr. Rogers, of Southampton, "noticed the total failure of oaks and other deciduous trees, when first planted on some kind of soils with firs, and that the latter have continued to grow luxuriantly, induced me to endeavour to ascertain the cause, or at least to counteract the effects, which I am convinced is to be done. In a recent conversation with the director of the plantations of the New Forest, I found he had not only formed

the same opinions, but had successfully put them into extensive practice, there being now thousands of fine young oaks, in a most vigorous state of growth, planted amongst the firs two or three years since, (the same lands having a few years before been planted with oaks and other deciduous trees, but which had wholly failed to grow,) thus exactly corresponding with my own experiments, which were not confined to any particular spot, having noticed the same effects in Dorsetshire. In soils in which firs and oaks have been planted, and the firs are noticed to grow prosperously but the oaks to perish, it may be concluded that the soil is not in a fit state to receive them; but, if after the firs have been allowed to remain seven or eight years, a portion of them be removed, and oaks planted in their place, they will then take root and grow. It may by some be remarked, that the protection afforded by the firs at that age, is the cause, which in very exposed situations may perhaps be admitted; but the same failures taking place in well-sheltered situations, it is caused, I am convinced, by the pernicious nature of the soil, containing the vitriolic and sulphuric acids; and the change is effected from some peculiar properties of the fir in absorbing those acids by their roots, or the decomposition of their leaves, and other vegetable matter which at times they are known to produce, or perhaps from a combination of both. Should these remarks induce those interested to try the experiment, the result, I am confident, will be satisfactory, and will ultimately add to the resources and improvements of the country, and to the value of land.

Eggs.—A chemist at Geneva states that he has discovered an easy mode of preserving for six years, or probably for a longer period, eggs, perfectly fresh and fit to eat; and a confectioner in the same place has this year employed in his business a ton of eggs which had been so preserved. All that is necessary is to put fresh eggs into a bocal (a large round bottle with a short neck), and fill it up with lime-water.

USEFUL ARTS.

Improved Syphon-Hydrometer.—About two years ago Mr. Meikle published a description of an hydrometer, composed of an open glass tube bent thrice, so as to have four parallel limbs; the open ends of which being held uppermost, and one of them being stopped with the finger, water was poured into the other, which would rise but a small space in the adjoining limb of the tube, on account of the included air; the other end of the tube being then stopped and the first unclosed, the fluid, the specific gravity of which was sought, was then poured into the latter; when upon holding the instrument upright with both ends open, the two liquors arranged themselves in columns of different lengths, proportionate to their respective gravities; and these lengths being measured by a scale of small equal parts, assisted by a vernier, the specific gravity of the other liquor was thence easily calculated, that of the water being assumed as unity. —Mr. Meikle has lately made an improvement on this instrument, which both simplifies its construction, and the operation for which it is required. In this latter form the tube is bent but once, into two parallel limbs, and a small hole is made at the external part of the point of flexure, which completes its structure. When used, it is to be held with the open ends downwards in a vertical position; two vessels being prepared very deep in proportion to their breadth, and one of them being filled with pure water, and the other with the liquor to be tried, one limb of the instrument is to be immersed deeply in each liquor, and the hole at the flexure is to be closely stopped with the finger: being afterwards raised in this state to near the surface of the liquors, it will at the same time elevate a column of each of them, (from the effect of atmospheric pressure)

the height of which above their respective vessels will be inversely as their specific gravities; since the weights of the two columns must be equal; from that of each being the difference between the pressure of the atmosphere and that of the included air.—Mr. Meikle also formed this instrument by connecting two straight tubes of glass by a short bent tube of tin, in the middle of the outer flexure of which the hole was made for the passage of the air; which form had the advantage of being more easily constructed, as the difficulty and risk of fracture incurred in boring a hole in glass, necessary for that before described, was by its means avoided.—The legs of the instrument should be graduated, or divided, into small equal parts, which may be easily done by transferring to the tubes, by a square, the divisions made on any scale of small equal parts. The legs should of course be parallel, and the longer they are, so as to be manageable, the better, as they can thereby take up longer columns of the fluid; the bore of the tube should also be wide to prevent the effect of capillary attraction.—An instrument on the same principle was contrived about the same time as that first mentioned, by an American professor (we think Mr. Hare,) in which the air was extracted from the two legs by a small pump, and the liquors thereby caused to rise in them.—Mr. Meikle's hydrometer is certainly more simple than this, and it appears to us that it will be found very useful in all chemical manufactories, where salts are prepared, as affording a much more convenient means than those generally employed, for ascertaining the strength of the saline liquors while being evaporated, in order to determine the proper period for letting them run off into the coolers for crystallization.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Church, of Rordesley Green, Warwick, for improvements in buttons, and in the machinery or apparatus for manufacturing the same. March 26, 1829.

W. Madeley, of Yardley, Worcester, for an apparatus or machine for catching, detecting, and detaining depredators and trespassers, or any animal, which he denominates the Human Snare. March 28, 1829.

J. Lambert, of Liverpool-street, London, for an improvement in the process of making iron applicable at the smelting of the ore, and at various

subsequent stages of the process up to the completion of the rods or bars, and for the improvement of the quality of inferior iron. March 30, 1829.

W. Prior, of Albany Road, Camberwell, Surrey, for improvements in the construction and combination of machinery for securing, supporting, and striking the top masts, and top-gallant-masts of ships and other vessels. April 11, 1829.

J. Lahon, of Guenay, for an improved method of constructing ship's pintles for hanging the rudder. April 14th, 1829.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

Memors of Lady Fanshawe, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart.; to which are added Extracts from the Correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshawe. 1 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait.

Buckhardt's Travels in Arabia, comprehending an Account of those Territories which the Mohammedans regard as sacred. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with map and plans. 21s.

Life of Francis I. King of France. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Tytler's History of Scotland, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s. boards.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Works, with Lives of the Author by Oldys and Birch. 8 vols. 8vo.

The British Historical Intelligence. 8vo. 12s. boards.

Life of Belisarius. 8vo. 12s. bds.

Judson's Memors. 12mo. 5s. bds.

Smyth's Life of Captain Beaver. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

Oliver's History and Antiquities of Beverley. 4to. 2l. 2s. bds.

EDUCATION.

Rowbotham's Lessons in German Literature. 12mo. 8s. bds.

Laseque's French Grammar. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.

Francour's Complete Mathematics, Vol. I. 8vo. 15s. bds.

The Beavers and the Elephants. 18mo. 2s. 6d. half-bound.

Wilson's Manual for Infant Schools. 12mo. 7s. bds.

FINE ARTS.

Grindley's Views in India, Part V. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Dunnage and Laver's Plans of the Royal Palace of Eltham. 4to. 1l. 1s. bds.

Cressy and Taylor's Architecture of the Middle Ages of Italy. Imperial 4to. 3l. 3s. bds.

LAW.

Common Law Commission as to Process, Arrest, and Bail. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Martin on Lord Tenterden's Act. 12mo. 6s. bds.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Bell on the Teeth. 8vo. Eleven Plates. 16s. bds.

Bacot on Syphilis. 8vo. 9s. bds.

Curtis on the Deaf and Dumb. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Gorsch on the Diseases of Women. 8vo. 12s. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nathan's Fugitive Pieces of Lord Byron. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.

Mackray's Essay on the Reformation. 8vo. 8s. boards.

Dangerous Errors. 12mo. 6s. bds.

Vauherman's House Painter and Colouman. 8vo. 8s. bds.

Outlines of a New System of Political Economy. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Hall's Sketches of Irish Characters. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. bds.

Southey's Colloquia. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s. bds.

Murray's Practical Remarks on Modern Paper. 12mo. 4s. bds.

Chapters on Churchyards. 2 vols. f.c.p. 12s. bds.

Theologicum Repertorium. By Dr. Waig. No. 1. 8vo. 5s.

Treatise on the Police and Crimes of the Metropolis. 8vo. 12s. bds.

Mavor's Miscellanies. 8vo. 15s. bds.

Stephens on Irrigation. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

Pearn on the Mind. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

Hinton's Natural History and Zoology. 4to. 5s. half-bound.

Armand's Epitome of the Game of Whist. 18mo. 2s. 6d. bds.

The Bengalce. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Essay on the Pursuit of Truth. post 8vo. 8s. boards.

East India Directory, 1829. 10s.

The Universe as it is. Plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

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NOVELS, TALES, &c.

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POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Hope of Immortality, a Poem. f.c.p. 6s. boards.

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Sillery's Vallery, a Poem. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards.

Hervey's Poetical Sketch Book. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Hass, or the Council of Constance, a Poem. f.c.p. 4s. 6d. boards.

THEOLOGY.

Zilwood's Sermons for Prisoners. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Gray's Sermons. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Jesuitism and Methodism. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. bds.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Three Years in Canada, an Account of the Actual State of that Country in 1826, 7, and 8. By John Macgregor, Civil Engineer in the Service of the British Government. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Mrs. Lushington's Journey from Calcutta to Europe. post 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Madden's *Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine*, are at length on the eve of publication. The work is expected to create much curiosity in the literary world, as it treats of countries with which travellers have hitherto had so little opportunity of becoming acquainted. The author, it appears, had many "hair-breadth 'scapes," and his adventures are said to abound in details of new and extraordinary interest.

The novel announced under the title of *The Exclusives*, is understood to be the production of a certain Prince, who is considered to be one of the most acute observers of national peculiarities.

Mr. Doddridge Humphreys, the grandson of Dr. Doddridge, has been for some time engaged in preparing for publication the *Diary and Correspondence* of that celebrated divine. It will appear immediately.

Captain Frankland is about to publish an Account of his Visit to Constantinople. His narrative is understood to throw much new light on Turkish character and manners.

Mr. William George Meredith, A.M. of Brasenose College, Oxford, is about to publish *Memoirs of Charles John King of Sweden and Norway*, illustrative of his character, of his relations with the Emperor Napoleon, and of the present state of his kingdoms; with a Discourse on the Political Character of Sweden.

The author of "*Pelham*" has a new work in preparation, entitled *Devereux*.

Rybrant de Cruce, which has for some time been unavoidably delayed, will be published in a few days. It is said to be written by a young lady of distinguished talent, and moving in fashionable life.

New Editions of Mr. Ward's Account of Mexico, and Dr. Granville's Travels to St. Petersburg, are just ready for publication.

Captain Brooke, who is already known as a Northern Traveller, has in the press a volume of *Travels in Barbary and Spain*.

Preparing for publication, under the superintendence of Mr. George Don, A.L.S. a new edition of Miller's *Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary*, containing a complete enumeration and description of all plants hitherto known.

Nearly ready, *Gideon*, and other Poems.

Mr. Wickens has in the press, *An Argument for more of the Division of Labour in Civil Life in this Country*.

The *Offering*, a new Annual, edited by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A. is announced for the ensuing season.

Another portion of Mr. Booth's *Analytical Dictionary* is in the press.

In a few days will be published, *Stories of Popular Voyages and Travels*; with illustrations. Containing abridged narratives of recent Travels of some of the most popular Writers on South America.

Portraits of the Most Celebrated Beauties of all Nations, is announced for publication, under the superintendence of Mr. Alaric Watts. It is to consist of a series of portraits of the most beautiful and celebrated women of all nations, from an early period in the history of portrait-painting to the present time, with biographical notices, and to comprise some of the finest specimens of Leonardo da Vinci, Raffaello, Holbein, Giorgione,

Tintoretto, Titian, Sir Antonio More, Paul Veronese, Guido, Rubens, Velasquez, Vandyck, Mignard, Rembrandt, Murillo, Sir Peter Lely, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, David, Ople, Harlowe, and several of the most distinguished painters of the present day. For the sake of variety of style and costume, a chronological arrangement will be avoided, so that it is not improbable that the first number may contain portraits by Titian, Guido, Mignard, Vandyck, and Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The publication of the Second Part of *Atherston's Fall of Nineveh* is postponed till the beginning of next publishing season.

The *Three Chapters*, to be published monthly, under the superintendence of Mr. Sharpe, will commence on the first of July, with an Engraving from the pencil of Mr. Wilkie.

An *Encyclopedia of Plants* is announced by Mr. London. The work is to resemble his highly popular volumes on Gardening and Agriculture, and will contain nearly ten thousand Engravings on wood.

Mr. William Hosking is preparing for publication a *Popular System of Architecture*, to be illustrated with engravings, and exemplified by reference to well known structures.

The Rev. Robert Everest, A.M. of Oxford, has in the press a *Journey through Norway, Lapland, and part of Sweden*; with *Remarks on the Geology of the Country, Statistical Tables, Meteorological Observations*, &c.

A *Life of Archbishop Cranmer* is nearly ready, from the pen of Todd, the able Editor of Johnson's Dictionary.

An enlarged new edition of *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, with copious notes, is preparing for publication, by the Right Hon. J. W. Croker.

Mr. Bannin's *Battle of the Boyne* is among the most recent translations of our works of fiction into the French language.

Mr. Nothhouse announces, *The Present State of the Principal Debtors' Prisons of the Metropolis*; comprising the King's Bench, the Fleet, Whitecross-street Prison, Horsemonger-lane Prison, the Marshalsea, and the Borough Compter.

The papers of Mr. Stepney, who was British minister in Germany in the time of Queen Anne, have been deposited in the British Museum. There are a number of Letters of Addison among them, and many other interesting documents.

The same national institution has also recently been enriched by the papers of Count Joseph de Paisaye, one of the leading chiefs in the war of La Vendee, which that nobleman has bequeathed to the Museum. They relate in great measure to the Vendean war, and partly to the Count's mission to Canada. Letters from Mr. Pitt, the present King of France, and many highly eminent individuals, are in this collection.

The Oppenheim Library, consisting of many Hebrew Works, and a thousand Manuscripts, has, it is stated, been purchased for the University of Oxford for 11,000 dollars, and is now on its way to this country from Hamburg, where it has been during more than half a century.

A Series of *Dissertations*, preliminary to a new *Harmony of the Gospels*. By the Rev. E. Greswell, M.A. and Fellow of C. C. C. Oxford. In the press.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

REV. ARCHDEACON NARES.

March 23. At his house in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Nares, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. V.P.R.S.L. Archdeacon of Stafford, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and Rector of Allhallows, London Wall. Few individuals have departed this life more universally lamented by the literary world and the circle of his attached and distinguished friends. A divine, scholar, laborious and judicious critic, his intimacy was courted for the instruction it supplied as well as for the taste and vivacity of manners by which it was embellished. He was born at York on June 9, 1753, the son of Dr. James Nares, an eminent composer and teacher of music. His uncle, the Hon. Sir George Nares, was for fifteen years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Educated at Westminster School, he became a King's Scholar at the head of his election in 1767, and was subsequently elected in 1771 to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. 1775, and M.A. 1778, and about the same time took orders. From 1779 to 1733 he resided in the family of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, as tutor to his sons, the present Baronet and his brother the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn, and from 1786 to 1788 they were under his tuition at Westminster School. In 1782 he obtained from Christ Church the living of Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire, and shortly after, that of Doddington, in the same county, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. In 1787 he was honoured by the appointment of a chaplaincy to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and in the ensuing year he was nominated an Assistant Preacher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1790 he assisted in completing Bridges's "History of Northamptonshire," and wrote the preface to that work. In 1795 he was elected F.S.A. and in the same year became one of the assistant librarians of the British Museum; and afterwards Librarian for the MS. Department, where he prepared the Third Volume of the Harleian Catalogue of MSS. published by the Record Commission. This situation he resigned in 1807. In 1798 he was presented to the Rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire, which he resigned in 1799, on being collated to the Fifth Stall of the Canons Residentiary of Lichfield; and in the following year was appointed Archdeacon of Stafford. In 1804 he was

elected F.R.S. In 1805 he was presented to the living of St. Mary, Reading, which he resigned in 1818 for that of Allhallows, London Wall. The Archdeacon was thrice married, and left no issue. His publications were as follow:—Periodical Essays, No. I, Dec 2, 1780; No. X. Feb. 3, 1781.—An Essay on the Dæmon, or Divination of Socrates, 1782.—Elements of Orthoëpy, 1784.—Remarks on the favourite Ballet of Cupid and Psyche; with some account of the Pantomime of the Antients, 1788.—Principles of Government deduced from Reason, &c. 1792.—Man's best Right; a serious Appeal in the name of Religion, 1793.—In the same year he commenced the British Critic, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Beloe. The editorship was entrusted to the judgment, sagacity, learning, and acuteness of Mr. Nares; and the vigour and perseverance with which the British Critic was conducted through difficult and dangerous times are well known.—Discourses preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1794.—A Thanksgiving for Plenty, and a Warning against Avarice. a Sermon, preached at the Cathedral at Lichfield, Sept. 20, 1801.—The Benefit of Wisdom, and the Evils of Sin; a Sermon, preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 6, 1803.—A connected and Chronological View of the Prophecies of the Christian Church; in Twelve Sermons.—Essays, and other occasional Compositions, chiefly reprinted, 1810.—Protestantism the Blessing of Britain; a Past Sermon.—On the Influence of Sectaries, and the Stability of the Church; a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Stafford.—The Veracity of the Evangelists demonstrated, by a comparative View of their Histories, 1816. — A Glossary; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. which have been thought to require Illustration in the Works of English Authors, particularly Shakspeare and his Contemporaries, 1822.—A Volume of Sermons on Faith and other Subjects, 1825. — In 1815, Mr. Nares edited Dr. Purdy's Lectures on the Church Catechism, &c. to which he prefixed a Biographical Preface, giving some account of the Author, and of two of his most intimate friends, the Rev. T. Butler and Lawson Huddleston, Esq. men of distinguished talent and worth. In 1798, Mr. Nares, in conjunction with the Rev. W. Tooke, and the Rev. W. Beloe, revised and enlarged the General Biographi-

cal Dictionary, in 15 vols. 8vo. Mr. Nares materially assisted in the establishment of the Royal Society of Literature; and in 1823 was elected one of the first Vice-Presidents.

MANASSEH DAWES, ESQ.

In Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, April 2, Manasseh Dawes, Esq. of the Inner Temple. Mr. Dawes had left the bar long ago, and had lived in Clifford's Inn for the last six-and-thirty years in a very retired manner. He was a gentleman of a very strong mind, and combined with a great knowledge of the law, much general information; and of this he has left behind him proofs, in several works, published at different periods of his life, of which some bear his name, others are anonymous. Among them were the following:—*Philosophical Considerations, or Inquiry into the Merits of the Controversy between Drs. Priestley and Price, on Matter and Spirit, and Philosophical Necessity, 1780.*—*On Intellectual Liberty and Toleration, 1780.*—*Letter to John Horne Tooke, Esq. on the Responsibility of Members of Parliament, 1782.*—*Essay on Crimes and Punishments, with a View of and Commentary on Beccaria, Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Fielding, and Blackstone, 1782.*—*The Nature and Extent of Supreme Power, 1783.*—*Vanity of all Human Knowledge, a Poem, by John Stueckley; now corrected, enlarged, and arranged, with an Account of the Life of the Author, 1784.*—*England's Alarm; or, The Prevailing Doctrine of Labels, 1785.*—*The Deformity of the Doctrine of Labels, 1785.*—*Vindication of the Proceedings of the Lords and Commons upon the Regency, 1789.*—*Commentaries on the Laws of Arrests in Civil Cases, in which they are deduced from their origin to the present time, 1789.*—*Examination into the particulars of the two last Elections for Southwark, in May and November, 1796.*—*An Introduction to the Knowledge of real Estates and of Remainders, 1814.* He also wrote some poetry, “An Elegy by a Son, on the loss of his Mother; with a Discourse on Selfishness in Sorrow;” “The Dying Prostitute;” and “Malvern Hill.”

THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

This aged nobleman, so well known to the literary world by his writings and love of letters, and to all tourists who have visited the pastoral beauties and monastic antiquities of the south of Scotland by his possession of Dryburgh abbey—died a few days ago at Dryburgh, in his 87th year, being born on the first of June, 1742. Though Lord Buchan published only a few works (*viz.* a speech intended to have

been spoken at the meeting of the peers of Scotland, &c. 1780; *Life of Napier, of Merchiston, 4to. 1788*; and, in conjunction with Dr. Minto, an *Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun and the poet Thomson, 8vo. 1792*;) yet his mind was almost continually devoted, through a long series of years, to the pursuits of literature. His correspondence with scholars and men of science, at home and abroad, may be said to have been almost unbounded; and many of the most distinguished individuals of the past and present generation were to be numbered among his friends. In Scotland, patronage can rarely afford to take a very munificent form, nor did the circumstances of the Earl of Buchan enable him to become an exception to the general order. But in kind offices, in recommendations, in introductions, in suggestions, and in warmly interesting himself and others within his sphere for the promotion of deserving efforts and youthful or lowly aspirants to fame, he well merited the name of a zealous patron. His latter years were clouded with the infirmities of age. He was the eleventh earl, and brother of the late Thomas Lord Erskine; he is succeeded by H. David, the eldest son of his brother, the witty and accomplished Henry Erskine.

JOHN REEVES, ESQ.

This gentleman died a few days since in Half-Moon Street, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree—obtained a fellowship at Queen's—took his Master's degree in 1778—and was called to the bar in 1780. His first publication was a law book, in 1779; which led to his *History of the English Law from the Saxons to Henry VII., 2 vols. 4to. 1784*; and the same extended to Philip and Mary, 4 vols. 8vo. 1787. Political pamphlets, and productions in reviews and other periodicals, flowed copiously from his pen during the period of the French Revolution. In later life his labours partook of a religious character; witness his collection of the Greek and Hebrew Texts of the Psalms, in 1800; the *Book of Common Prayer, with Notes, 1801*; and the *Holy Bible in nine or ten vols. in 8vo. and 4to. 1802.* Mr. Reeves held some valuable official situations, the reward of his zeal. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society; and treasurer of the Literary Fund, from the date of its formation. He lived in great intimacy with such dignitaries of the church and luminaries of the law as were his contemporaries.

THE COUNTESS OF DERBY.

At Knowsley Hall, Elizabeth Countess of Derby, in the seventieth year of her age, after several years of painful sufferings. It would be unjust to that profession of which Lady Derby (Miss Farren) was once the brightest ornament, to omit on this occasion a brief history of her dramatic life. At the early age of fourteen, her first appearance was at the Haymarket Theatre, then under the management of the elder Colman, in the character of Miss Hardcastle in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." That season produced at the same time Henderson and Edwin. In the winter of that year Miss Farren went to Liverpool, where she appeared in Rosetta, a character afterwards repeated in London with great success. But the part which at once established her fame as an actress was Lady Townley, which we owe to the inimitable Parsons, who, with infinite difficulty, prevailed upon her to try it for his benefit. The whole house was enraptured with her performance, and Miss Farren was engaged on that night for both the Winter Theatres, and played alternately at Drury Lane and Covent Garden the first characters in tragedy as well as comedy. On the secession of Mrs. Abingdon from Drury-lane, Miss Farren succeeded to all her principal parts, and at that theatre she remained until her marriage with Earl Derby. She was the Oldfield of her day. It was well said of her by an eminent critic, that in her performances Miss Farren never deviated from the walk for which art as well as nature designed her; that were we to collect every idea which has been suggested to us by books, or has been the result of our own observations on life, assisted by all that the imagination could conceive of a woman of fashion, we should find every idea realised and every conception embodied in the person and acting of Miss Farren. Her figure was considerably above the middle height, and of that slight texture which allowed and required the use of full and flowing drapery—an advantage of which she well knew how to avail herself; her face, though not regularly beautiful, was animated and prepossessing; her eye, blue and penetrating, was a powerful feature when she chose to employ it on the public, and either flashed with spirit, or melted with softness, as its mistress decided on the expression she wished to convey. Her voice never possessed much sweetness, but it was refined and feminine; and her smiles fascinated the heart as much as her form delighted the eye. In short, a more complete exhibition of graces and accomplish-

ments never presented itself for admiration before the view of an audience. She continued to occupy the highest fame in genteel comedy to the end of her theatrical career. Miss Farren's last performances were—March 30, 1797, *Violante*; April 1, *Maria*, in "The Citizen;" 3rd, *Estifania*; 4th, *Susan*, in "The Follies of a Day;" 6th, *Bizarre*, in "The Inconstant;" and finally on the 8th, *Lady Teazle*. On the night of her retirement, the anxiety of the public to see the last of this delightful actress was so great that the theatre was crowded soon after the doors were opened. Towards the conclusion of the play Miss Farren appeared much affected, and received much support from Mr. Wroughton and Mr. King. The fall of the curtain was attended with repeated bursts of applause, not unmingled with feelings of regret for the loss of such an actress and such a woman, then in the zenith of her charms, and whilst her dramatic reputation was higher than ever. In private life Miss Farren was perfectly irreproachable; her dutiful attachment to her mother, from whom she was seldom absent, except when engaged in her profession, was the best eulogy on the qualities of her heart. Miss Farren superintended and acted in the private theatricals at Richmond House, Privy-gardens, where Charles Fox, General Fitzpatrick, Lord John Townshend, and the Earl Derby, sustained characters in the drama; and it was on this occasion that she first attracted the notice of the Noble Earl, who, on the death of his first Countess, cemented a union, as honourable to the merits of this fascinating lady as to his Lordship's penetration. She was much esteemed by Queen Charlotte and George the Third, and also by his present Majesty.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, ESQ.

Lately, William Stevenson, Esq. of the Records' Office in the Treasury; a man remarkable for the stores of knowledge which he possessed, and for the modesty and simplicity by which those rare attainments were concealed. Mr. Stevenson was the author of a valuable work, entitled, "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce," published in 1824; containing, besides much curious and interesting information in the body of the volume, an admirable Catalogue Raisonné of the best books of travels and voyages, omitting those which the ingenious and learned compiler of the catalogue had proved from his researches to be inaccurate, or considered to be frivolous. In his literary, as well as in his private dealings, Mr. Stevenson was so rigidly conscientious, that he gave considerable offence in the

arrangement of this list to an eminent literary character and an intimate friend of his own, by omitting the mention of a book of travels which that gentleman had written, and which Mr. Stevenson deemed unworthy of insertion. The article on Chivalry in Dr. Brewster's *Encyclopædia* was written by Mr. Stevenson; and he was the author of the *Agricultural Survey of Surrey*. Few men were more calculated for works of an agricultural and topographical nature than himself. Early in life he had devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, with no better success than to fix the theory indelibly in his mind. It was during the last few months of his life that the results of his industry and research became more extensively beneficial to the public, from his contributions to the treatises published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. The *Life of Caxton*, written by him, will always be perused with instruction and interest, as a full, elaborate, and accurate account of the labours of that great promoter of knowledge. In this and in his other works, Mr. Stevenson, contrary to the practice too prevalent in these days, dived into original sources of information, and, with the true spirit of a faithful historian,

consulted the interests of truth, rather than the object of amusement to his readers. Until the commencement of a severe indisposition, Mr. Stevenson was occupied in preparing for the press a series of treatises intended for the edification of the agricultural classes, projected by that eminent friend to intellectual improvement, Mr. Brougham, and under the auspices of the Diffusion Society. These essays, which, we are informed, will shortly be published, were a source of the most interesting occupation to Mr. Stevenson, until repeated attacks of illness obliged him to relinquish all mental exertion. On Friday, the 20th of March, he appeared, however, so much recovered, as to afford considerable hopes to his anxious friends that he would soon be enabled to resume his studies. These expectations were suddenly blighted. While sitting at tea with his family the same evening, he became unable to lift the cup to his mouth, sunk back, and never spoke afterwards. He died on Sunday, the 22d of April, aged fifty-seven. Few men in the course of their worldly career encounter less personal enmity, or conciliate more sincere and steady friendships, than did the subject of this notice.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Wellington Testimonial — A meeting took place last month at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the propriety of entering into a subscription, for the purpose of erecting a statue to the Duke of Wellington in or near Dublin. At two o'clock the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam, supported by the Duke of Leinster and the Marquis of Downshire, entered the room and took the chair. The Committee followed, consisting of upwards of one hundred noblemen and gentlemen. The Duke of Leinster proposed a series of Resolutions, to the effect that an address be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on the success of his gracious recommendation to Parliament relative to the relief of the Roman Catholics, and that the Duke of Wellington, as his Majesty's Prime Minister, having accomplished the invaluable work of religious peace, a voluntary subscription be now entered into for the purpose of erecting, in or near Dublin, a statue to his Grace. Lord Stourton seconded the resolutions in a neat speech; and, after gentlemen had delivered their approbatory sentiments, the Resolutions were agreed to,

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and a very liberal subscription immediately took place.

Smithfield Market.—A plan has appeared for the removal of Smithfield Market to Islington, or rather, according to its title, "Considerations offered to the Legislature, and the leading Authorities of the City of London, for the removal of Smithfield Market to Islington." In this prospectus, a profit of 19,000*l.* is held out on executing the proposed plan. The plan seems to be a very feasible one, and we recommend it to the notice of all our readers who are interested in the subject. The issuer of these considerations is a Mr. L. Pocock, who seems to have weighed well the bearings of the question. It is high time such a nuisance were removed from the heart of the city, though it appears the worthy citizens are averse to the plan, fearing it will trespass somewhat upon the amount of their revenues.

A meeting of graziers and salesmen was held last month on the foregoing subject, namely, to consider the propriety of removing Smithfield Market. Mr. Protheroe, M. P. for Evesham, took the chair. A Mr. Holmes then read a series

of resolutions intended to be put to the meeting, pointing out the necessity of opposing the Bill now in Parliament for the enlargement of Smithfield Market, on the ground that no enlargement that could conveniently be made would be sufficient to abate the principal nuisance complained of. The resolutions also stated, that the same policy which first dictated the selection of Smithfield for a market, as being a convenient open space, outside the city, would now suggest the propriety of removing the present market to a site as convenient as Smithfield was at first. These resolutions, as well as a petition to Parliament founded upon them, were afterwards put to the meeting *serialim*, and, after some discussion, were agreed to, and a Committee appointed to carry the object of the meeting into effect.

Literary Fund.—A liberal collection was made at the fortieth Anniversary Dinner of the Literary Fund Society, on the 13th ult. held at Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Somerset presided. The United States and the Mexican Ambassadors were present, and entered their names as subscribers to the institution.

M. Victor.—Mr. Victor, the celebrated French actor and dramatic writer, has arrived in London, where he intends to give public readings from his native drama. His powers of recitation will assuredly make this novelty a highly pleasing treat.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

R. Cosway, Esq. Captain J. Franklin, R. N. W. Seymour, Esq. W. Campbell, Esq. Captain W. E. Parry, R. N. and W. A. Scarlett, Esq. have received the honour of Knighthood.

E. A. W. D. Hay, Esq. to be Agent and Consul-General in Morocco.

Major-General Sir J. C. Smyth, Bart. to be Governor of the Bahama Islands.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Horsham—The Right Hon. H. C. Howard, Earl of Surrey.

East Loos—Henry T. Hope, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCE.

The Rev. E. Tatham, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, to the Rectory of Whitechurch, Salop.

The Rev. C. Thorp, B.D. to the Prebendal Stall in Durham Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Earl of Bridgewater.

The Rev. C. G. Boyles, Rectory of Buriton, near Petersfield, Hants.

The Rev. S. Slocock, to the Chapelry of St. Paul, Southsea.

The Rev. E. T. Halliday, to the Perpetual Curacy of Broomfield.

The Rev. E. S. Bunting, M.A. to the Rectory of Datchworth, Herts.

The Rev. R. E. Landor, M.A. to the Rectory of Birmingham, Worcestershire.

The Rev. T. Carter, to the Fellowship of Eton College, in the room of the Rev. J. Lonsdale, re-

signed; and the Rev. C. Younge, to the Under-Mastership, in the room of Mr. Carter.

The Rev. C. A. Morgan, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Rev. W. D. Tattersall, deceased.

The Rev. C. R. Jones, B.A. to the Rectory of Loughor, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. W. H. M. Roberson, M.A. to the Chaplaincy of Lincoln City Gaol, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. J. Ball, M.A.

The Rev. E. Harbin, M.A. to the Rectory of Fast Lydford, Somersetshire.

The Rev. G. Hodson, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of Stafford, and the Canon Residencyship of Lichfield.

The Rev. F. Howes, A.M. to the Rectory of Framingham Pigot, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. Hamond, A.M. to the Rectories of Harpley and Great Bircham respectively, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Spurgeon.

Married.—Right Hon. Lord Dormer, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Sir H. Tichborne, Bart.

Hon. and Rev. C. C. Perceval to Mary, only daughter of Rev. P. Knapp, Rector of Shenley.

At St. Marylebone, John, eldest son of J. A. Houlton, Esq. of Hallingbury Place, Essex, to Anne, third daughter of Captain W. D. Dundas, R.N.

At St. George's Hanover square, Capt. Henmiker, R.N. to Anne Eliza Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Lieutenant-general Sir B. Henmiker.

At High Cler, Rev. J. C. Stapleton to the Lady Harriet Elizabeth Herbert, daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.

At Hastings, Rev. E. Cardwell, Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late H. Fielden, Esq.

Died.—In Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Lord Crew.

At Fhogal, Hampstead, T. W. Carr, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor of Excise.

In Upper Berkeley street, the Rev. G. F. Tavel. At Plymouth, aged nearly 100 years, the Rev. Levi Benjamin, upwards of sixty years reader to the Jewish Synagogue in that town.

At Dartford, the Rev. G. Heberden, third son of Dr. Heberden, of Pall mall.

At an advanced age, Wm. Howard, Esq. of Piccott's End, Hemel Hempstead.

John Sibley, Esq. of Rickmansworth.

At Brighton, the Rev. G. Kent, Vicar of Horsford, Norfolk.

In his 91st year, T. Clarke, Esq. High Wycombe. At Argyll House, Lady Alice Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Right Hon. Morris Lord Roakey.

Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. of Goodnestone Park, Kent.

At Bath, Sir John Keane, Bart.

At Bury, R. Maulkuin, Esq.

In Lower Berkeley-street, S. Halliday, Esq.

Dr. T. Young, F.R.S.

In London Fields, Hackney, deeply regretted, MRS. William Dunn.

The Rev. P. Salter, Rector of Shenfield.

At Cowley, Middlesex, John Curtis, M.D.

At Bath, John Ford, Esq.

James Payne, Esq. of Sunning Hill, Berks.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the agriculturists in the Hundred of Redbornstoke, was lately held at the White Hart Inn, Ampthill, the Rev. T. Barber in the chair, when an able and comprehensive view of the evils attending the present system of employing and supporting the labouring poor was laid before the meeting, grounded upon matter of fact. It was resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to Parliament, in order to avert the ruinous consequences attending such a system.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A Mosaic Roman pavement, of considerable extent, and in fine preservation, has been discovered in the garden of J. Matthie, Esq. of High Wycombe, three feet below the surface. Dangley, the historian of the "Hundred of Desborough," mentions a similar discovery as having been made in the grounds of the Earl of Shelburne, in the same vicinity, about sixty years since.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society was held March 2d, the very Rev. the Dean of Ely in the chair. A memoir by Pierce Morton, Esq. of Trinity College, was read, "On the focus of a conic section;" in which the author pointed out the solid construction from which that point is derived. The reading of a paper by Professor Whewell was also begun, "On the application of mathematical reasoning to some of the theories of political economy;" in which the author maintained, that so far as that science is founded on definitions and axioms, the shortest and most certain method of deducing its results is by the assistance of mathematical processes. After the meeting, Professor Whewell gave an account of some of the contrivances which have been employed in the use of the dipping needle, and exhibited one of a construction in some respects new.—At another meeting lately, a memoir was read by J. Challis, Esq. of Trinity College, "On the vibrations of an elastic fluid;" in which the author maintained that the discontinuous functions introduced into the investigations on this subject by Lagrange were inconsistent with the analogies of mathematical reasoning, and unnecessary for the solution of the problem. A paper by J. W. Lubbock, Esq. of Trinity College, was also read, "On the comparative probabilities of life, as obtained from the recorded observations of London, Northampton, Carlisle, Chester, France, Paris, Montpellier, Holland, Amsterdam, Brussels, Breslau; and on various other points in the calculation of such probabilities, and of annuities depending upon them." After the meeting, Professor Henslow gave an account, illustrated by coloured drawings, of the organization and classification of ferns.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

CORNWALL.

A meeting was lately held at the town hall, Turo, by the Rev. Messrs. Gardner and Evanston,

and Captain Bauks, R.N. on behalf of the London Hibernian Society, when these gentlemen addressed the persons present, in explanation of the rise and progress of the Society, which was instituted to establish Schools and diffuse the benefits of Scriptural education in Ireland. In twenty-two years they had established 1300 schools, in which 400,000 persons had been taught to read, and they had distributed 200,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures, liberally furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Their system of education embraces adults as well as children, and they have a number of persons of good character employed as Scripture readers, whose business it is to visit the cabins of the poor and read the Scriptures to them, but without any direct efforts to make proteytes from the Roman Catholic faith. This is as it should be.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Buckingham's Lectures at Bristol, on the East India Monopoly, the thanks of the company were conveyed to him in flattering terms by the Mayor, John Cave, Esq. who assured him that the citizens of Bristol would give him their most cordial support, and gladly unite with Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other great towns, in immediate steps to obtain a removal of the existing restrictions on commerce with the East. This declaration of the chief magistrate has been followed by a numerously-signed requisition, in compliance with which a public meeting has been convened at the Guildhall, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration.

A public meeting, numerously and respectfully attended, was afterwards held as above, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of more effectually extending the commercial relations of this country with the East Indies, China, and other territories to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; when, after an interesting discussion, a series of resolutions was agreed to, recommending that a Petition be presented to the House of Commons against the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, as a preliminary measure to the restoration to the public of their legitimate rights, under proper regulations. A highly-respectable committee (the Mayor at the head) was at the same time appointed, to carry into effect the intentions of the meeting.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Hertford was lately held, to consider the propriety of forming an Incorporated Workhouse. Mr. Carter advocated the advantages of an incorporated workhouse, in corroboration of which he instanced the town of Hatfield, where a new system had been so beneficially introduced, that the rates had been reduced from 1100*l.* to 200*l.* He said he felt that the meeting could not apply itself to a subject more entitled to serious consideration, than to ascertain how far that reform which had been successfully acted upon by others, might be advantageously introduced at Hertford. He concluded by

proposing the following resolution:—"That, as from the increase of pauperism, it is desirable to devise the best means of correcting parochial abuses, by establishing an uniform system of strict economy, the overseers are requested to call a general vestry in their respective parishes, to ascertain the expediency of having an incorporated poor-house, under the Act of 22 Geo. III. embracing alike the advantages of tenderness towards the aged, infirm, and guiltless poor, and opposing, by every legal effort, the impositions of the idle and prodigiate."

LANCASHIRE.

An unparalleled stagnation pervades all commercial pursuits; transactions are on a very reduced scale, and are, for the most part, wholly without profit. In some articles, and those the most important, the trade is attended with very serious loss. The loss on the import of cotton into Liverpool is stated at 20,000 per week, though the price is lower than was ever before known. All commodities are sinking in price, the demand is decreasing, and the confidence which formerly induced speculation is at an end. In the mining and manufacturing districts the causes are producing similar effects. In the iron counties, Staffordshire, &c. the distress is greatly felt, and the daily loss is stated at an enormous sum. In Manchester, a meeting of the spinners has been held to deliberate on the loss attending their trade; and a general feeling is abroad among them in favour of a material diminution, or a total abandonment of their business. In Leicester, a similar meeting has been held, at which sixty hosiery attended, when they resolved to discontinue their manufactures for one month, in the hope of the demand then increasing. In Sheffield, and other seats of the hardware manufactory, the complaints of the state of trade are loud and general.

NORFOLK.

The plan for connecting the ports of Boston, Lynn, and Hull, by steam-navigation, will be shortly acted upon. To ascertain the actual demands of trade in this line, a steam-vessel will be hired in the first instance, and a regular establishment be afterwards formed, suited to the public convenience.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The greater part of Nottingham is built on a rock, which consists of hillocks rising one above another, and many of the houses have the appearance of being built on the roofs of those below them. It has been long seen that an immense portion of the rock, about 150 feet above Narrow Marsh, was separating from the main body, and individuals have been urged to quit their houses, but refused to do so till compelled by magisterial authority. A tremendous fall of rock (some hundred tons) took place last month. In about three minutes the whole extent of cliff gave way, and five houses were crushed. Near the spot where the first portion which broke away fell, the flaps of a coat were visible, and in a few seconds a young man was dug out in a state of insensibility, but shortly afterwards recovered, having received only a few bruises. Reports were circulated that others were under the ruins, but no bodies have been found. A Mr. Wright had been assured that his house was perfectly safe, and therefore he removed nothing. A few minutes before

the catastrophe he left home, and at that time there was a man working at a frame up stairs, and two women below with his wife. Mrs. Wright says she heard a noise like thunder: that part of the rock most distant from the house gave way the first; but, without entertaining any particular idea of danger, she went to the street door, which she found it impossible to open. Without a moment's hesitation, she threw open the casement and leaped into the street, but fell. The man was coming down stairs from his work, and, with the other two women, made then exit by the same way; but it must have been the work of a moment, for Mrs. Wright, as soon as she recovered the use of her legs, ran into an entry immediately opposite, and then turning round, saw her house one mass of ruins. The man declared that, at the time he jumped from the window, the back part of the house was crushed in, and some of the front fell on his legs in his efforts to escape.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At a late monthly meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, the receipt of a beautiful engraving, a present from Mr. E. Train, engraver, to whom the Society is already indebted for the beautiful drawing of the late Robert Doubleday, Esq. was announced. A barometer was also announced as a present from Dr. Cayley, of Sunderland, who had constructed it for the purpose of correcting the inaccuracies of Fahrenheit and Beaumur. A short paper descriptive of these inaccuracies was sent along with the barometer, which was read to the meeting.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich Mechanics' Institution.—A very ingenious lecture on Acoustics has been delivered to the Institution by Mr. J. Hare; and another, on Engraving, by Mr. Piper. The first-named subject was illustrated by well executed diagrams; the last by choice specimens from wood, copper, steel, and stone, in the several branches of art, by the best masters, ancient and modern. The following is the list of the lectures for the present year:—Jan. 5, Introductory to the Course, W. Batley, Esq. 19th, Naval Architecture, Mr. G. Bayley.—Feb. 2, Chemistry, Mr. J. King, jun. 16th, Acoustics, Mr. Hare.—March 2, Naval Architecture, Mr. G. Bayley. 16th, Sacred Music, Mr. Kilner. 30th, Theory of Gas Lighting, Mr. D. P. Coddard.—April 13, Geology, Mr. Jos. Everett. 27th, Chemistry, Mr. J. King, jun.—May 11, Horticulture, Mr. Paterson. 25th, Conservative Organs of Vegetables, Mr. J. Brett.—June 8, Reproductive Organs of Vegetables, Mr. J. Brett. 22d, Chemistry, Mr. J. King, jun.—July 6, On the Progress of Society (the Savage state), Mr. C. Cowell. 20th, Antiquity of Architecture, W. Batley, Esq.—August 3, Comparison between Ancient and Modern Civilization, Mr. Gross. 17th, Hydraulics, Mr. Scott. 31st, Chemistry, Mr. J. King, jun.—Sept. 14, Astronomy, Mr. Brausby. 26th, Art of Drawing, Mr. Clump.—Oct. 12, Practice of Gas Lighting, Mr. D. P. Coddard. 26th, Chemistry, Mr. J. King, jun.—Nov. 9, Geology, Mr. J. Everett. 23d, Optical Instruments, Mr. Fuller.—Dec. 7, Anatomy, Mr. G. Sampson. 21st, Chemistry, Mr. J. King, jun.

SURREY.

A Surrey county meeting was lately held at Epsom, at which the High Sheriff presided. A

Mr. Carter proposed an anti-Catholic petition, which was seconded by Mr. Pownall. The Rev. H. McNeil (son-in-law of Archbishop Magee) spoke against Emancipation. Mr. H. Sumner, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Denison, Mr. C. N. Palmer, Lord Grantley, and several other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting; and the question having been put, the petition was carried.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. W. H. Attree lately delivered a lecture before the members of the Birmingham Mechanics' Institution, in which he treated of the nature of permanently elastic fluids, briefly noticing the different kinds of air, their specific gravities, &c. The constitution of atmosphere was adverted to, and illustrated by experiments, together with its admirable adaptation to the wants of man, and its intimate connexion with the process of respiration. This part of the lecture was illustrated by plates of the heart, exhibiting the various blood-vessels connected with that organ; and evincing in a striking manner, the change produced in the blood by coming in contact with the oxygen (contained in atmospheric air) in the lungs, by which it is rendered fit for circulating anon through the system. The process of breathing in cold-blooded animals was also briefly noticed by the lecturer, who expressed his regret that the condensed state of the lectures prevented his treating of these valuable and important subjects more fully. The lecture was well received throughout by a numerous and respectable audience.

YORKSHIRE.

Jonathan Martin, who set fire to York Minster, has been tried and pronounced a lunatic, and will be put into confinement for life.

The subscription for the repair of York Minster proceeds favourably; between 40 and 50,000*l.* have been subscribed. In clearing away the rubbish of the late fire, a number of curious coins have been found imbedded in sand and oak saws, dust, under the seats of the choir. Some thimbles and pieces of glass have also been unburied.

WALES.

An article in the Cambrian Quarterly states that in the county of Merioneth, about eight miles from Bala, at the distance of about fifty paces from the south side of the road leading to Festiniog, may be seen a rock, which presents a range of columns, to all appearance of basaltic formation. The columns seem to be about a foot in diameter, and six or eight feet in length, and the fragments on the road side possess all that angular appearance so characteristic of basalt; and, though they cannot bear any comparison with the celebrated columns on the south west of Staffa, yet they seem to be full as regular as those of several cliffs on the other side of that island, as well as on the coast of Mull. But the pillars of Staffa, from being continually washed by the spray of that stormy sea, exhibit such a deep and sooty black, that their appearance would be singularly striking, even in point of colour alone; whereas those in the Arennig, being grey, and covered with lichen, may easily remain unnoticed among the ordinary rocks of the mountain. When the above rocks were accidentally observed, circumstances did not admit of a more accurate examination of their

structure; and, as another visit was contemplated for that purpose at a future opportunity, not even a single fragment was brought as a specimen. That opportunity has never since occurred, and possibly never may; but should these remarks give rise to a complete and scientific description of the rocks alluded to, it will afford satisfaction to many readers. As the geological structure of the principality affords so great a variety of formations, and as the face of the country presents so many obstacles to a complete investigation of its contents, notwithstanding the numerous persevering and intelligent geologists, who have from time to time been occupied in exploring its recesses, still it may be presumed that there lie concealed, among the seclusions of the mountains, many curious appearances which have hitherto escaped observation; and amongst the number of such, may be placed the columnar formations on the side of the Arennig, of which, most probably, no description has hitherto been given.

SCOTLAND.

On Monday, April 20th, a dinner was given by the directors and members of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, Waterloo place, Edinburgh. Above one hundred gentlemen, patrons, subscribers, and friends of that institution, sat down to an elegant and well-served dinner in the exhibition rooms. The effect was much heightened by the dazzling and gorgeous appearance of the splendid works of art which adorned the walls.—Amongst those persons near the chair, were Sir James Moncrieff; the Rev. Principal Baird; J. Trotter, Esq. Ballendean; T. Bonnar, Esq. Kinnearghame; Dr. MacLagan; P. J. Selby, Esq. Twizel House; Professor Wilson; Major Horsburgh; Rev. Mr. Morehead; Rev. Mr. Terrot; W. Nairne, Esq.; W. Drummond, Esq. W. S.; E. Edwards, Esq.; T. Goodby, Esq.; J. Henderson, Esq.; J. Ball, Esq.; W. Kinnear, Esq.; E. Thompson, Esq. (Burns's Thompson); T. Pyper, Esq.;—Luke, Esq.; P. Niel, Esq.; J. Hay, Esq.; Bailie Anderson, &c. An Edinburgh man, Mr. Wm. Nicholson, at the unanimous request of the company, filled the chair. This is the second annual dinner given in the Scottish Academy, and from the pleasure and gratification derived by the nobility (both in England as well as Scotland) who have on these occasions stood forward to countenance and cherish the Fine Arts of their country, as likewise to the artists themselves, who feel encouraged by the patronage and support to pursue their studies, the most beneficial results to art must inevitably attend such public meetings.

IRELAND.

A correspondent in the "Scotsman," alluding to Mr. Brownlow's Bill for draining the bogs of Ireland, states that "a very interesting work of this kind is likely to be undertaken. There is a chain of three lakes in Galway, very near one another, Lough Corrib, Lough Mask, and Lough Cora. By cutting a gallery 3000 feet (a mile and three quarters) long, through a limestone rock, between the first and second of these lakes, an interior navigation of fifty miles will be opened, and 16,500 acres of land, now all under water, will be drained. The costs of the gallery are estimated at 30,000*l.* and the value of the land to be gained at 330,000*l.*"

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 1 to April 30, 1829.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

	Thermometer		Barometer.		1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
April 1	32	47	29,32	29,39	April 16	40	47	29,26	29,22
2	24	46	29,39	29,50	17	34	53	29,54	29,73
3	27	47	29,50	29,64	18	47	58	29,73	29,60
4	32	54	29,65	29,60	19	35	52	29,63	29,60
5	39	53	29,36	29,23	20	35	53	29,63	29,81
6	40	53	29,16	29,12	21	31	55	29,81	29,62
7	33	49	29,13	29,26	22	42	48	29,46	29,54
8	29	49	29,36	Stat.	23	39	50	29,62	29,70
9	35	47	29,16	29,26	24	42	47	29,66	29,73
10	35	54	29,36	29,46	25	40	42	29,73	29,96
11	39	56	29,50	29,50	26	29	50	30,03	30,05
12	43	57	29,22	29,18	27	34	55	29,75	Stat.
13	45	49	29,10	29,19	28	37	50	29,71	29,40
14	36	58	29,21	29,00	29	34	45	29,60	29,74
15	43	54	29,00	29,22	30	30	45	29,83	29,80

The sun's disc has latterly been very copiously covered with spots. On the 20th of April, twenty-eight of considerable magnitude were observed, besides several minute ones in the vicinity of the larger. These spots extended from the eastern quite across to the western edge, and occupied a zone nearly sixty degrees in breadth. The bright

mottled appearance, called facule, was very conspicuous towards the western regions, covering large portions of the sun's surface. On the 20th of April numerous spots were still traversing the disc, nearly all of which were to the north of the sun's equator.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The month of May has been rather more fertile than many that have preceded it in instances of superabundance of capital existing in some quarters, whilst, among the industrious classes of the trading community, the complaints of inactivity and consequent distress have acquired a still more serious character than previously. It was generally expected in the City that the tenders made to Government for the funding of three millions Exchequer Bills would exceed that amount, and most of the monied men had calculated upon double the sum. The nineteen millions to which the offers addressed to the Bank have really amounted, have so much exceeded every anticipation as to have taken every one by surprise. Scarcity of money has no longer been spoken of since the manifestation of so striking a proof of its abundance near the market; and though it is still felt in the same manner as in the early parts of the present year, the fears of a panic from such a cause have totally vanished, and the prospect that an immense amount of capital, evidently remaining unemployed, must at last be thrown into the market, has awakened the courage and enlivened the hopes of the many who have suffered much by its absence. A stimulus appears to have been imparted by this financial operation to the monied

men, which has extended its influence to some of the more regular and legitimate channels of circulating capital. For a long time the Colonial markets had been in a state of great depression. Profit in them was no longer thought of, and speculation appeared entirely out of the question. The sales and purchases were proportioned to the weekly and monthly necessities of local consumers, and the reimbursements of prime cost with charges had habitually become the object of incumbent holders. The attention of some of the capitalists has been all at once attracted by the reduced prices of every description of Colonial produce; and a prospect of future revival in commerce, as well as the hope of a profitable result from speculation skilfully managed, have induced investments in that produce to a considerable amount. During the middle part of the month, the demand for sugars of all kinds especially, became, in consequence, so great, that the market was soon stripped of supplies. One broker alone sold at public auction, in the course of two days, to the amount of 80,000*l.* and at higher prices than had been previously paid. A good deal has also been taken up for exportation; the Mauritius seems to have been the quality preferred for this destination. In coffee, business has likewise been very active,

though not to an equal extent with what has been done in wools. There was a more abundant supply of that article than of the other, comparatively speaking; but although the market has not been left destitute of stock, prices have been generally kept up, and are still well maintained. In Teas, Indigo, Cochineal, nothing has occurred in the course of the month worthy of particular notice. Although the Cotton Market almost bears the appearance of an equal degree of inactivity with that of the three last-mentioned articles, the encouragement for the importation of that wool would seem to go on increasing, if we may judge from the amount already imported into the kingdom during the present year, which is 338,132 bales, being 64,051 bales above the amount of importation in the article of the same period of last year, and an augmentation on preceding years. By far the greater part of this cotton has been brought to Liverpool, from whence it has found its usual way to the manufacturing districts of the country. In Manchester, it has been more in requisition than for some months past, in consequence of some considerable orders from Germany for certain descriptions of manufacture. The spring trade, which is always sure to bring more work for local consumption than other parts of the year, has also taken up a pretty considerable portion of the article; from which it may be inferred, that the cotton manufacturing districts have in reality had much less cause of complaint than the late disturbances in the neighbourhood of Manchester would imply.

In the early part of the month, rumours were circulated in the Money Market of Government's intentions respecting a funding of Exchequer Bills, the projected amount of which was, of course, magnified in proportion to the interest of certain jobbers and capitalists, in exciting an impression on the market. After a few days of positive assertions and as positive contradictions, it was settled at last that the funding would take place, and that its amount had been fixed by the Treasury to eight millions. The price of Consols was considerably affected by the various statements on this subject. It opened with the first day of the month at 80 7-8ths, after having been steadily maintained, during the latter part of April, at the quotations of 87 3-4ths to 7-8ths. The sudden fall was unusually great, but of no lengthened duration. On the 4th, the Treasury's intentions were duly intimated, by the publication of Mr. Goulburn's letter to the Directors of the Bank; and as the amount of Exchequer Bills proposed to be funded (three millions sterling) fell far short of positive anticipations, not only it removed at once the apprehensions which had been sedulously created, but was, moreover, taken as a favourable indication of reliance placed by the Government on the future resources of the country. Consols, therefore, experienced an immediate rise after the amount of the funding had been officially published, and on that day they closed at 97 3-8ths.

They fluctuated between that quotation and 87 7-8ths up to the 20th, on which day they were driven up to 88 1-8th for the account, closing at 88. The other British Stocks have kept up with Consols; but the investments of the month have been mostly made in the last-mentioned securities. Bargains for the July account have already taken place at 88 three eighths; and many of the June operations were transferred to that account long previously to the settling day, which was fixed for the 26th. On that occasion, nothing occurred worthy of particular notice, excepting a farther advance in Consols, which closed, after the settlement of the accounts, at the price of 88 one-half to five-eighths, buyers, for the 23d of July. The price of Money Stock kept up nearly with that of time bargains. In proportion as Consols improved, the premium on Exchequer Bills receded, from the same cause operating for a moment differently on the two descriptions of securities. It subsequently regained, however, its former level, at which it has continued during the remaining part of the month, and we left it 68s. The new Scip has been in high favour. It commenced with a premium of one and a half per cent. which has continued increasing ever since, until it has reached 3 one-quarter, with every prospect of a farther advance.

The Foreign Stock Exchange has been in a state of almost uninterrupted inactivity during the whole month, and prices have maintained, with hardly any variation, the closing quotations of April. Brazilian Stock is the only security which has experienced some agitation. Accounts from Rio on the financial embarrassments of the country, and the continued fall there of the exchange on England (it went down as low as 20), drove back the price of Brazilian Bonds to 50. It became afterwards known that a small loan on behalf of the Brazilian Government was in contemplation in this country, and that its proceeds were to be applied to the payment of the dividends. This fact, which was at first doubted, but afterwards fully ascertained, produced a favourable impression on the market, and the price of the Stock felt its influence. It rose from 50 to 57, and has since nearly maintained the latter quotation; although the rumours respecting the loan have not yet acquired an official shape, and the feeling against American loans in general continues so strong, that great difficulty seems to have been encountered in effecting the projected one for Brazil, notwithstanding the high names mentioned as its leading supporters. A purchase of Greek Bonds has been latterly made for the account of some houses in Holland; but as the opinion long prevalent as to their worth has not taken the impression of the Dutch speculators, the price of this Stock remained unaffected by the purchase, and it closed with the month, as it had long previously continued on the market, at the quotation of 15 one-half.

FROM APRIL 21, TO MAY 19, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

J. THOM, merchant, Rothay. J. WALL and SON, upholsterer, Glasgow. J. MARSHALL, innkeeper, Glasgow. J. STEVENSON and CO. printers, Edinburgh. A SCOTT, bookseller, Leith. W. M. SHIRREFFS, mercantile agent, 10, St. Andrew's, Dundee. J. D. JAMES, brewer, Glasgow. R. MITCHELL, cattle dealer, Edinburgh. W. RAMSAY, victuiner, Grange, near Edinburgh. A. LOGAN, builder and road contractor, Hermandston. W. MUIRHEAD, coal merchant, Glasgow. A. LAWTON, ironmonger, Glasgow. J. HENDERSON, of Glasgow, miller in Oban. P. TAYLOR, son, builder and general agent, Edinburgh. D. STEPHAN, ironmonger, Aberdeen. T. M'URK, cattle dealer, Sec. in Kirkcaldy and Fifehire. D. THOMPSON, jun., of Orkney, coal and iron merchant, Glasgow. LEATH, jun., of Glasgow, merchants and drapers, Glasgow. R. THOMPSON, jun., steam manufacturer, Kilmarnock. R. STRACHAN, and CO. distillers, Leith. G. SWELLIE and CO. merchants, Glasgow. R. HASWELL, clothier, Glasgow. E. B. HARRISON, corn merchant, Flamingo Mills, Glasgow. PHAN and CO. millers, Glasgow. W. MACSWAIN, auctioneer and merchant, Aberdeen. W. N. NIVEN, W. S. insurance broker, Edinburgh. J. CARSON, of Barroche, cattle dealer. J. LAIRD, perfumer, Glasgow. T. BAIRD, N. SMITH, and CO. merchants, Glasgow. C. BAIRD, N. SMITH, and CO. Glasgow. J. ORMESTON, LISTER, and CO. leather merchants, Edinburgh. J. THOMSON, jun. Gourman, St. Andrew. J. BESON, crown hotel, Edinburgh. MILLER and SONS, manufacturers, Paisley. J. HARRIS, clothing Glasgow. J. LEVY, Glasgow. J. BAIRD, dyer, at Chapel. G. HENRIEDSON and CO. merchants, Glasgow. D. WYLIE, engineer, Gorbally, Glasgow. W. KELLY and W. KELLY, firm, merchants, Glasgow. W. WESTERSON and CO. commission agents, Glasgow. J. AND G. WILSON, corn commissionaries, Leith; and millers, at Douglas Mills, Dunbar. W. MC CONOCHIE, merchant, Glasgow. J. GRAY, weight and cabinet maker, Glasgow. M. WOTTERESON and CO. merchants, Glasgow. G. HENRIEDSON and CO. Glasgow. G. HENRIEDSON, merchant, Glasgow.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, May 20.—On the motion of Lord Malmesbury, the Bill for regulating the teaching of Anatomy was ordered to be printed.—On the 21st, the Suitors in Equity Bill was passed, after an amendment made by Lord Holland, that the Bill be read that day fortnight.—On the 22d, Lord Melville presented a petition from the City of London, objecting to the production of documents relating to private accounts. Lord Melville supported the prayer of the petition. Lord Durham moved “that the petitioners be heard by counsel on Monday next,” which, after considerable debate, was agreed upon. The House divided on a clause in the Game Bill, that greyhounds be omitted, which was carried by a majority of nine.—On the 25th, there was no debate of moment.—On the 26th, the Six Clerks’ Bill was passed, and the Earl of Carnarvon presented a petition from 8000 inhabitants of Birmingham, on the distressed state of the country. The House divided on the presenting petitions respecting the Wool Bill, upon Lord Ellenborough’s moving the order of the day. Contents, 88; Non-contents, 35; majority, 53.—On the 27th, the Earl of Malmesbury presented a petition from an individual of the town of Northampton, against that clause of the Anatomy Bill which gives the masters of workhouses power to deliver the unclaimed bodies of paupers to the surgeons for dissection. The Noble Lord had hoped this bill would not have been pressed forward during the present session; but as he found it was to be so, he would take this opportunity of stating, that unless it received material alterations in the Committee, it would be impossible for him to concur in it.—On the 28th, the National Debt Bill, and several others, were passed.—June 1, the Metropolitan Police Bill was read a second time, and the Sale of Game Bill was lost by 91 to 89.—On the 2d and 3rd, there were no motions of any consequence. The Scottish Murderous Attempt Bill was passed.—On the 4th, the Royal Assent was given to various bills.—On the 5th, the Anatomy Bill was withdrawn.—On the 6th, there was no debate, and the House adjourned to the 10th, when the Metropolitan Police Bill was passed.—On the 11th, Lord Winford took

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the oaths and his seat, as Deputy Speaker.—On the 12th, various bills were forwarded a stage.—On the 15th, the Marquess of Londonderry gave notice of a motion, the object of which is to compel the Corporation of London to furnish some additional accounts, in default whereof, he said, he should call for the attendance at their Lordships’ Bar, on Monday next, of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London. The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Melville, and Lord Calthorpe, bore testimony to the readiness of the Corporation of the City to afford what they conceived to be the full extent of the information required by their Lordships, while they all agreed on the utter impossibility of the additional accounts demanded being furnished by Monday next. The Marquess of Londonderry consented to alter his motion so far as to substitute, for the required attendance at the Bar of the Lord Mayor, certain Members of the Corporation of the City of London.—On the 16th, the Report on Thorndike’s Divorce Bill was received; and, on the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.—On the 17th, the standing orders, which interdict the advance of any Bill more than one stage in the same day, were ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next.—On the 20th, the Report of the London Approaches Bill was brought up, and after some debate, read a third time and passed. Lord Aberdeen laid on the table certain papers, explanatory of our present regulations with Portugal, upon which a considerable debate ensued, Lords Clanricarde and Holland attacking, and the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Wellington defending the conduct of Ministers.—On the 22d, the House went into a committee upon the Bill for regulating the employment of Children in Cotton Factories, to amend the same; and several messages were brought up from the Commons.—On the 25th, the Earl of Hardwicke presented a petition from the parishioners of Sutton, complaining of the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Free, who had been adjudged to be deprived of his living, and of his retarding the proceedings against him. The House of Commons then attended at the Bar, and

after the Royal Assent had been given to numerous Bills, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you his Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the despatch of public business, and especially to the consideration of those important matters which his Majesty recommended to your attention at the opening of the Session.

"His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from his Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace, and maintain the most friendly understanding with his Majesty.

"His Majesty laments that he has not to announce to you the termination of the war in the East of Europe; but his Majesty commands us to assure you that he will continue to use his utmost endeavours to prevent the extension of hostilities, and to promote the restoration of peace.

"It is with satisfaction his Majesty informs you, that he has been enabled to renew his Diplomatic Relations with the Ottoman Porte.

"The Ambassadors of his Majesty, and of the King of France, are on their return to Constantinople; and the Emperor of Russia, having pleased to authorise the Plenipotentiaries of his Allies to act on behalf of his Imperial Majesty, the negotiations for the final pacification of Greece will be carried on in the name of the Three Contracting Parties to the Treaty of London.

"The army of his Most Christian Majesty has been withdrawn from the Mosca, with the exception of a small force destined, for a time, to assist in the establishment of order in a country which has so long been the scene of confusion and anarchy.

"It is with increased regret that his Majesty again adverts to the condition of the Portuguese Monarchy. But his Majesty commands us to repeat his determination to use every effort to reconcile conflicting interests, and to remove the evils which press so heavily upon a country, the prosperity of which must ever be an object of his Majesty's solicitude.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you of his Majesty's determination to apply them with every attention to economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us, in conclusion, to express the sincere hope of his Majesty, that the important measures which have been adopted by Parliament in the course of the present Session, may tend, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to establish the tranquillity and improve the condition of Ireland; and that, by strengthening the bonds of union between the several parts of this great Empire, they may consolidate and augment its power, and promote the happiness of his people."

The Noble and Learned Lord then proceeded to the Prorogation, and had read two or three lines, when he was reminded, by Lord Ellenborough, that the Commis-

sion for proroguing Parliament—which is always a separate one from that empowering the Commissioners to give the Royal Assent to the Bills which are named in it—had not yet been read. The Clerk at the Table was now directed to read that Commission, which he having done, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament to be prorogued to Thursday, August the 20th.

House of Commons.—On the 15th of May, Mr. O'Connell was introduced by Lords Duncannon and Ebrington, and immediately proceeded to the table of the House, when Mr. Ley, the principal clerk, tendered him the customary oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, to which the Hon. Gentleman objected: when the Speaker rose and addressed the House, stating that the Gentleman at the table (Mr. O'Connell), as was well known to that House, had been returned long before the passing of the Act for the Relief of the Catholics, and therefore it could not apply to any one circumstance as he was. He (the Speaker) had only therefore to revert to the law previous to the passing of that Act, which was, that every Member should take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy before the Lord Steward or his Deputies, and that afterwards he should take the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, together with the declaration against Transubstantiation, before that House. To take these oaths Mr. O'Connell had objected; and he felt it his duty at once to desire the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw. He had the less hesitation in expressing his opinion, from a knowledge that if he were wrong, the Hon. Member had the power to appeal against it, either by petition or by entrusting any Hon. Member who had taken his seat, with the case. Such being his opinion, he felt it his duty to desire the Hon. Gentleman to withdraw. Mr. Brougham immediately rose, but the Speaker insisted that Mr. O'Connell should withdraw before any arguments upon his case could be entered into. That gentleman accordingly withdrew. Mr. Brougham then proceeded to plead the right of the Hon. Gentleman to be heard in his place, or, as he had perhaps no place, at the table of the House, without taking the oaths, in order to state his objection to taking them, before the House came to any decision on the subject. There were (he said) two or three precedents which appeared to him to be directly in point. The first two were the cases of Sir Henry Monson, who was returned on May 13, 1689, and Lord Fanshawe. Sir H. Monson, on coming to the

table, was asked whether he had any objection to take the oaths prescribed. He replied, that he had stated that his objections were of a nature personal to himself, and in no degree calculated to disturb the King's Government. It appeared by the reports, by the Journals of the House, and by all the records on the subject, that that person had spoken at the table of the House at least a few sentences in explanation of his objections to take the oaths. The House was not satisfied with the reasons he assigned, and he was directed to withdraw, and a new writ was issued thereupon. What, however, he wished to call the attention of the House to, was the fact, that before the new writ was issued, he was heard at the table of the House. In the case of Mr. Archdale also, who was returned some years afterwards, the same course was pursued. Such were the precedents he had to adduce; and his object was that Mr. O'Connell should be recalled, in order that the House, after hearing him, might be enabled upon fair grounds to proceed to a decision upon the question. Mr. Secretary Peel unequivocally declared that he had no doubt as to the definite and decided character of the law, but still he thought that time was necessary to examine the precedents mentioned by Mr. Brougham. The Speaker observed that he knew of no precedent of any person not having taken his seat being heard, without the decision of the House to that effect; and after some farther conversation, it was agreed to postpone the farther consideration of the question to Monday. Mr. Alderman Wood brought up the report of the Smithfield Market Bill, when Mr. Gordon moved that the Bill be read that day three months, when the House divided, 31 for, and 54 against the Bill. On the 18th, Mr. Peel rose and commenced by observing, that the precedents produced to the House were in favour of Mr. O'Connell being heard at the bar. The Solicitor-General moved, that "it is the opinion of this House, that Mr. O'Connell having been returned to Parliament before the passing of the Relief Bill, he is not entitled to sit and vote unless he previously take the Oath of Supremacy." The same view of the question was taken by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Batley, Mr. Sugden, Sir J. Scarlett, and Mr. Peel; when the House became clamorous for a division on the Solicitor-General's motion. The House accordingly divided, when there appeared, Ayes 190, Noes 116—majority 74. The Speaker then put the motion that Mr. O'Connell be called to the bar, and have the Oath of Supremacy

tendered to him; on which Mr. Peel said, that the Hon. Member for Clare might have refused to take certain oaths only while he supposed there was a chance of his being admitted on taking other oaths. In that view, therefore, he would now propose that the Resolution of the House should be communicated to Mr. O'Connell, although his refusal already existed on the records of the House. That object would, perhaps, be best attained by altering the time for communicating the Resolution; and he should, therefore, move, as an amendment, "That Mr. O'Connell be ordered to attend at the bar at three o'clock to-morrow; that the Resolution of the House should be then communicated to him, and that the oaths should be again tendered to him to take." This was agreed to.—On the 19th, as soon as the House met, Mr. O'Connell was called to the bar, and being acquainted by the Speaker with the resolutions agreed to yesterday, the oath was tendered to him. After reading it over, he said, "There is one assertion in this oath which I do not know to be true; there is another assertion in it which I believe not to be true. I cannot, therefore take this oath." He was then desired to withdraw, with which order he immediately complied. The Solicitor-General then moved, "That a new writ be issued for the county of Clare, in the room of Mr. O'Connell, who had refused to take the oaths prescribed for Members of Parliament before taking their seat." Mr. C. W. Wynn observed, that by the Irish Disfranchisement Bill, no writ could be issued till after the termination of the present Session; and he therefore put it to the House, whether, under the express terms of that Act, (which required a notice of forty days after this Session before any new writ could be moved.) it would be wise at once to issue a warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new writ? Mr. Secretary Peel obviated the supposed difficulty. The more regular course, he observed, would be for the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out the writ, rather than issue the writ in the first instance. The Clerk of the Crown should obey the warrant, and act according to law. He, upon receiving the warrant, could only act according to law; and if there were any inconsistency or informality in the proceedings of the House upon this occasion, it could be remedied by the Speaker not issuing his warrant until such a time as the Clerk of the Crown would be legally entitled to act upon it. By the Act of Union, the House could summarily pro-

ceed ; by the recent Relief Bill that Act was controlled ; and it was for the House to say, whether the Speaker should immediately be requested to issue his warrant, or whether it should be postponed until it could have a more direct legal effect. Some difference of opinion, however, still seeming to prevail upon the subject, it was ultimately agreed, that the farther discussion should be postponed, and the debate resumed on Thursday. (The required delay of forty days was in consequence of the time necessary to be allowed for registering the 10*l.* freeholders ; and this object will be effected long before the expiration of the time prescribed.) Mr. Hume then moved, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Corn Laws of the 9*th* Geo. IV. c. 60, with a view of substituting a fixed duty on the importation of Foreign Corn into the United Kingdom, and a Bounty on the Exportation of British Corn, instead of the present graduated Scale of Duties." Mr. V. Fitzgerald opposed the motion, and, after considerable debate, the House divided ; for the motion, 12 ; against it, 154.—On the 21*st*, upon the order of the day being read for the resumption of the debate on the motion that a new writ be issued for the election of a Member for the county of Clare, the Solicitor-General said, that in consequence of what had been remarked respecting the difficulties attending this question, he should withdraw his original motion, and substitute for it the following :—"That the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to issue a new writ, subject to the provisions of the recent Statute for the Relief of the Roman Catholics, for the election of a Member to serve in the present Parliament for the County of Clare." The Hon. and Learned Gentleman added, that, in the course he had adopted, he meant no harshness or hostility ; Mr. O'Connell called for the discussion, and it would be unworthy of him (the Solicitor-General) if, on such an occasion, he had not honestly discharged his duty. He was thus anxious to pursue the preceding usages and rules of that House. Mr. Spring Rice moved, as an amendment, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws which relate to the Oaths administered to Members of the House of Commons professing the Roman Catholic religion." After some debate, which was altogether unimportant, Mr. Spring Rice withdrew his amendment, and the motion of the Solicitor-General was agreed to. The St. James's Vestry Bill, after passing through

the Committee by a majority of 14 to 1, was thrown out, there being for the third reading, 61 ; against it, 83 ; majority 22.—On the 22*d*, the House went into a Committee of Supply, and several sums were voted. The Exchequer Bills Funding Bill, and the Sinking Fund Bill, were read a third time, and passed. The House went into a Committee on the East India Office Bill, (to vacate the seats of Members accepting office under the India Company.) It had been read the second time ; and when in Committee, it was discovered that the 25*th* section of the 6*th* of Queen Anne provided that all Governors or Deputy Governors of the Plantations should vacate their seats in Parliament ; and most of the Members seemed to think, that this clause applied to the appointments of this description held under the India Company subject to the approbation of the Crown. As Mr. Peel said a new and important aspect was thus given to the question, its farther consideration was adjourned, and a Committee appointed to ascertain what the law at present is, before a new law is made.—On the 25*th*, the Marquis of Tavistock presented a petition from certain agricultural proprietors of the county of Bedford, relative to the state of the labouring classes of the country. Mr. Peel, in answer to a question from Mr. M. A. Taylor, said, that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Government to press the measure which had been introduced in the other House during the present Session. Mr. Brougham wished to ask, whether Government intended to introduce any measure to provide for the admission of Slave evidence ? Sir G. Murray was not prepared to bring forward any measure at present ; he hoped to be able to do so in the next Session ; and he should be very glad to see the experiment of admitting slave evidence, which had been tried in the Crown Colonies, followed up on the most liberal scale elsewhere. The House went into a Committee on the Sugar Bill ; when Mr. C. Grant moved, "That the duty on West India sugar be reduced 7*s.* per cwt. ; and that the duty on East India sugar, 37*s.* per cwt. be reduced to 25*s.* per cwt." This motion produced some debate, and was negatived by a majority of 38.—On the 26*th*, 27*th*, and 28*th*, no debate of moment occurred ; but a Committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Nash, respecting the new buildings.—June 1*st*. Sir J. Mackintosh moved for copies of the communications between this country and the Queen of Portugal. He was answered by Mr. Peel, who agreed to the motion.—On the 2*nd*, the Marquis of

Blandford moved a string of resolutions in favour of Parliamentary Reform. He was opposed by Mr. Peel, and the resolutions were negatived by a majority of 74, or 114 to 40.—On the 3d, various petitions were presented; and on the 4th, a motion of Mr. Cave's, respecting the Slave Trade, was negatived.—On the 5th, no motion of importance was made, and the House adjourned to the 12th, when several amendments made by the Lords were agreed to. Petitions were presented from Blackburn, by Mr. Sadler, and one from Winton, by Mr. Brougham, complaining of the state of our manufactures. The House then adjourned to the 19th, when several petitions were presented against Wilson's Hampstead Building Estate Bill, which was much opposed, its object being principally to enclose the Heath, which is a place of public resort for air and exercise. The Bill was ulti-

mately withdrawn. A petition was presented, praying that a property tax might be levied, for diminishing the funded debt. Mr. Rumbold brought up the Report of the Committee on Mr. Nash's conduct in relation to the architectural improvements in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross. The Report was then ordered to be printed. Various petitions were presented. A return was ordered of the fees taken for showing the Armoury in the Tower of London; it was 3000*l.* per annum, that had this way been extorted from the public.—On the 25th, various petitions were presented, during which, Colonel Sibthorpe inquired, whether Government intended to relieve the country of the assessed taxes; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that no alteration was contemplated. The House was then prorogued in the usual form.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe: written by Herself; to which are added, Extracts from the Correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshawe. 1 vol. 8vo.

There are a few works which have become standard favourites, and are almost eudæated to every reader of taste, chiefly because they so faithfully reflect the character, the feelings, and the fortunes of the authors. The following charming piece of autobiography is of this class. It is a mirror in which we identify the writer's peculiarities, and a more attractive portrait of plain good sense, *naïveté*, and of an amiable nature, we have seldom had the delight of witnessing. The activity, privations, the dangers, and responsibilities of Lady Fanshawe's life, are singularly in contrast with her simple wisdom and mild temper. The *Memoir* was addressed by her, in 1676, to her only surviving son, then a lad. Lady Ann, the daughter of Sir John Harrison, married Sir Richard Fanshawe, in 1644, at Oxford, whilst Charles the First held his court in that city. During the Civil Wars, Sir Richard and his lady experienced the vicissitudes of the times as Royalists, and travelled through various parts of England and the Continent, till, at the Restoration, he was appointed our ambassador at Madrid. Lady Fanshawe describes him, in her simple style, as "cheerful in his conversation, his discourse ever pleasant, mixed with the sayings of wise men, and their histories repeated as occasion offered; yet so reserved, that he never showed the thought of his heart, in its greatest sense, but to myself only; and this I thank God with all my soul for, that he never discovered his troubles to me, but went from me with perfect cheerfulness and content; nor revealed he his joys and hopes (to others), but would say that they were doubled by putting them into my breast. I never heard him hold

disputation in my life; and his conversation was so honest, that I never heard him speak a word in my life that tended to God's dishonour, or encouragement of any kind of debauchery or sin." This is surprising, as he was a great favourite of Charles the Second, who seldom liked any but the profligate.—"Glory be to God, we never had but one mind throughout our lives." Of the cordiality of their domestic lives, and of their simplicity of manners, we have the following example:—An old lady had put the young bride up to the craft of obtaining her husband's official and diplomatic secrets.—"When my husband returned home from council, after welcoming him, as his custom ever was, he went, with his hand full of papers, into his study. I followed him; he turned hastily, and said, 'What would'st thou have, my life?' I told him, I heard the Prince had received a packet from the Queen, and I guessed it was that in his hand, and I desired to know what was in it. He smilingly replied, 'My love, I will immediately come to thee; pray thee go, for I am very busy.' When he came out of his closet, I revived my suit; he kissed me, and talked of other things. At supper I would eat nothing; he, as usual, sat by me, and drank often to me, which was his custom, and was full of discourse to company that was at table. Going to bed, I asked again, and said I could not believe he loved me if he refused to tell me all he knew; but he answered nothing, but stopped my mouth with kisses. So we went to bed; I cried, and he went to sleep. Next morning early, as his custom was, he called to rise, but began to discourse with me first, to which I made no reply; he rose, came on the other side of the bed, and kissed me, and drew the curtains softly and went to court. When he came home to dinner, he presently came to me, as was usual, and when I had him by the hand, I said, 'Thou dost not care to see me troubled;' to which he, taking me in his arms, answered,

—'My dearest soul, nothing upon earth can afflict me like that; and when you asked me of my business, it was wholly out of my power to satisfy thee, for my life and fortune shall be thine, and every thought of my heart in which the trust I am in may not be revealed, but my honour is my own, which I cannot preserve if I communicate the Prince's affairs; and pray thee with this answer rest satisfied.' So great were his reason and goodness, that it made my folly appear to me so vile that, until the day of his death, I never thought fit to ask him any business." Notwithstanding her gentleness, she had great courage. At Truro, with seven or eight servants, she valiantly defended her house; and the ship in which she was going to Spain being attacked—"This beast, the Captain, had locked me up in the cabin. I knocked and called long to no purpose, until at length the cabin-boy came and opened the door. I, all in tears, desired him to be so good as to give me his blue thrum cap he wore, and his tared coat, which he did, and I gave him half-a-crown, and putting them on, and flinging away my night-clothes, I crept up softly, and stood upon the deck by my husband's side, as free from sickness and fear as, I confess, from discretion; but it was the effect of that passion which I could never master." The alternations of splendour and misery in the Civil Wars were frequent. Attending the court of Charles, at Oxford—"we came to a baker's house in an obscure street, and from rooms well furnished, to lie in a very bad bed in a garret; to one dish of meat, and that not the best; no money, for we were as poor as Job, nor clothes."—"As soon as they got well off, some mutineers broke open one of our trunks, and took out a bag of sixty pounds, and my gold lace, with our best clothes and linen, with all my combs, gloves, and ribbands, amounting to near three hundred pounds more. The next day, after having been pillaged, and extremely sick, and big with child, I was set on shore, almost dead, in the island of Scilly."—"When I took my leave (of Charles the First), I could not refrain weeping: when he had adured me, I prayed God to preserve his Majesty. He stroked me on the cheek, and said—"Child, if God please, it shall be so, but you and I must submit to God's will; and you know in what hands I am in, then turning to my husband, he said—"Be sure, Dick, to tell my son all I have said, and deliver those letters to my wife. Pray God bless her; I hope I shall do well," and taking him in his arms, said, "Thou hast ever been an honest man, and I hope God will bless thee, and make thee a happy servant to my son, whom I have charged in my letter to continue his love and trust to you."—"There are many excellent stories of superstition, characteristic of the times, and told with a most laughable simplicity. In Ireland, she sees a red-haired Irish ghost at night.—"I was so much frightened that my hair stood an end, and my night-clothes fell off. I pulled and pinched your father, who never awoke during the disorder I was in, but at last was much surprised to see me in this fight. Neither of us slept any more that night; but he entertained me with telling me how much more these apparitions were usual in this country than in England." In Spain, there is a miraculous gate—"I laid my head to the key hole, and heard a noise like the clashing of arms, but could not distinguish other

shrill noises I heard with that, but tradition says it could never be opened since the Moors left it, notwithstanding several persons had endeavoured to wrench it open, but that they perished in the attempt. The truth of this I can say no more to but that there is such a gate, and I have seen it." At Lisbon—"the last year, there was a girl of fourteen years of age burnt for a Jew. She was taken from her mother as soon as she was born in prison, her mother being condemned, and brought up in the *Esperanza*; although she never heard, as they did to me affirm, what a Jew was, she did daily scratch and whip the crucifixes, and run pins into them in private, and, when discovered, confessed it, and said she would never adore that God." The work contains the richest fund of entertainment, and readers of taste will enjoy its peculiarity of character.

Memoirs of Charles John, King of Sweden and Norway. By W. G. Meredith, Esq. A.M. 1 vol. 8vo.

This volume contains an historical sketch of Sweden, with a judicious selection of State papers, which are of a very singular character, and are likely to become every year of increased utility. The work is indispensably necessary to all who interest themselves in the affairs of the North of Europe, or, in other terms, to all who take any interest in public affairs generally, for the northern kingdoms must, of necessity, influence every country. The speeches, state-papers, and correspondence of Bernadotte, present a masterly view of government, and of the statistical state and political relations of Sweden; but they do not exhibit their author in the most favourable light, as regards his conduct towards his magnanimous benefactor Napoleon! In these papers Bernadotte says, "I have separated myself from the Emperor Napoleon, to whom the most lively gratitude and innumerable ties attached me." Two years after, at the crisis of Napoleon's fate, Bernadotte alone sealed the ruin of his great master. After Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig, Bernadotte, in his bulletin, says, "It is inconceivable how a man, who has commanded in thirty pitched battles, and has raised himself on his military renown, by appropriating to himself that of all the old French Generals, could concentrate his army in so unfavourable a position." This is very well from Bernadotte, who was the *cloutier* of the French army, and whose perpetual blunders, particularly on the French left at Eylau, were pardoned only at the intercession of his wife, and by the excessive reluctance of Napoleon to punish errors. But Bernadotte knew well that the position of Leipzig was forced upon Napoleon, and that the battle was lost solely by treachery and detection. But Sweden owes every thing to Bernadotte. We have, in this volume, his documents relative to the Academy of Military Sciences, and to that of Science in general; to the Academy of Agriculture, and to the military, financial, and civil establishments, in general. We have his *precis* upon the education of his Son as a Prince, and the whole of his notions upon government and constitutions, in all their relations. Upon political economy he does not appear to be well informed. He says: "I have observed with sorrow, that the immoderate ma-

manufacture of brandy from corn, from a preference of private interest to the public good, will demoralize the nation, and expose it, sooner or later, to an inevitable famine." The manufacture would rather have the contrary effect; at all events, the evil would cure itself. "There are, doubtless, parts of the kingdom to which Heaven has not granted fertility; but there are many also which might be cultivated, but which are still barren." Sweden had better buy foreign corn with the produce of her prolific mines, forests, and fisheries, than force poor lands into cultivation. Bernadotte's naval arrangements are absurd. His sentiments upon public liberty are of the radical cast. At the insurrection consequent upon the military exertions of 1811, he displayed great clemency and magnanimity. "I do not desire to know the names of individuals who have taken part in the tumult, but I shall preserve for ever the remembrance of those who have shown themselves good Swedes. To prove that I wish to draw a curtain over what is passed, I will come, some of these days, with my Son, to visit you." In his instructions for the education of his Son, he says, "War is the most terrible of all evils that can befall a state. The study of religion leads to that of a mild and beneficent morality. With these (statistics) my Son should be acquainted, in their most trifling details. When he visits ships, a skilful seaman should accompany him, to explain the manoeuvres which have decided engagements. When he inspects a fortress, he should be accompanied by an engineer, to explain to him on the spot the science of fortification, and of the attack and defence of places. He will find in (Adam) Smith all the necessary information on finances and manufactures. The works of Wincklemann will give him a just idea of the fine arts; and he will form his literary taste by reading the most celebrated authors." In juxtaposition with this good sense, we have the following mischievous passage. "In our days, a prince ought to be a general. We have seen the fatal results of opposing a general who was responsible to his master, against a chief whose decision was absolute." If a prince be a general of absolute decision, a country will never avoid "war, the most terrible of all evils that can befall a state." But it is evident that Bernadotte is ignorant of the greatest of all maxims of wise rulers, the "*pas trop gouverner*," and the "*laissez faire*." We differ from Mr. Meredith in his views of the Campaign of 1813. He over estimates the number of Ney's army; he does not consider its composition, and that it was only designed to act upon the defensive; and lastly, that the march upon Berlin was only a demonstration or feint, conceived as a forlorn hope, and soon abandoned. Few men have been placed in such extraordinary circumstances as Bernadotte, and the work affords the aliment of curious reflections, as well as the means of correcting many of the speculations which have influenced cabinets, and misguided public functionaries.

Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, and of the Courts of Navarre and Malmaison. 1 vol. 12mo.

Madame Decret, by this third volume of her *Memoires*, has very much enhanced the value of

the two preceding volumes. It includes the most interesting part of Josephine's life, and throws much light upon the history of the times. The amusement which readers in general will derive from this volume, must not induce persons to consider it too much in the light of merely entertainment for the curious, or to deprecate it as a work of history. It is principally from these familiar accounts of private life that the secret springs of historical transactions are discovered, and from them history takes its complexion of truth. M. de Beauharnais was a prisoner in the Luxembourg whilst Josephine was confined in the Conciergerie. It is curious to see how their friends deserted them in the hour of need, and what honour and feeling they found in some of the *canaille* of the Revolution. But we are struck with the levity, and frivolity, and with the aristocratic tone of the old court, as well as with the stern philosophy or good sense which different personages displayed in their confinement which preceded the guillotine. M. de Beauharnais says, "we find here women the most fascinating, and yet free from coquettishness and prudery; old men who neither frown at every thing, nor deal in precepts of morality; young men, who are little short of rational beings; polite, well-behaved men of science, who are altogether free from pride, and who cheer our society by lively traits of wit and entertaining anecdotes; but what will surprise you more is, that married men should have suddenly acquired the most perfect amenity of disposition, the most refined good-breeding, features contrasting with their usual manners. Often, in the midst of a well-told and cheerful narrative, or a dialogue full of wit, the gale comes to announce the sentence of one of those unhappy prisoners whose only attachment to life appeared to be its social enjoyments." The model of conduct was that of a celebrated actress; whilst an equally celebrated lady of rank "remained eighteen months in a state of excruciating uneasiness." We must leave, however, the interesting anecdotes of this period, and proceed to the maturity of Josephine's fortune. Amongst her letters there is one to her aunt upon the courtship of Napoleon. "Do you love him? is naturally your first question. My answer is, perhaps, No. Do you dislike him? No. But my sentiments towards him are of the luke-warm kind, which devotees think the worst of all. My spring of life is passed; can I then hope to preserve for any length of time that ardour of affection which, in the General, amounts almost to madness? Barras assures me, if I marry the General, he will get him appointed commander-in-chief of the Army of Italy. This occasions murmuring among Bonaparte's brother officers. Speaking to me yesterday, he said, 'Do they think I cannot get forward without their patronage? One day or other they will all be too happy if I grant them mine. I have a good sword by my side which will carry me on.' The whole correspondence evinces that Josephine was influenced by the head, and not by the heart. Josephine's first marriage had been discordant, her intrigues with Barras were notorious, and no sooner had Napoleon proceeded to Italy than he was oppressed with jealousy. Josephine says, "The strongest link of my attachment for you depends on my character as a mother." This was more a security than a return of Napoleon's love. But she afterwards proceeds very artfully. "I

acknowledge I see a great deal of company, for every one is eager to compliment me on your success, and I have not resolution to close my doors against those who speak of you. I confess that a great portion of my visitors are gentlemen. Men understand your bold projects better than women, and they speak with enthusiasm of your glorious achievements, while my female friends only complain of you for having carried away their husbands, brothers, or fathers. Mesdames — can tell you, ungrateful as you are, whether 'I have been coquetting with every body.' Those are your words." The woman who coquets with every body is above suspicion; but Napoleon, through life, was an enemy to levity and indecorum in women. We have heard of Josephine's magnificence of dress, and, above all, of her *penchant* for shawls. "At Navarre she had a hundred and fifty. She sent designs to Constantinople, and the shawls made after these patterns were as beautiful as they were valuable. Every week M. L. came to Navarre, and sold her whatever he could obtain that was curious in that way. Her shawls were valued at 15, or 20,000 francs each." There are some observations respecting Hortense which we think unmotherly. The passion imputed to Hortense's husband for Josephine is well known. A letter from the Empress to Napoleon upon the birth of his son is most curious. It exhibits the mastery of mind over the ordinary passions of the female. No woman was ever more unsexed than Josephine. Ambition, and an exalted, though a business-like view of circumstances, swayed her whole conduct. Her letter, offering to join Napoleon in exile, is admirable. It could not have been written for effect, for her regard to appearances would have forbidden it. The Greeks and Romans have drawn extraordinary characters of females, but they display the colouring of imagination. Josephine is, perhaps, the most extraordinary woman upon record. We must be allowed to ask, why was the publication of these *Memoirs* delayed so long? Had they appeared a few years ago, they might have prevented many errors that have since disgraced the writers upon Napoleon.

A Treatise on the Law of Literary Property. By Robert Maugham, Secretary to the Law Institution; Author of "The Law of Attorneys," &c.

The title of this work is sufficient to prove its subject interesting, and the author has treated it in the most comprehensive manner. He has stated the law, and the decision of cases relating to books, manuscripts, lectures, dramatic and musical compositions, engravings, sculpture, and maps. Mr. Maugham has also entered into a historical view of the subject, and has discussed the principles and the effects of the laws of literary property, as they have lately been expounded in our courts. It is obvious that the subject intimately concerns the best interests of society, whilst every individual, directly or indirectly engaged in literary or scientific pursuits, must be anxious to know the precise tenure by which his productions are to be held, and to what extent and by what means they are to be protected to his exclusive enjoyment. But the public has hitherto been very imperfectly informed upon the subject, nor are practical lawyers, or persons ac-

quainted with the principles of laws, disposed to acquiesce in the justice or policy of the laws as they now stand. Mr. Maugham, with great industry, and much shrewdness, has collected, arranged, and digested the whole *matériel* of the subject, and his own disquisitions are calculated to awaken inquiry and guide the judgment to useful results. The work in its plan and design is useful, whilst its execution evinces talent, and reflects honour upon its author. We are compelled to give this testimony in its favour, though we do not in this, nor in some other of Mr. Maugham's publications, adopt his style of reasoning, nor come to his conclusions.

The Flowers of Anecdote, Wit, Humour, Gaiety, and Genius.

This is a small pocket-volume of the Joe Miller class, but we are sorry that we cannot recommend it to our readers. A great part of its contents is dull and unprofitable, and the compiler seems never to have thought either of the adage, that brevity is the soul of wit, or that all anecdotes and narratives, if not true, must, at least, have the appearance of truth. Our chief objection, however, to the volume is, that it contains many pages of offensive to delicacy, and many others in which roguery and ingenuity are confounded. We observe that several of the "good things" are in a worse form than that in which they have been made to pass through the newspapers.

Free Trade and Colonization of India. Second Edition. 8vo.

The author of this pamphlet is an intelligent, powerful writer, whose invaluable work upon *Ava* is now before the public. His object in this *brochure* is to prove, what has long been evident to all men of any information, whose judgment is unbiassed by self-interest; and the facts and reasonings now stated, are so strong, that they must make proselytes of all who are capable of being emancipated from prejudices. No unbiassed person can read this pamphlet without being convinced that the security and happiness of India are dependent, and solely dependent, upon a free trade with Great Britain; and that the benefits arising to England from throwing open India to trade and colonization will be incalculable. Of the benefits already felt by the partial relaxation of the Company's Charter, in 1814, the following statement will afford some idea. The Company enjoy an exclusive monopoly of the China trade, and their exports, in 1814, were 987,788*l.* whilst, in 1825, they amounted to only 493,815*l.* and average, within that period, a gradual diminution by 30 per cent. Within the same period, the India Trade was partially open, and the exports have increased nearly 200 per cent. Our imports of tea from China, on an average of five years to 1827, had increased only 32 per cent.; whilst, on the same average, our imports had increased by 120 per cent. The local trade of India has been equally improved by abridging the monopoly of the Company. The whole export and import trade of Calcutta, in the last year of the monopoly, was 6,911,774*l.* Notwithstanding the fall of prices, on an average of the first seven years of free trade, the imports and exports of Calcutta rose to 11,158,889*l.* In 1810 Singapore was declared a free port, and at that period only ten

acres of land were cleared, and the inhabitants were about three hundred beggarly Malays. The exports and imports for the year ending 5th of April, 1828, were 2,875,800*l*. The exports were 1,387,201*l*. which exceeded the whole of the Company's exports from the United Kingdom to all India and China within the same period. Even the partial opening of the trade has increased our commerce, in fourteen years, in the Straits of Malacca, from one to four million. Bombay and other places have benefited in proportion. The details of exports and imports to different places confirm the immense advantages, to both countries, of throwing open India to free trade and colonization. Another most important fact is, that owing to the Company's monopoly, America has been enjoying benefits which ought to have been reaped by England. Whilst the Company exported to China woollens to the amount of 413,412*l*. the American merchants alone exported to the extent of 145,465*l*. In 1825, the Americans exported from India opium and pearl ash, worth 130,038*l*. whilst British India, with greater facilities, never manufactured a grain of that article. The author pursues the comparison throughout almost every article of consumption; and examines into our tenure of India, and into our system of internal government, and the evils arising from hermetically sealing such vast territories from English capital and enterprise. The subject is of infinite importance, and all the requisite information and merits of the controversy usefully stated in this pamphlet. England was saved from bankruptcy and ruin, consequent upon the public measures from 1793 to 1814, by events which were never calculated upon by the authors of those measures. It is not too much to say, that India alone, if opened to our enterprise and industry, is sufficient to relieve the United Kingdom from those evils which are now attributed to the Corn Laws, Poor Laws, over production, and a score of other sources, real and chimerical.

The Life of Belisarius. By Lord Mahon. 8vo.

This useful piece of classical biography evinces, on the part of its noble author, very extensive reading, patient research, and fidelity of narration. His Lordship is successful in elucidating what is obscure, and has shown discrimination and judgment in his deductions from conflicting testimonies. We must differ with him, however, with reference to Mr. Gibbon's mode of treating the subject. Mr. Gibbon's work was historical, and not biographical, and he has narrated all of Belisarius which a reader can expect, or wish to find, in the general history of the Roman Empire. Where Lord Mahon differs from Mr. Gibbon, we must decidedly incline to the latter. His Lordship's narrative is pleasing and satisfactory, without being vivid or dramatic. There is, perhaps, a want of the generalization and comprehensive views of Gibbon, and of both the philosophy and the dramatic narrative of Hume. Lord Mahon forms a singular estimate of the character of Belisarius. "His character may not unaptly be compared to that of Marlborough, whom he equalled in talents, and closely resembled in his faults of uxoriousness and love of money." The Duchess and the Roman lady were as distinct in character

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as their respective husbands, who were tried under the most opposite circumstances possible. Whether the Duke's love of money was the charge of party rancour, we will not determine; but Procopius says of Belisarius, that, "from his generosity, you would have deemed him very rich; from his manners, very poor." Lord Mahon observes, that "his conquests were achieved with smaller means than any other of like extent recorded in history." But this does not imply great talents. Military bodies were then unorganized, undisciplined, and without any military spirit, and, consequently, the mere art of discipline was sufficient to insure victory. His Lordship's arguments to prove the final mendicity of Belisarius are singularly unfortunate. He first depends upon tradition; then he examines into the motives of even the populace for propagating such a report; and balancing this account of the blindness and mendicity with the opposite story of Belisarius being restored to power by the Emperor Justinian, he says, "After carrying his (Justinian's) suspicion so far as to insult his most ancient and faithful servant, to seize his property, and confine his person, is it likely that the Emperor would expose himself to the chance of his resentment, by restoring him to power?" But the Emperor Justinian was, of all men, the most capacious and inconsistent; he had degraded, insulted, and injured Belisarius when he was at the height of his power and vigour, and had been repaid by "enduring and unconquerable loyalty." This was at a period when Lord Mahon says "a rebellion by Belisarius must have proved successful." What had Justinian then to fear from the old age of one, who, in the plenitude of military success, had scarcely ever been able to stem the intrigues of a corrupt court? Belisarius was a soldier, and nothing but a soldier, and if he had had any talents for governing, so far from praising him, as Lord Mahon does, for *loyalty*, what is called rebellion would have been a primary duty to the human race. It would have rescued humanity from the thralldom of a tyrant, it would have established a system of government instead of an undeviating course of sanguinary caprice, and it would have secured the empire better than all the achievements of Belisarius in the field. Were historians to indulge in the latitude of conjecture, and in the style of reasoning used by our author, they could prove any thing. Even granting the poverty of Belisarius, we must not forget that poverty is a thing of degree, and has relation to the connexions and former state of the sufferer. The actual beggary of halfpence by Belisarius is preposterous, and we agree with Mr. Gibbon in discarding it.

ΤΟ ΚΑΛΩΝ ΚΡΕΙΤΤΟΝ; or, the Conduct of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, and of the Majorities of the two Houses of Parliament, relative to the Catholic Question, proved to be consistent with justice, sound policy, and individual good faith, &c. By Arthur Wade, D.D. &c.

This is a letter well worthy attentive perusal, coming, as it does, from a liberal divine of the Church of England, and containing the closest and most logical arguments in proof of the side which it espouses. Dr. Wade is an honour to the

church, for the very sound doctrine which he inculcates, and the principles of freedom, both civil and religious, which he advocates. The handling the various objection—made to the side which Dr. Wade adopts, and the refutation of them, show no mean power of writing. In answering the objections to the manner in which the Catholic Question was brought forward, Dr. Wade says:—

"In the first place, then, I observe, that it is obvious, every minister and every legislator is bound by every obligation that can bind men, to do that which in their conscience they believe to be the most advantageous to the country at large. This proposition I apprehend no one will deny; indeed, it cannot be denied upon any just principle of either politics or morality. It, therefore, follows, that no legislator, or minister, ought to be bound by any pledge which, at the time of making, he believed to be perfectly consistent with the general proposition here laid down, but which he afterwards found was inconsistent with it. His duty in such a predicament is to abide by the general principle, and to reject the particular pledge. Nor is any one deceived by a man acting thus, because every one knows, or ought to know, that when a person promises to do a thing, believing it to be right, he is not bound to do it, if he afterwards find that it is wrong. This being the case, it follows that the guilt or innocence of the ministers and legislators in question turns upon the fact, as to whether they believed that the granting of Catholic emancipation was necessary for the welfare of the country. They have solemnly declared that they did believe this—that they had good reason to believe it, I have endeavoured to show; but, independent of this latter consideration, we are bound to give credit to their declaration, because it is next to impossible to conceive that a Wellington, a Lyndhurst, and a Peel, would sell "the mighty mixed of their large honours," to gain the characters of promise-breakers and betrayers of their country. There is, however, another, and, if possible, a greater consideration in favour of this conclusion. I allude to the vast majorities of the two Houses of Parliament on the question of Catholic emancipation. Can any one for a moment imagine—can any of my reverend brethren of the Church be so uncharitable as to suppose, leaving out of the question individual cases, that these majorities were influenced by corrupt motives—that the ten pious and learned prelates who voted for this measure, (than whom better and more able men never adorned the mitre), were traitors at once to their church and to their country?"

Refutation of a Paper presented to the Admiralty by Dr. T. Young. By James South, F.R.S.

The public are aware that, for the last ten years, a controversy has existed respecting the English Nautical Almanack. The charges against the work have been, principally, that it is no longer of general use to the astronomer as well as to the mariner; that it omits useful matter inserted even in the Danish and Portuguese Ephemerides; and that it is redundant of errors, being much less accurate than that of France. To these we may add the general charge, that "it has not kept pace with the improvements in astronomy and nautical

science, and that it does not contain what is now requisite for the purposes either of navigation or astronomy." It appears to us that the charges are fully established, and that the learned and ingenious Dr. Young, the superintendent of the work, has not in this instance defended the Almanack with that accuracy of reasoning which he has displayed, so much to his honour, in his other works. The Danish and Portuguese Ephemerides contain the lunar distances from the four principal planets, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. These are obviously of the highest use in ascertaining the longitude at sea, and why are they not inserted in our Ephemeris? In the year 1818, there were fifty-eight errors in the Nautical Almanack, and the same number in that of 1830. Let us hear what Dr. Young says to this.—"The number of fifty-eight errors in 1830, is every way exaggerated; but it is only necessary to observe that forty-eight of them are properly but one. Computers are but men; and a computer had put a four for a three in one of the moon's radical places." This is a radical error, which led to a progeny of forty-seven others; but what Dr. Young may mean by a proper error, forty-eight errors being properly but one, we can hardly conceive. The Doctor proceeds to say that "an error of five miles in a ship's place, for a single day, was the greatest possible inconvenience." So men will smile at the expression of "a single day." The error of a single day in a ship's reckoning must affect the succeeding days, till a succession of observations has supplied the means of correction, and the distance of five miles may make the difference of whether the ship be proceeding on her voyage, or shattered on a rock. The errors of the work have not been minimised, and they are by no means to the honour of our national character, which, for astronomical science, has been on the wane, compared to that of France. The learning, acuteness, and application of Dr. Young are well known; but it is equally notorious that the Nautical Almanack of England admits of greater accuracy and of general improvement, and that it ought at least to pay its own expenses, instead of being a charge to the public, and consequently "a good thing" to some persons connected with it. We think, however, that Mr. South presses some of his arguments too far.

The Life and Services of Captain P. Beaver, late of H. M. Ship Nisus. By Capt. W. H. Smyth. 1 vol. 8vo.

The subject of this work was an exceedingly brave and intelligent officer, full of zeal for the public service, and with a great mastery of mind over circumstances, as well as over the ordinary passions and failings of our nature. We conceive, however, that our Navy can boast many such ornaments to the profession, and whose services have been as numerous, as important, as characteristic, in short, in every respect as well adapted to book-making, as those of Captain Beaver. Were such a class of service in every, even distinguished, officer, to be made the subject of a large octavo volume, we should arrive at the Scriptural hyperbole, that even the world itself would not be large enough to hold them. We regret that the work is edited in the style of Mr. Sheridan's "d—d good-natured friend."—*e. g.* "He was indifferent to the garb in which substantial knowledge was clothed,

and I have reason to think that this extraordinary man read the *Encyclopædia Britannica* through during a cruise—a curious instance of a habit of perseverance." This is curious indeed. "One science only will one judgment fit;" but this extraordinary bibliogastrometrician swallowed all arts, sciences, and miscellaneous subjects, in one cruise. We recollect a joke against an old lady in Jamaica, who, wanting a book of travels, took a volume from a friend's book shelf, but returned it, declaring she only read it half through, for it was the most stupid book she had ever seen—it was Paterson's *Road Book*. We have some wretched doggerel lines, with "a life and fortune address!" about the Revolution of 1688, and similar matter, which discretion might have omitted. We find that the "illustrious blood" of a Duke is to beat high, and that he "will call forth the applause of a grateful people, as long as the empire shall exist!"—for greatly increased his income by planting his estate with fir-trees. The work is without index or heading of chapters, or any classification whatever, and consequently, as a book of reference, is totally useless. Captain Beaver entered the Navy in 1777, and died in 1813. Of the style of narrating his exploits, the following is a fair specimen:—"The time now approached when the visions of youthful fancy were to be realized; and in Oct. 1777, young Beaver commenced his naval career. We need scarcely dwell upon the feelings which are experienced on first embarking on so grand an element as the ocean. The interior of a ship presents society under a phasis equally novel and surprising—every one punctiliously plying in his own peculiar station, and scrupulously avoiding any encroachment on the duties of another. Thus, though the power of the captain is supreme, each subordinate rank has its special theatre of action; and while the deck officer contemplates the heavens, there are some that *sed* emerge from their subaqueous realms." What merits would not sink under such a style. Throughout the work, we are struck by Captain Beaver's integrity, his humanity, and his exceedingly amiable disposition, and affection towards his family.

Reay Morden, a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo.

This novel is of unequal merit, containing scenes of considerable power, with others which are vapid or common place, and with not a few that ought to have been omitted out of respect to what, perhaps, the author would call the fastidious delicacy of the age. Of plot or story, it is almost as destitute as the tinker in the caricature. It contains, with some colouring and exaggeration, pretty nearly what might befall a person of very imperfect character, who mixed much in life, and travelled through England and the Continent. But its chief failure is in the common-place nature of the *matériel*, to which the author seldom gives any novelty or variety of expression. The merits consist in the portraiture of character. There are three persons, Sponge, Spencer, and Shirley, well painted; but the attempt to fix upon a great chemist as the prototype of the latter, is altogether unworthy, whilst the hero's deportment to the first two violates all moral justice and decency. Sponge is an absolute scoundrel, so revolting, that we are entitled to apply the epithet to any man who could tolerate such a character; and yet the hero deals

with him as if his crimes were venial failings. Reay Morden is a gentleman, of obscure birth and small income, whose expenditure is eked out unaccountably by a Mr. McScrew, a homely merchant in the city of London. Imprimis, Morden proceeds to Brighton, and, by means convenient to novel-writers, becomes acquainted with the Dunsmore family, and a man of fashion named Alderston. He falls violently in love with Ellen Dunsmore, whilst he is equally so with one Susan Cole, who, for aught we see, except her lower station and minor fortune, is the preferable lady. The moving part of the tale, to reflecting persons, is the influence of wealth and station upon happiness; for whilst Susan perishes a degraded object of the streets, Ellen becomes the bride of the hero, who turns out to be a natural son of Mr. McScrew and of a certain Duchess, the daughter of McScrew's former master. The hero proceeds to Edinburgh to study medicine. A missionary invites the cabin passengers of the smack to prayers, but our hero preferred continuing on deck. Presently, a conflict of a very ferocious nature takes place in the cabin. The congregation had submitted to the preacher's anathemas till "he called Scotland the abode of error and wrongheadedness, the tabernacle of filth, and the nest of John Knox. This was more than the congregation could bear; but the Scotch farmer, for daring to expostulate, was damned to red-hot sulphur, lead, copper, and all other metals and inflammables. Rising hastily from his seat, he was in the act of pulling the Rev. Tobias Stence from his temporary pulpit, a stool, when he dealt him such a blow upon his head with the 'Holy Word,' as to flash fire in his eyes, and make him think he was already about to receive a portion of the punishment called down upon him by his denunciation; but the shock passed off, he recovered himself, gave, in his turn, a 'Roland for an Oliver,' which had the effect of bringing the preacher to the ground." Of Edinburgh, our author does not speak very highly. "Even Prince's-street is any thing but a fashionable resort; for, excepting a few awkward, meagre-looking ensigns, just on commission, and valetudinarian veterans, wounded at mud-walled forts in the East Indies, with here and there a pallid-faced debauchee of a medical student, looking as if he were the sentry-box, and not the watchman of disease,—one or two respectably-dressed lawyers, with occasional country-cousins, and little misses, like Virginias, going to school, there is no pretension to gaiety or fashion."—"I found out Shirley's abode. I rang at the door—there are few knockers in Edinburgh—and it was opened by a tall, cadaverous, leather-jawed woman, with yellow hair, shoeless feet, and a sort of blue cloth petticoat, having a short striped ochre-lined gown above it, with a dirty calico *match* on her head." There is an excellent description of the rooms of the enthusiastic, visionary philosopher, and, in the second volume, as good a description of the rooms of a spoiled man of wealth and fashion. The following will remind our readers of a stanza of Lord Byron's: "Men are *men* everywhere, all the wide world over,—money-getting, drinking, pugnacious, quarrelsome. Women are not so; there are as many species of them as there are of ferns. Some are masculine, long-tongued, unamorous, unamiable, sousing all the cream of life; others are amiable, lovely, spirited, gay, dull, haughty, proud, passionate; but it would

be endless to enumerate all the varieties, as dragons, rumps, *severes*, salamanders, wives, widows, *kittens*." Of ladies of fashion, the hero says, "I looked at the beauties around me, unmoved as an icy statue. I considered them as fine pictures, easily soiled, of high price, and not always genuine. We treat them nearly as we do novels—read them only when we have nothing serious to engage our attention." There are a number of blunderbuss and stiletto stories of assassins in Italy, and amatory stories of carnivals, not at all to our taste. Scenes of vice are described with a nauseating minuteness, and there are coarse words that ought to have been expunged. The author sees no inconsistency between splendid society and fashionable hotels and the public-houses of the lowest excess near Covent-Garden. We do not depreciate the artist, although we do not altogether admire his present work. We advise him to be more correct in his colouring, and more studious of originality.

Memoirs of the Reformers, British and Foreign. By the Rev. J. W. Middleton. 3 vols.

The object of this publication is declared to be "to select certain individuals out of the great family of European Reformers, of whose actions it desires to give an account, equally remote from the prolixity of extended memoir or the meagreness of biographical notice, while personal sentiment is elucidated by occasional extract from their professed publications or epistolary correspondence. It has been attempted, moreover, to unite, as far as possible, chronological succession with classical division of the subject." The first volume is devoted to the Proto-Reformers, the second to the Lutherans, and the third to the Anglican.

Constable's Miscellany of Original and Selected Publications. Vol. XL. The Ottoman Empire.

At this moment, say the Editors of this work, the eyes of the whole civilized world are directed towards Turkey, as the theatre of a conflict which may terminate in the subversion of the Ottoman Empire; and a better time could not possibly present itself of offering to the British public a succinct and authentic history of the origin and conquests of the warlike people who won that empire, and whose sons are now struggling to preserve it.

An Essay on the Physiognomy and Physiology of the present Inhabitants of Great Britain, with reference to their origin as Goths and Celts, together with Remarks on the Physiognomical Characteristics of Ireland, and some of the neighbouring Continental Nations.

This little work is so uncommonly ingenious and amusing, that we regret not having noticed it sooner. The author combats, and completely overthrows that system of national physiology that originated with the insane and impudent Pinkerton, and, we are sorry to add, found a defender in the learned and worthy Dr. Macculloch; a system which maintained that the Gothic and Celtic races were originally and generically different, and that

this difference has been ever clear and distinct in their physiological, physiognomical, and moral character, neither time nor accident having had power to change it.

Having exposed the fallacy of this system, our author proceeds to answer the question, how we are to account for the variety of character which we continually observe in the human species. His answer is, that the difference of physiological character in the human race is altogether the result of external and accidental causes, and not of any original generic variety; and these causes he considers to be comprised in climate and habit. Though we cannot implicitly subscribe to all his positions, and, in particular, very much doubt the fact alleged by him, that coal districts almost uniformly exhibit a predominance of black-eyed population (Glasgow and its neighbourhood, we can assure him, is full of a blue-eyed, or grey-eyed people), yet we thank him, on the whole, for the amusement and information of his discussions.

A Journey through Norway, Lapland, and part of Sweden. By the Rev Robert Everest, A.M. F.G.S. late of University College, Oxford.

We opened this volume without much attending to the classical titles of its writer, and conceived, from the simplicity of the first letter, that he was a common place and uneducated man. But his Greek quotations had a propriety that made us revert to the title-page, and his letters, as we proceeded with them, increased in interest and agreeableness. We have, therefore, derived a degree of pleasure from his book, which we are unable, from our stinted limits, to describe to our readers. The author's account of the romantic scenes and moral character of the Norwegians, is peculiarly delightful—his statistical knowledge is minute and extensive—his spirit is at once liberal, and rational, and pleasing, and his volume well entitled to universal popularity.

Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Dogs. By Captain Thomas Brown.

Captain Brown has compressed into this small volume some science, much amusement, and some chapters on the Game Laws, and upon the breeding of dogs, which will be useful to the sporting world. He observes, that "of all animals, the dog is the most diversified in form, size, properties, intellect, and propensities, agreeing in only one peculiarity—attachment and fidelity to his master. It is now almost universally believed by naturalists, that the shepherd's dog is the parent stock from which the endless varieties of this species have sprung. Naturalists have formed a genealogical table of thirty-seven distinct races originating from that dog. But in seeking for a progenitor of the dog, various authors have fixed on the wolf, fox, and jackall. It seems well authenticated, that progenies have been produced betwixt the wolf and dog, and the fox and dog, and that they were not hybrids, but capable of propagation. The wild dogs of America are all sprung from the domestic dog, and they have increased to such an alarming degree, that the natives have been under the necessity of hunting and killing them as they do other wild beasts. Negroes pre-

ter the flesh of dogs, and the Canadian Indians are extremely fond of it. Several of our Missionaries have thought it not unpalatable. Galen, Hippocrates, and Pliny state, that the ancients were fond of the flesh of dogs for food. The Romans considered young whelps as delicate food, especially before they could see. In China dog's flesh is sold in the markets, and is much esteemed. "The caprices of appetite are infinite. In Sweden, the greatest delicacy is the testis of the sow; in France, the scintious liver of the goose; in Russia, putrescent oysters; and in England our ancestors have successively esteemed the crane, the stork, the swan, and that most filthy of all edible substances, the porpoise. The most revolting appetite is that of the Spanish Peons of South America, whose choice beverage is gin and mare's blood." The author's style is extremely diffuse, and he makes little distinction between the truths of history and the most absurd fictions of superstition. His anecdotes of dogs, though amusing, often put credibility to a severe test. We are surprised that no mention is made of that species of dog used against the Maroons, in Jamaica. The volume, though capable of improvement, is amusing and useful, but we wish the author had decreed the keeping of curs and worthless mongrels, by which large towns are so much infested.

Waverley Novels.—Waverley, 2 vols. royal 18mo.

The work before us forms the first two of forty volumes, in royal 18mo, designed by Sir Walter Scott to comprise a full series of his novels, commencing with Waverley and closing with Woodstock. The author's additions will form two of these forty volumes, which will come out monthly. They are beautifully printed and got up, with a frontispiece and vignette title-page, the price of each volume being five shillings. Of the four decorations, three by Stephanoff and Landseer, are favourable specimens, except that the Baron of Bradwardine is not represented as "the tall, thin, athletic figure, old and grey haired," which he is described in the novels. Sir Walter says, "It has been the occasional occupation of the author of Waverley, for several years past, to revise and correct the voluminous series of novels which pass under that name. In stating it, (Waverley,) to be revised and corrected, it is not to be inferred that any attempt is made to alter the tenour of the stories, the character of the actors, or the spirit of the dialogue—without altering in the slightest degree, either the story or the mode of telling it, the author has taken this opportunity to correct errors of the press and slips of the pen. He has also ventured to make some emendations of a different character which, without being such apparent deviations from the original stories as to disturb the reader's old associations, will, he thinks, add something to the spirit of the dialogue, narrative, or description. These consist in occasional pruning where the language is redundant, compressing where the style is loose, infusion of vigour where it is languid, the exchange of less forcible for more appropriate epithets; slight altera-

tions, in short, like the last touches of an artist, which contribute to heighten and finish the picture, though an inexperienced eye can hardly detect in what they consist. The general prefaces to the new edition, and the introductory notices to each separate work, will contain an account of such circumstances attending the first publication of the Novels and Tales, as may appear interesting in themselves, or proper to be communicated to the public. The author also proposes to publish the various legends, family traditions, or obscure historical facts, which have formed the groundwork of these novels, and to give some account of the places where the scenes are laid, when these are altogether or in part real; as well as a statement of particular incidents founded on fact; together with a more copious glossary and notes, explanatory of the ancient customs and popular superstitions referred to in the romances." This is a plan upon which the Waverley novels may be deemed perfect, and the first publication is a specimen of the fidelity with which the author has executed his task. We have a general preface, in which Sir Walter Scott runs over his boyish days, narrates the incidents of his youth, the progress of his feelings, his studies, and intellect, from their first germ to their full development; of the author's motives for so long concealing his name, he says, "I am sorry I can give little satisfaction to queries on this subject. I have already stated elsewhere that I can render little better reason for choosing to remain anonymous, than by saying, with Shylock, 'that such was my humour.'" "At the same time I usually qualified my denial by stating, that had I been the author of these works, I would have felt myself quite entitled to protect my secret by refusing my own evidence, when it was asked to accomplish a discovery of what I desired to conceal." An appendix contains a fragment of a romance written before Sir Walter appeared in print. It is a striking picture of the untamed, fervid imagination which produced such glorious results after it was restrained by judgment and guided by the farther acquisition of study. We have an introduction to the novel of Waverley itself, in which the prototypes of some of the characters are traced to history. This latter feature of the edition is useful, for it has hitherto been objected to some of the novels that they tended, in young persons, to confound history and fiction—to give that sort of historical knowledge which the Duke of Marlborough confessed to Bishop Burnet that he derived from Shakspeare's historical plays. We trust that the pruning-knife will not be spared, for, with all their splendid merits, it must be acknowledged that very many chapters in the Waverley novels are tedious and prolix. Perhaps the illustrations author will neutralize by notes the bad effects of exciting an admiration of semi-barbarians, rendered more than ordinarily ferocious by the passions incidental to partisan warfare. We must express our commendation of this publication as a fine instance of the power of the press in diffusing a beautiful edition of useful works at a very moderate price.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE only novelties of the month—with the exception of a few benefit extravaganzas which the season warrants—have been the production of a new historical play, called the “Partisans, or Paris in 1648,” and the revival of the “Jealous Wife.” The play, by Mr. Planche, was a very light and lively piece, and fortunately for those who saw it, had more in it of Liston than of history. Its groundwork, indeed, was taken from the party contentions which raged in the French capital at the period chosen; but these were merely subservient to Miss Tree’s hairbreadth escapes as a Countess of the House of Bourbon, and Mr. Liston’s political vacillations and honest fears as a rich and cowardly citizen; for its most heroic personage was a young mercer in love, like any prince, with the Countess; the court party’s utmost glitter was in the butterfly costume of Mr. Jones; and the patriot voice spoke in no louder tone than Mr. Webster could raise. It made, however, a neat political cat’s-cradle, on which was hung much airy and variegated trifling, and in the midst of which Liston’s face was ever shining out with some unutterable drolery, worth the whole line of Bourbon. The play gave hearty satisfaction to all who witnessed it; but it did not, and it could not, draw; for no romantic and ludicrous piece has *momentum* to attract money, unless it is aided by music and a popular female singer. By such assistance Henri Quart, and the charming dramas founded on the Waverley novels, have had long and merry lives; but, without this, a good romantic play will always meet an unenviable fate—be praised by the critics, enjoyed by the free-list, acted from three to six nights to half empty houses, and then dropped quietly into oblivion. This destiny is so obvious, that we wonder authors, as experienced as Mr. Planche, should expend their stores of wit and observation to ensure it; or that a manager, who knows the odds as well as Mr. Price, should make up a book by which, when he has the best possible luck, he is sure to be a loser.

The *Jealous Wife* was cast with all the strength of the company, so as to make a splendid play-bill, but its effect, in the acting, depended almost entirely on Mr. Young and Miss Phillips, who performed Mr. and Mrs. Oakley. In these characters, indeed, the interest of the play consists; for their peculiarities and contests form a domestic picture, strikingly drawn though somewhat exaggerated, which every one

understands; but we can barely endure Sir Harry Beagle, who surveys his mistress and talks to her literally as if she were his horse; or Charles Oakley, her sentimental lover, who, in his intoxication, insults her at the very crisis of her fate, as if drunkenness afforded any excuse for such an outrage; or Lord Trinket, a nobleman of the most brilliant accomplishments, who contrives the delicate stratagem of kidnapping two gentlemen by a press-gang, and confining them on board a tender; or Lady Free love, a woman of quality, who joins in this scheme as an excellent joke, and connives at an attempt to ravish a young lady who is under her protection in her own drawing-room. These characters are mere disagreeable untruths, and could not be rendered pleasant, though Harley fidgeted in the groom-like baronet; Cooper staggered and hiccupped as Charles; Jones fluttered as the noble kidnapper; and Mrs. Orger lent her honest countenance to the sad impertinences of Lady Free love; even Farren, in the Major, was merely correct, and Liston, as Russet, was as dull as a country squire need be. On the other hand, Young, as the hen-pecked husband, was very natural and amusing—a little too near the Jerry of farce perhaps—and Miss Phillips threw great spirit into the part of his lady. Her only fault was, that she overcharged the jealousy, and heightened the violence of the part, for which there was no occasion; but her performance was extremely clever and effective, and its faults those which time and experience must remove.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss Smithson’s benefit—which we observed with pleasure to be fully and fashionably attended—presented us with three new appearances in the principal characters of “*Venice Preserved*,” Miss Smithson herself performing Belvidera; Mr. Kemble, who always played Jaffier, Pierre; and Mr. Cathcart, a gentleman untried in London, Jaffier. Miss Smithson’s Belvidera was, even more than her previous efforts, remarkable for the superiority of her silent acting to her recitation; the latter was the worst we have ever heard from any one aspiring to a high line of character; the former was the noblest we have seen on the English stage since Mrs. Siddons left it. This singular inequality was displayed not only in those terrible situations, where the passions naturally speak to the eye rather than the ear, but in the more tender passages, where the voice should put forth its gentlest magic. Thus the manner in

which, on Jaffier's affectionate reproach at her hinting an alteration in their regards, she threw herself on his neck, was in itself an affecting picture of love triumphant over fortune; but when, in a thin and formal whine, she asked "Does this appear like change, or love decaying?" the charm was almost broken. To a deaf person, her whole scene, in the third act, when telling of Renault's outrage, must have appeared admirable; her action was most eloquent; and her attitude in the fourth act, when exclaiming "I'll to the Senate!" was truly passionate and heroic. But her last scene, where the words are mere bombast, and full scope is afforded to the imagination of the actress, was the finest of all—presenting a succession of insanity's most terrible pictures, and closed by a death more true to nature, without painful contortion, than any we ever saw. Her boldness in executing whatever she attempts in the way of action, is to the full as great as Mr. Kean's: she never hesitates or flinches for an instant; and yet, when she has a set speech to deliver, she minces her words as if she was afraid of her own voice. Is it that she distrusted the effect of her native tongue on foreign ears, and thus has learned to pronounce it timidly, while she has employed those symbols of passion which are universal as human nature, with a just reliance on her power to command them? No one who sees her can doubt that she possesses great vigour and originality of thought, and a sense of the poetry of form, which might be derived from a study of the Grecian tragedies and statues. If thus gifted, in our present lack of female genius on the stage, she be permitted to leave us for those who appreciate her more worthily, we must not be surprised if she forgets to pronounce our language, and consoles herself, in the spirit of Mr. Lamb's delightful heroine:—

"The time has been
I've studied love-lays in the English tongue,
And been enamour'd of true poetry,
Which now I must unlearn; henceforth,
Sweet mother tongue, old English speech, adieu,
For Margaret has new fame and language new."

Mr. Kemble's appearance as Pierre was splendid; he looked gay, reckless, and resolved; and, but that his carriage was rather too light, in the first acts, for his serious purposes, and his declamation too loud, in the third, for the expression of a genuine bravery, he would have acted the part as admirably as he looked it. He should adhere to it, if possible, for his style is too robust and sinewy for the pliant Jaffier, and his pathos is too apt

to degenerate into blubbering. For this reason, as well as on account of his own intrinsic merits, we wish heartily that Mr. Cathcart, who performed this part, may be engaged next season; although, for a first appearance, the part of Jaffier was not happily chosen. Independent of those qualities which necessarily deprive him of the sympathy of all honourable men, and all sensible women, his representative is constantly on the stage, often only as a tool or a victim, and often liable, from the mere accident of situation, to be played down by others. There is scope, indeed, for tenderness and pathos, and elegance of demeanour, which may lend a grace to craven infamy, and give a beauty to merited grief; but these qualities, when they exist in the greatest perfection, can scarcely be developed amidst the strangeness and trepidations of a first appearance; and when felt, cannot procure a very striking triumph for the actor. In spite of these disadvantages, Mr. Cathcart made a deep impression on all minds which were fairly open to receive it, and disposed to make allowance for some very unfortunate peculiarities of attitude. He has a full and rich voice; singular distinctness of articulation, though with an occasional tinge of provincialism in his accent; and evident enthusiasm for his art, and ambition to do justice to his author. The action of his arms and hands is free and graceful; his gesticulation eloquent without extravagance; but his attitudes singularly deficient in propriety and vigour. He constantly bent his knees outwards, and threw back his person from them, so as occasionally to put the spectators in pain for him, and always to spoil the scenic picture, and give an appearance of feebleness to his acting. This fault, however, is so easily remedied, that it does not detract from our wish to see Mr. Cathcart established on the London stage, where all awkwardness would soon be removed, and where his earnestness and feeling would be recognised as fitting him for more profitable parts than Jaffier. In person, he bears some resemblance to Macready; and there is a resemblance also in style, which shows that he has been a fervent admirer of that tragedian, whose absence is the greatest misfortune of those who write or delight in tragedy; but his performance is essentially from himself, and the hues which it has caught from the fascinations of the most catching of manners blend harmoniously with its own natural colouring.

MINOR THEATRES.

Of all the minor theatres, the Adelphi is by far the most successful—nay, we even doubt whether it is not the only dra-

matic establishment, great or small, which has been productive of real profit during the past season. While open for dramatic performances, it was always deservedly crowded; and since its entertainments have been sustained by the unassisted exertions of its proprietors, Mathews and Yates, it has been almost as well attended, while its expenses have been very trifling. Of their entertainment we have been reluctant to speak, because we cannot give it that unmingled praise which the senior partner of the firm has been long in the habit of receiving; but now that the season is nearly over, and our criticism can do no harm, we are determined "to make a clean breast," and frankly confess that we do not think it perfection. In the first place, we must complain of managers talking about themselves, their house, and each other, for a hundred nights in succession—"never ending still beginning,"—and especially entreat Mr. Yates not to think it necessary to pronounce a eulogy on his partner every night before he begins his Irish trial, unless there is an absolute stipulation to that effect in the partnership articles. In the next place, we would fain entreat Mr. Mathews not again to permit his exquisite illustrations of character and manners—which we agree with all the world in thinking both unique and masterly—to be bedizened over with the vilest and most elaborate puns which ever were devised by a miserable man to reduce others to his own level of misery. So far from provoking mirth, they are the very antics of wretchedness, and instead of a laugh, produce something between a yawn and a sigh. Of these, the jests upon the newspapers are the saddest; being attempts to produce fun out of the names, "Sun," "Star," "Statesman," "Atlas," "Age,"—in which there is as much matter for merriment as milk in a male tiger. Lastly, we will beg Mr. Yates, before he gives another representation of a trial in England or Ireland, to go for five minutes as a spectator (Heaven forbid he should go in any other character!) into a Court of Justice, and when he gives his report, (which will be very unlike that which he presents now,) to deliver it in his own person, with no other assistance than his happy and versatile powers of imitation will supply. At present, the painted scene, and the scarecrow figures of a Judge and two Barristers, by which he attempts to realize the affair, are mere incumbrances; for there is, of course, no jury—cross-examination is impossible, though in Ireland—and only one person can speak at once,—so that the picture is any thing but "like life." Nor, in truth, has the

"trial," even as designed and spoken, much verisimilitude; for we believe, even in Dublin, it is not usual to call the plaintiff as a witness, though we have heard of a lively barrister, now happily a peer, who tried the experiment in England, when the cause was undefended and the Judge asleep, but he was found out in time to be nonsuited; and in no court, we hope, is trash uttered to which the speeches of Mr. Yates can even bear the resemblance of parody. If an imitation of Mr. Phillips is intended in the speech of Mr. Philip O'Blossom, there was never any attempt less successful; for there is not a veteran at the English Bar who is less disposed to play the orator about trifles, or has his powers more completely under his control, or adapts the measure of his exertion more exactly to the occasion, than this gentleman. There is one capital bit of acting—the Irish witness, who is called to corroborate the fair complainant's story—which almost redeems the whole;—but Mr. Yates must really look and judge for himself before he again deals on the Courts of Justice "the deep damnation of his taking off." His last harlequinade, however, was so astonishing, that we can scarcely now believe he is not "Cerberus, or seven gentlemen at once;" and Mr. Mathews, in the second part of his "Spring Meetings," gave some of those choice selections from the oddities of human nature, which it would be vain to censure and impetinent to praise.

Elliston—the buoyant, unconquerable Elliston—has been proceeding at the Surrey with extraordinary vigour, bringing out new farces, engaging new actors, and playing two tragedies in an evening. Happy Mr. Osbaldiston, his tragic hero, who has topped the parts of Virginius and Rolla on the same night—a lot which many an apprentice would regard as beyond all the dignities which his Majesty can bestow! His tragic supremacy has, however, been somewhat endangered by the appearance of Mr. Rumball, who has appeared three or four times as Hamlet, and displayed a force, steadiness, and knowledge of the mechanism of his art, which would entitle him to considerable rank on a larger stage. In those scenes of the play where the principal points have been usually made, he was little inferior to any one who now assumes to perform the part; and if we are obliged to confess that he does not play Hamlet so as to give the least idea of its delightful peculiarities, as we regard them, we should apply the same remark to every actor on the London boards. It is singular, that although the outline of this beautiful creation, since Goethe traced it for us, is ge-

nerally perceived by the reader, our actors have never yet even attempted so to present it to us :—to embody it so as to satisfy the image in the mind, is, no doubt, beyond all power of acting ; but we cannot help thinking that the performance might be somewhat more like to Shakspeare's idea than the loud, formal, stately, hard, but effective thing it now is, much more resembling Hercules than Hamlet.* As a trial, however, Mr. Rumball's appearance was more promising than if he had played Hamlet in a more Shakspearian style, for then, it would have been less proof of a capacity for tragic acting. This representation, most creditable as it was to both manager and actor, hardly suited the audiences of the Surrey ; but the "King, Queen, and Knave" were always trumps, this clever burlesque being heartily relished, both in its satirical and humorous passages, by all classes. The great hit, however, of the season, has been a piece bearing the title of "Black-eyed Susan, or All in the Downs," which borrows nothing from the ballad but the names of its heroine and hero, but is a very simple and affecting tale of naval life, and, with Cooke for its pilot, goes on swimmingly. This piece has given occasion to a curious controversy between Elliston and the proprietor of the Coburg, which has raged in red letters in the play-bills, beginning in a complaint of the former that the title had been pirated by the latter ; but turning, at this present time, on the grammar

of the accusing and recriminating paragraphs—so tends every thing now-a-days to criticism ! As to the original contest, which began, where battles usually end, in a pair of black eyes, we shall only remind Mr. Elliston that the public have learned not to judge of melodramas, any more than of lords, by their titles ; and as to the English, we shall say nothing, because we have not the least doubt this is our merry manager's tender point,—that, like Mrs. Malaprop, he would resent an attack "on his parts of speech," more than any imputation on his various characters—that he would sooner forgive us for charging him with being steady and stupid, or for asserting that his Falstaff had no body, or his Rover no soul, than for doubting whether he is a perfect master of a pure English style. We will not, therefore, farther interfere in this Battle of the Bills, except to suggest to the combatants, that our friend Grimaldi, at Sadler's Wells, so far transcends them both in cloquent announcement, as to render all competition hopeless. In advertising that his genius is at work behind the curtain, he assures his friends that "no effort shall be spared to cull the choicest flowers from that vast bed of comic incident in which he so long revelled as the hero ;" a touch of fancy which should strike the Surrey rivals into despair, or induce them cordially to unite their pens against their common enemy.

MUSIC.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

Although this theatre produced no musical novelty whatever during the month to which this report applies, there was considerable variety in the representations, and the accumulation of vocal talent of the first order, which the liberality of the manager had secured, rendered them highly interesting and effective.

We had no less than six different operas of Rossini since the 19th of May ; viz. "La Gazza Ladra," "Tancredi," "La Donna del Lago," "Semiramide," "Il Barbiere," and "Otello." Upon these we forbear offering any additional comment ; our pen is tired with the endless repetition of the very titles. Nor is it necessary to declare, that with a company

which includes names like Sontag, Pisaroni, Malibran, Donzelli, Zuchelli, Curioni, Pellegrini, and Bordonni—all of whom appeared, more or less frequently, in their proper parts—ample justice was done to these Rossinian standing dishes. We doubt whether any theatre in Europe could have filled the several parts more efficiently.

But, besides these Rossinian pets, Monsieur Laporte has had the good sense to give a turn to poor, neglected Mozart : a resolution which entitles him to the thanks of the musical public, and which, we are inclined to believe, he has had no reason to regret.

"Il Don Giovanni" was first produced on the benefit-night of Signor Zuchelli,

* If the summer theatres will not be too vigorous in their novelties, we will submit to the reader our own view of this part—not as it exists abstractedly, which has been done already by far deeper thinkers—but as it may be acted, by going through the principal scenes, and showing (as well as small print can show) how, in our notion, some hints of its real spirit may be given by action and tone.

29th of May; and Madame Malibran Garcia's benefit (11th of June) caused the revival of "*Le Nozze di Figaro*."

These two operas, and the last-mentioned in particular, were received with such marked applause, that we would fain persuade ourselves of the approach of a radical amelioration in the musical taste of the day. Saturated as the public has long been with the operas of Rossini, the change was welcome, and the strains of Mozart came with delightful freshness and sweetness upon the wearied ears of the audience.

Compared with former representations, "*Il Don Giovanni*," although strongly cast, could not, perhaps, in the aggregate, assert any superiority in the allotment of the parts. Of Signor Zuchelli's *Don Giovanni* we have spoken on one or two previous occasions. His personation of the character is not equal to that of Ambrogetti, or even of Garcia, however superior in a mere vocal point of view. It is somewhat coarse, and its humour wants the *enjoué* mellowness of the libertine *roué*. With regard to singing, although Zuchelli's fine voice, and the flexibility of his organ were sufficiently striking, we cannot help thinking, from the observations we have made on several late occasions, that some cold of long standing, or some other indisposition, has impeded the full display of his vocal powers. We mention this with diffidence, for we may be mistaken. But should there be any foundation for our supposition, we trust no care will be spared to restore gifts so rare and valuable to their full vigour.

Of Mademoiselle Sontag's Donna Anna we have also given our opinion at some length, last season. Her vocal execution of the arduous part, especially in the *bravura* in the second act, is truly perfect. The character, however, has more deep pathos than this lady can express. At the same time, we must do her the justice to add, that in this respect, as well as in the general style of her singing, her Donna Anna was considerably more impassioned than last year.

Madame Malibran Garcia played Zerlina for the first time in England, and her performance is not likely to be soon forgotten. She, perhaps, over-acted the part in a slight degree: an objection—if objection it be—which attaches to some other characters undertaken by this lady. But, in the case of Madame Malibran Garcia, the term "over-acting" scarcely expresses our meaning. When she goes, a mere shade perhaps, beyond the expected line of demarcation, the transgression, instead of being the result of affectation, as is frequently the case with others, obvi-

ously proceeds from an exuberance of vivid feeling, an ardent fancy, an overflowing fund of humour, a buoyancy of animal spirits, of which we can scarcely find a parallel in our theatrical recollection. It is delightful to witness the youthful freshness, the fun and frolic she throws into every word, action, and gesture; and if there should be a trifling excess of these now and then—supposing the possibility of that being the case—it, after all, is but real nature in a higher state of action and excitement than what we are ordinarily accustomed to, on, as well as off, the stage. Instead of finding fault with it, we perhaps ought to welcome this uncontrolled display of genuine nature, as a source of enhanced enjoyment. With these qualifications, united as they were to rare advantages of voice and scientific cultivation, Madame Malibran's Zerlina constituted the main attraction in the opera. Like Madame Fodor, she raised the part far above its ordinary level.

The reverse was the case with regard to Elvira, for the personation of which Mademoiselle Monticelli was summoned from the state of inaction in which this lady had been suffered to remain for many weeks. Her performance had best be passed with as little comment as possible. And *this* was the sole prima-donna at the King's Theatre during a considerable part of the present season!!

Signor V. Galli was also called from a state of comparative quiescence to play the Commendatore, and his performance was as little successful.

Signor Pellegrini's Leporello, owing to a deficiency of physical power, was rather feeble; but, good musician as he is, he contrived to content the audience, and even to earn occasional marks of applause.

Donzelli sang the part of Ottavio with as much effect as its neutral complexion can possibly command.

Mozart's "*Nozze di Figaro*" appeared to create even more interest than his "*Don Giovanni*," although the allotment of the parts was not more advantageous upon the whole, and, taking it altogether, not superior to the "*Nozze di Figaro*" on some former occasions. Mademoiselle Sontag played the Countess; Madame Malibran, Susanna; Signor Donzelli, the Count; Pellegrini, Figaro; and Madame Vestris, Cherubino, which, subsequently, was assigned to Madame Castelli.

Our readers might almost anticipate the account we have to give of Mademoiselle Sontag's performance in this opera. Sweet and perfect, as far as vocal execution goes; unimpassioned, occasionally even languid, in point of acting. The

Southern Promethean spark, which vivifies every word, note, and gesture, is wanting; and Teutonic sensibility or sentimentality does not compensate for its absence.

This impassible languor—not to call it frigidity—was rendered the more perceptible by the contrast with the Susanna of Madame Malibran, in whose organization Nature really seems to have concentrated a quintessence of life and spirits, ever in motion and action. What an inexhaustible exuberance of by-play! what significance of looks! what endless variety of expression in the features, to suit every word this lady has to utter! In this respect, as has already been observed, Madame Malibran's efforts occasionally, perhaps, are too constant and exuberant; but, independently of the probability of their becoming more subdued in time, they never prove unpleasing as they are; and surely, a little high colouring, in good taste, is preferable to cold or neutral tints.

Donzelli's Almaviva was far from portraying the manners of a Spanish nobleman. The personation was homely, and he often indulged in his boisterous style of singing. The adaptations, too, which were necessarily resorted to, in order to bring the bass part of the original within the compass of a tenor voice, diminished the effect considerably. At the same time it is but justice to add, that in several instances, especially in the pieces of parts, the fine voice of Donzelli infused a high degree of interest into the performance.

Pellegrini's Figaro resembled his Leporello. It was by far too gentle and quiet; but there was sufficient reason to be satisfied upon the whole. He sang with taste and correctness.

Of Madame Vestris's Cherubino, we are unable to give an account, as we were not present on the only night of her performance. As we have often had occasion to comment on her personation of this part on former seasons, we, probably, should not have added any thing material to our previous accounts. Madame Castelli, whom we saw in the part, subsequently, cannot, of course, be said to fulfil all its requisites; at the same time her exertions were extremely laudable, and, upon the whole, not unsuccessful.

The opera appeared to have been well studied on the part of the singers. Several of the concerted pieces were beautifully executed. Among these, we may mention a trio, and the finale of the first act. "Crudel perche," between Malibran and Donzelli, and "Sull'aria," sung by the former and Sontag, proved rich vocal treats. The orchestra is still much below

par, and we trust it will undergo a material re-organization for next season.

In the Ballet department, the only novelty of the month has been a *Divertissement*, in one act, called "*Les Déguisemens imprévus*," a pleasing trifle, well got up, and very favourably received.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Minstrel Strain. The Poetry by Sir Walter Scott; the Music composed by Henry Craggs.

It is not often that music is so happily "married to immortal verse" as in the present instance, wherein every word seems to have been felt and illustrated by a master. The air flows in perfect accordance with the modulation of the lines by the illustrious modern poet; and the contemplative, al, ale eh. the equally well reflected in the music of the composer, the excellencies of which are not to be attributed to the showy though hacknied expedients of modern musical art, but derive their claim from originality of thought and from a graceful and classic mode of expression.

A few more such songs as this, and, in our opinion, Mr. Craggs will take as high a rank among modern composers as he has long filled as a pianoforte player.

The Elf King, a Song. By Augustus Voight.

This is an exceedingly pretty song, calculated to become generally popular. The air on which it is constructed is attractive, and the several digressions give variety to the whole effect, and are in good keeping with the first theme. Having said thus much in approbation of the melody, and of the musical treatment bestowed upon it, we conceive it to be our duty to protest against the system of publishing such *arrangements* as if they were original works. This is injurious to the art on every account, and is hardly in accordance with the spirit in which the respectable publisher of this *soi-disant* song of Mr. Voight's conducts his business. Such of our readers as have seen the song will not need to be informed that the air is *not* by the composer whose name is placed on the title-page, but that it is taken from a French ballet called "*Nina*." It is, however, very pleasantly adapted to words by Mr. Voight; and though not an original production, is one of the prettiest and most effective songs of the season.

Afton Water; a Ballad, sung by Madame Caradori. Composed by Henry Phillips.

Mr. Phillips, having satisfied his ambition in becoming the first English bass singer of the day, is now striving for the honours of musical composition. We know not whether this song be his *coup d'essai*, but it will, no doubt, advance his reputation: the melody is appropriate to the words, and the treatment would be appropriate to the melody, were there not to be found one or two immaterial inaccuracies in the construction.

"Zephyr, whither art thou straying?" a Vocal Trio, composed by J. Macdonald Harris; "A Sentiment," set to music, for three voices; "The Rainbow's lovely in the Eastern Cloud," a favourite Duet; and "Would my Love were yonder Flower," a Canzonet, by the same Composer.

The first of these productions, by Mr. Harris, appears to us to be a very able combination of the old glee style and the modern manner of composing what are called, for distinction, "Vocal Trios." It consists of three movements, skilfully contrasted with each other, and yet all subservient to the general fairy-like sentiment of the words. The piano-forte accompaniment is brilliant and effective; and while the vocal parts may be correctly acquired by amateur singers, there is just enough of difficulty to stimulate them to practise, and to display their merits in the performance. On this account, no less than on account of the winning character of the melody, we earnestly recommend the trio to our readers.

The second trio in the above list, called "A Sentiment," does not possess the pretensions of the one we have just spoken of. It is merely an after-dinner toast, illustrated by musical expression.

The Duet, entitled "The Rainbow is lovely," does much credit to the taste of the composer, and demonstrates that his theoretical resources are neither few nor mean. It is said to be a great favourite in that sound school of vocal music of which Vaughan and Knyvett are at the head, this is no small praise.

The last production on our list is a very striking and original song. We object to the four concluding bars of the symphony, as being at once out of character with the main subject, and vulgar in expression; but in every other respect the music, not only in the vocal part, but in the playful accompaniment, is characterised by a delicate fancy, and, what is of a still higher merit, appears to us to be perfectly original.

LONDON CONCERTS.

We observed with great pleasure that Miss Wilkinson's late concert was numerously attended, and supported by the highest patronage. We feel confident that the day is not far distant

when this lady's talents will receive "nobler justice" at the hands of the public. On one occasion, we remember to have heard her sing with Donzelli the celebrated duet "M'abbraccia Argirio," in a style that would have done honour to the most renowned singer of the Continent; the words "Il vivo lampo di questa spada," burst from her lips with a degree of energetic expression scarcely inferior to Pasta herself. Another very happy specimen of Miss Wilkinson's powers was given in the song "Adieu, adieu, my Native Shore!" which we had the good fortune to hear at Madame Camporese's concert. The song itself is selected from a set of canzonets published by Mr. Lodge; music which, whether considered in respect to the skill, the taste, or the imagination of the composer, has not been very frequently surpassed. In singing that sterling English song, "Oh bid you faithful Ariel fly," we have no hesitation in pronouncing Miss Wilkinson perfectly unapproachable; the manner in which she executed the airy flight of triplets near the commencement, and the poetry infused into the words "I'll climb the mountains, plunge the deep," conjure up a host

"Of images and precious thoughts
That will not die, and cannot be destroy'd."

We are sorry that the classical productions of our composers are in general so little patronized at our concerts. Fashion and foreign influence may derive gratification from degrading such names as Arne and as Purcell, but England and the fine arts of every land have a deep interest in the permanence of their fame. We regard it as no small title to our national gratitude, no inconsiderable proof of good taste and good feeling, to have recalled from an ungenerous indifference one of the most pleasing specimens of English composition. But Miss Wilkinson has done more; not only amid this rage for exotic productions, has she shown us that there are works of this country that bear the indisputable stamp of genius—but she has thrown around the beautiful song of Lindley all the additional fascination of her own talents. We only hope she will not stop here, but that we may see some other productions of the English masters share a portion of that favour now assigned almost exclusively to foreigners. It is a task well worthy of her care, well suited to her character; for, after all, there is no tribute that can be paid to the memory of departed genius so honourable as the flowers which a kindred spirit lays upon its tomb.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours.—Water-colour drawings are certainly not the highest stage of the art; yet there is something so pleasing in their effect, and even in the ease of their attainment, that it renders them little less pleasing than exhibitions in the higher walks of the art. Indeed, we question much, whether the public in general (we speak, of course, of the mere exhibition-

hunters,) are not more pleased with this exhibition, than they are with those which admit only paintings in oil.

The present is the twenty-fifth Exhibition of this Society, and we must confess we have seldom seen a better. The members and exhibitors seem to have done their best to keep up the character of the Society; and, with so very few exhibitors, it is a matter of surprise that there are so many

good pictures,—we beg pardon of the painters in oil,—we should have said drawings.

There is one thing in the arrangement of the pictures in this room, which we should recommend to the notice of the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy, and that is the slanting projection of the lower part of the room, so that all the pictures receive the light; by this means the lowest pictures are easily seen, while at the Academy all the works under a certain height are totally lost. In the present Exhibition, Turner, Robson, Prout, Copley Fielding, Wild, Hunt, Nash, Stephanoff, and the Misses Sharpe, are the most conspicuous. They have all many pictures, and some very meritorious ones. Mr. Hunt alone has thirty-three. This facility of execution is one of the great temptations to the pursuit of water-colours. Prout, in his peculiar and beautiful style, has eight or nine pictures, and we think them greatly improved in their colouring, which is much more subdued than in any of his former productions. Prout's Views at Abbeville and Venice, No. 48 and 49,—at Verona, 70, and that on the Grand Canal at Venice, are all excellent. No. 130, at Caen, in Normandy, is also a very nice bit by the same artist. 316, *The Place de la Pucelle*, at Rouen, where Joan of Arc was burnt, ought not to be passed without notice. No. 153, is a picture by the same artist, in quite a different style and subject. It is an illustration of some lines in "*The Lady of the Lake*:"—

"As the tall ship, whose lofty prore
Shall never stem the billows more,
Deserted by her gallant band,
Amid the breakers lies astrand."

This is a very good picture, and the more striking for being so completely out of the subjects generally taken by this artist.

Mr. Turner has a sweet scene on the South Sands at Tenby; a very clever picture, representing the marshes near the tide-lock at Cardiff; a Scene near Beaulieu, in France; and several others, all very good. He has likewise a very clever picture of Shepherd Boys on Bullingdon Green, No. 251, in which there is nothing but ground and sky, amazingly well managed.

Our old and admired friend Wild, we trust, has recovered from his severe affliction, which so nearly deprived him of his eye-sight, and which, last year, deprived us and the public of the efforts of his pencil. This year he has, however, made up to us for this deficiency, by several very exquisite drawings. Among them, No. 159, *St. George's Chapel*, Wind-

sor,—168, the Cathedral at Rheims,—179, the North Aisle of the Cathedral of St. Ouen,—and 215, the Porches on the South Side of the Cathedral at Chartres, are the most conspicuous.

Mr. Robson has been among the most industrious of the artists of the present year, and, among others, has gratified us with, No. 16, a View of Ulleswater,—43, *Loch Tumell*,—two or three views from Killarney,—and a magnificently-coloured view of Loch Corisken, in the Isle of Sky. This last is a remarkably effective picture. The deep blue of the lake—the deep and retiring tints of the mountains, bespeaking their perfect solitude, are admirable. No. 228, *Loch Coruisk*, is in the same style of colouring, though on a smaller scale. All these pictures are good, and Mr. Robson has likewise several others well worthy of notice. Mr. Robson has also a share in the merits of No. 22, which is the joint production of himself and Mr. R. Hills. This picture is an illustration of the following lines in "*The Lady of the Lake*:"—

"The antler'd monarch of the waste,
Sprung from his heathery couch in haste, &c."

The antlered monarch is from the pencil of Mr. Hills, and the landscape of Mr. Robson is well worthy of such a monarch.

Mr. W. Hunt has been most particularly industrious in the last year. No less than thirty-three pictures bear his name, and many of them have considerable merit. This artist has had the tact to select subjects that tell to the feelings of every body. Among the best are, No. 7, *Saturday Evening*, in which a little chubby-faced girl is preparing for her weekly ab-lution. No. 109, *The Romp*, a child exhibiting evident symptoms of being indulged in her inclination for romping—350, a Girl going to School, with the door of her home reluctantly opened by herself—378, a Paper Lanthorn—all these are very characteristic. The same artist has likewise three different pictures of Ladies reading by Lamp-light, and of two Water Carriers,—very well painted, but rather, uninteresting subjects.

Copley Fielding has given us some admirable specimens of his talent in No. 19, a View on the Lake of Como—No. 28, a Distant View of Ben Cruachan—38, *Portchester Castle*, and several others, particularly 198, *Shoreham Harbour*, a very difficult subject amazingly well managed.

No. 40, by J. Varley, is a very clever view in the Isle of France, in which the mountains and water are remarkably well painted.

No. 55, the Interior of the Abbey at

St. Ouen, by Mackenzie, is a very clever drawing, the effect of which is greatly increased by the richness of the dresses of the monks in the procession.

No. 58, the Quai at Amiens, by Scott, must not be passed over by the spectator.

No. 64, a View of Mount Parnassus, by Walker, is worthy of notice for the admirable manner in which the distant parts of the mountain are painted.

No. 76, Eton, and No. 100, an Old Keeper of Mr. Wyndham's, are admirable pictures, by Evans, and their merit has occasioned their being purchased by the King.

No. 83, the Interior of Malmesbury Abbey, is an exquisite little sketch, of the quiet order, by F. Nash.

No. 95, a Barley Field, by Dewint, has all the sunny, sultry look of a hot harvest day.

No. 107, a very clever painting, by Lewis, representing a fisherman in the act of selecting a fly for his line, is designated in the catalogue—"An Otter," why or wherefore, we are at a loss to imagine. The scene is one of those quiet spots which Isaac Walton loved to select for his sport.

No. 112, a Sultry Evening, by Barrett, would almost make the spectator perspire.

No. 162, a Danish Merchant Ship, by Cotman, is a picture of great merit as a sea-piece.

No. 180, Shepherds, by Cox, a very clever sketch; and 212, Calais Pier, by the same artist, is capital.

No. 182, an Embarkation, by Whichels, is a clever imitation of Turner's glowing style.

No. 192, Twilight, by S. Jackson, is well worthy of observation, from the quiet colouring, and the perfect representation of that gloom which is the characteristic of the coming darkness.

No. 246, The Bachelor, by Lewis, is very good, with his dogs and all his sporting apparatus about him, with the total absence of every thing which bespeaks family arrangement.

No. 247, a Barn Door, by Hills, in which the pigs are revelling in all the luxury of mud and straw, and the fowls pecking away with an industry that really makes one hungry to look at them.

No. 252, Wild Ducks surprised by a Fox, by Lewis, is a good picture. Reynard has succeeded in seizing one, and is in the act of snarling at the other, who is winging its frightened flight across the lake.

No. 273, Sunset, by Barrett, gives one the idea of the sun looking through an opera-glass at the world he is leaving.

No. 278, a Study of a Lady, by Stephano, is so remarkably beautiful, that we

fear it is only a study.—292, the Rival Suitors, in which, as usual, the young lady is apparently attending to her old lover, while her thoughts, heart, and hand, are in possession of her younger one, who is hid behind the sofa; and 333, the Discovery, in which the usual catastrophe in these cases occurs,—are admirable pictures by the same artist. The self-satisfied look of the elder lover in the first, and his rage in the next, are amazingly well depicted. The only fault we find, is the too quiet look of the lady in both instances.

No. 346, the Unhoped-for Return, by Miss E. Sharpe, is a well-told story. The husband, a soldier wounded, is seen entering the door, and is immediately recognised by his eldest child, who runs to greet him. His wife, hardly daring to hope for such unlooked-for happiness, presses her hand to her brow, as though to ascertain whether she is awake. An infant lying in her lap, born since her husband's departure, accounts for the paleness of her cheek; while the quiet look of the father at the back, with his hands raised in thankfulness, completes the group.

No. 358, The Wedding, by Miss L. Sharpe, is also a very good picture. Among the number of curious spectators which such an event is sure to bring together, there is one face peeping from behind the church door, remarkably expressive. No. 365, a Juliet, by the same artist, is also a very superior performance.

No. 386, Falstaff and Bardolph, by Richter, is a capital illustration of Falstaff's speech—"Do thou amend thy face, and I'll amend my life." Bardolph's nose literally looks as though it might have saved the Knight "a thousand marks in links and torches;" and one can well imagine that he might say "I have maintained that salamander of yours with fire."

We have enumerated the pictures which principally struck us in this interesting Exhibition, but there are still others which merit praise, and some few that deserve blame—but the good must redeem the bad.

Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities, No. 111.—The present number of this very charming work, two portions of which we have already noticed, grows upon us in attraction. The beautiful wood-cuts in the present number, both for their freedom of execution and clearness of working, are among the best we have ever seen. The Stone Conduit, Lincoln—Peterborough Cathedral, from the South-west—the Ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery, and the fragments of various

Gothic relics, are specimens of the unrivalled excellency to which the artists in this walk of art have reached. Nor are the copper-plates less worthy of praise; there is a wonderful freedom of execution about them all. The view of Worcester, except that the Malvern Hills are given

with summits a little too sharp; Edgar's Tower, Worcester; the city of Lincoln, and Le Keux's view of the cathedral, are, for truth and beauty, among the first things we have seen. Mr. Britton cannot fail to obtain public patronage to this work, because he deserves it.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society, April 30.—A paper was read, entitled, "On the respiration of birds," by Messrs. W. Allen and W. Halesdine Pepys, F.R.S. The inquiries of the authors on human respiration, and on that of the Guinea pig, and of which they communicated the details to the Royal Society in former papers, are here extended to the respiration of birds. Pigeons were the subjects of these experiments, and the same apparatus was employed as the one used for the Guinea pig, described in the "Philosophical Transactions for 1809." The object of the first experiment was to ascertain the changes which take place in atmospheric air, when breathed by a bird in the most natural manner. For this purpose a pigeon was placed in a glass vessel, containing about sixty-two cubic inches of air, and communicating with two gasometers, one of which supplied from time to time fresh quantities of air, and the other received portions which become vitiated by respiration. The experiment lasted sixty-nine minutes, and was productive of no injury to the bird, except a slight appearance of uneasiness whenever the supply of air was not sufficiently rapid. On examining the air at the end of the experiment, no alteration had taken place either in the total volume of air, or the proportion of azote which it contained; the only perceptible change being the substitution of a certain quantity of carbonic acid for an equal volume of oxygen gas, amounting to about half a cubic inch per minute, and being equivalent to the addition of ninety-six grains of carbon in twenty-four hours. Two experiments were made on the respiration of oxygen gas, obtained from chlorate of potash, and containing in the one case two, and in the other only one, per cent. of azote. Under these circumstances, it was found that the volume of the gas was unaltered, and that a similar quantity of oxygen gas had been abstracted, but that a much smaller quantity of carbonic acid had been formed than in the last experiment, the remaining portion being made up by azotic gas which had been given out from the lungs of the bird, and the volume of which was just equal to that of the oxygen absorbed. The bird

was somewhat disturbed during the experiment, but recovered immediately and perfectly on being released from its confinement. In the fourth experiment, in which a pigeon was made to respire a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen with a small proportion of azote (the oxygen being in the same proportion as in common air), it was found that there was no loss of oxygen; but that a quantity of hydrogen disappeared, and was replaced by an equal volume of azote. The authors observe, that birds have a quicker circulation of blood than other animals; and also, that they are more sensible to the stimulating effects of oxygen.—A paper was lately read, entitled, "On the action of grooved surfaces on light;" by Dr. Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. The Rev. James Farquharson, and George Douglas, Esq. were proposed as Fellows. The presents consisted chiefly of Professor Plana's *Observations made at the Royal Observatory at Turin*, together with several other mathematical treatises by the same author, and Dr. John Johnstone's *Medical Essays*.

May 14. The President in the chair.—The remainder of Dr. Turner's paper on the composition of the chloride of barium, and a very curious paper from the pen of Dr. Spurzheim, on the organization of the brain, communicated by Mr. Chenevix, were read. On the table, amongst the donations to the Society, were Professor Airy's *Astronomical Observations*, made at the Observatory of Cambridge, presented by that University; Mr. Green's *Numismatic Atlas of Ancient History*, with descriptive text; the 9th part of Professor Littrow's *Astronomical Observations*, made at the Imperial Observatory of Vienna, presented by the Emperor of Austria; a print of Lagrange, presented by M. De Prony; the Ordnance Map of Cirencester; and a variety of other works of art. A paper was also lately read, entitled, "On the spontaneous purification of Thames water," by John Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. &c.; and one entitled, "Experimental examination of the electric and chemical theories of Galvanism," by William Ritchie, A.M. F.R.S.; also, a paper "On the brain as an aggregation of parts," by G. Spurzheim, M.D.; communicated

by R. Chenevix, Esq. F.R.S.—On the 28th. A paper was read, "On the nerves of the face," by Charles Bell, Esq. E. F. Maitland, Esq. M.P. was elected. Amongst the presents were, Professor Bessel's important inquiries into the Length of the simple Seconds' Pendulum; Mons. Poisson's Memoir on the Equilibrium of Fluids; the Eighth Volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy at Paris, &c. &c.—June 4th. A paper was read, entitled, "On the geometrical representation of the powers of quantities which involve the square roots of negative quantities," by the Rev. John Warren. Another paper was also read, descriptive of a case of a tumour removed from the head, by Sir Everard Home. The Hon. J. Stewart Wortley, and the Rev. Joseph Bosworth, were elected Fellows; and John Shaw, and S. D. Broughton, Esqrs. were proposed. The presents consisted chiefly of the Memoirs of De Witt Clinton, the American statesman, by Dr. Hosack, of New York; Dr. Clark's work on the Influence of Climate in Chronic Diseases; and Professor Rigaud's MS. Observations made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford: several interesting foreign donations were also received through M. Moreau, from Messrs. Jomard and Serullas, and the Academies of Dijon and Bordeaux.—At a recent meeting, a paper was also read, entitled, "On the composition of the chloride of barium," by Edward Turner, M.D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of London, communicated by the Rev. Dr. Lardner, F.R.S.

Society of Antiquaries.—At the meetings of Thursday, May 7th, and the preceding Thursday, a paper was read from Mr. Britton, on Celtic or Druidical antiquities, accompanying a series of beautiful drawings from the author's sketches, representing several cromlechs and circles; the latter were divided into two classes, simple and compound. Among the latter were some interesting representations of the immense monument at Avebury, and that called Stonehenge, both in Wiltshire. Mr. Nichols communicated a paper on, and representations of, the very curious tapestry in St. Mary Hall, Coventry.—May 28. Certain proposed alterations in the statutes of the Society were read and suspended in the room. A paper on the round towers of the churches in Norfolk and Suffolk, by Mr. Samuel Woodward, was next read. A paper containing observations on the present state of Norwich Castle, by the same gentleman, followed; and part of a paper, by Mr. Britton, on the origin and use of bells.—At the meeting of the 21st, a very interesting paper, by Dr. Meyrick, was read, upon an an-

cient fibulæ cross; which contained remarks upon the cross used for the execution of criminals among the Romans, proving it to have been what is now called St. Andrew's Cross, or what heralds call the saltier.

Royal Asiatic Society, May 16.—Sir G. Staunton, Bart. in the chair. Monsieur Théologue, a foreign member of the Society, read a paper, in French, On the Mewlewis, or dancing dervishes of the East. The communication comprises many very curious details of the peculiarities belonging to this singular sect of men. They are Mohammedans, but when in the company of Christians, do not scruple to eat and drink meats and liquors forbidden by the Koran; particularly wine, of which they are loud in their praises. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Col. D. Broughton, and A. Leslie, Esq. were elected members; Colonel Vans Kennedy was proposed, and, being a member of the Bombay branch of the Society, was immediately balloted for, and elected a non-resident member. A splendid list of donations was read; it embraced a MS. copy of the Russian translation of Vachtang's Collection of Georgian Laws, and a Russian translation of the Chinese Code of Laws for Mongolia, presented by the Imperial Government, Department of Foreign Affairs, through his Excellency the Prince de Lieven; also Dr. Buckland's Account of the Fossil Remains brought from Ava by Mr. Crawford; and others from Professor Neumann, Baron Schilling, Dr. Mall, Lieut. Alexander, &c.

Institution of Civil Engineers, May 19.—Various experiments on the durability of granite and whinstone pavement were adduced by Mr. Walker, as a sequel to his paper on stone railways. Specimens of different qualities were so disposed as to undergo the traffic of the road between the West India Dock and the City; and after a trial of some months during last winter, a trifling loss of weight was the only observable change. Guernsey sienite thus proved, was found superior to the Aberdeen granite and the Northumberland whinstone. Mr. Wood stated the comparative wear of malleable and cast-iron rails, occurring in his experience at the Keningworth colliery. Mr. Cottam explained the advantage of malleable rails to consist in the texture of the metal, which is composed of longitudinal fibres, and therefore is more adapted to the strain and friction of tram wheels, than the uncertain crystallised grain of the cast-iron. A model of a crane, which has been successfully applied in the repairs of harbour jetties at Wick, in Caithness, was presented to the Institution by the President,

in the name of Mr. Bremner.—May 25th. The question, “Can any sections be obtained of the strata sunk through in boring for wells in and near the metropolis?” was selected for discussion. Mr. John Donkin and Mr. Gravat gave a variety of sections obtained from borings at Isleworth and Greenwich, and in London. Mr. Mills described the strata near Croydon, where the water, from borings passed through the blue clay, overflows the surface at 150 feet above high water in the Thames. Mr. Simpson mentioned the process of boring, and accounted for a remarkable change of level in the wells at the Bishop’s Palace, Fulham, where a junction of the upper and lower land-springs had taken place, the former of which is affected by the tide. Mr. Gibb detailed the mode of sinking iron cylinders by pile engines, instead of boring.

The London University.—The distribution of prizes to the most successful students in the medical classes lately took place. They were propounded by the various professors, Mr. C. Bell, Dr. A. T. Thomson, Mr. E. Turner, Dr. D. D. Davis, Dr. Conolly, Mr. G. S. Pattison, and Mr. J. R. Bennett, and delivered by the Marquess of Lansdowne. The former severally explained the system according to which these honours had been adjudged, and highly complimented their pupils for industry and ability. The noble Marquess, in conclusion, pronounced a very eloquent address. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Auckland, Mr. Brougham, T. Moore, Mr. Hume, and other distinguished individuals, were present.—Physiology, gold medal, Mr. G. Atkinson, of Sheffield; 1st silver medal, Mr. R. Garner, of the Potteries, Staffordshire; and 2d ditto, Mr. B. Phillips, of Newport, Monmouthshire.—Anatomy, gold medal, Mr. J. Jones, of Kidderminster; 1st silver medal, Mr. B. Phillips; and 2d ditto, Mr. F. Duckham, of Falmouth. Surgery, gold medal, Mr. B. Phillips; 1st silver medal, Mr. H. Cannan, of London; and 2d ditto, Mr. R. Garner.—Nature and treatment of Diseases, gold medal, Mr. G. Atkinson; 1st silver medal, Mr. W. M. Richards, of Norwood, Surrey; and 2d ditto, Mr. W. Gill, of Nottingham.—Midwifery, gold medal, Mr. G. Atkinson; 1st silver medal, Mr. Alfred Wainhouse, of Halifax, Yorkshire; and 2d ditto, Mr. W. G. S. Clack, of London.—Materia Medica, gold medal, Mr. R. Garner; 1st silver medal, Mr. F. Duckham; and 2d ditto, Mr. G. Atkinson.—Chemistry, gold medal, Count Calhariz, of Lisbon, son of the Marquess Palmella, Portuguese Ambassador; 1st silver medal, Mr. E. J. Quehett, of Langport, Somersetshire;

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and 2d ditto, Mr. H. Plank, of London.—Practical Anatomy, gold medal, Mr. B. Phillips; 1st silver ditto, Mr. F. Duckham; and 2d ditto, Mr. J. Jones. In addition to the prizes given by the Council, books were presented to Mr. Henry Cooper, of Tranby, near Hull, by the professors of materia medica, chemistry, and practical anatomy; and to Mr. W. Bartley, of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, by the professor of materia medica, in testimony of the excellent answering of these young gentlemen. The Warden then stated that there had been one hundred and eighty-three students attending the medical classes during the session, of whom sixty-five had been competitors for prizes and honours, and that fifty-two had been declared entitled to them by the conditions affixed to the questions delivered to the students at the different examinations.

Medico-Botanical Society.—May 12.—The president, the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, in the chair.—Letters were read from their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Rudolf of Austria, (Archbishop of Olmutz,) and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, desiring their admission to the Society as honorary members. A splendid collection of dried plants indigenous to the King of Württemberg’s dominions, presented by his Majesty the King of Württemberg; a collection of nearly four hundred packages of seeds of the medicinal plants of the Brazils, presented by Lord Viscount Strangford; the eleventh volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of Berlin; and several other valuable donations, were enumerated by the assistant-secretary.—Sir P. Baker and Mr. W. Marsden were elected Fellows. Mr. Barbour, the American minister, stated, that he had written to the steward of his estates in North America, for a plant used by his tenants as a general nostrum in the cure of diseases. Mr. Barbour assured the Society, that he would take every opportunity of being the organ of communication between it and the learned men of his country, and thereby promote a science which his usual avocations had not permitted him to study with that attention which such pursuits demanded. Dr. Sigmond delivered some very interesting observations on the science of toxicology.—At the last meeting of this Society, the Prince Imperial of Austria, the Duke of Chartres, and the Grand-duke of Russia, were elected honorary Fellows; W. A. Mackinnon, Samuel Rootsey, and Samuel Dunstone, Esqrs. were elected Fellows. A paper was read, detailing different experiments made by Dr. Hancock, in the various modes of administering sarsaparilla; the

author conceiving that a fermented infusion is more active than the decoction. A numerous collection of plants, from Kew Gardens, were presented by Mr. Aiton; the Earl Stanhope also presented at this meeting the two concluding parts of Nees Von Essenbeck's complete collection of *official* plants, embracing nearly four hundred and forty folio lithographic coloured prints.

Literary Fund.—On the 10th of June the Greenwich fête of this charity took place, and it was well attended. The sum of 600*l.* has been presented to the funds of the Society since the last year's anniversary.

Royal Institution.—May 8th.—The arrangement and powers of that beautiful collection of mechanical contrivances in the Dock-yard at Portsmouth, constituting "Brunel's Block Machine," were illustrated this evening by Mr. Faraday, before one of the fullest audiences seen in the Institution for several years; his Grace the Duke of Somerset in the chair. In the library were a number of interesting articles brought from the East by Captain Waite, including exceedingly beautiful specimens of Damascus blades and Persian armour; curious shields made from the hide of the rhinoceros, and very large drinking-cups and vases from the horn of the same animal; also many presents of fine crystals, of different substances, books, maps, engravings, &c.—May 15. This evening a practical discourse upon "Xylography," or engraving on wood, was delivered by Mr. Mason. The discourse was divided into a variety of heads; viz. tools, wood, drawings, mode of engraving, white and black surfaces, tinting, ancient and present manner of holding the block, proofs, &c. &c. Of woods, the earlier artists used the apple, pear, beech, now only used by calico printers. As the arts improved, these soft woods were abandoned, and the box-tree of Turkey, brought to England, in blocks of two feet long, as ballast, on account of its superior texture and compactness, was adopted, and is now in general use amongst wood-engravers.—May 22. The subject discussed this evening was the nodal figures produced by the phonic vibrations of elastic laminae: it was one of a series, of which the matter, illustration, and arrangement have been contributed by Mr. Wheatstone, and the delivery confided to Mr. Faraday. The nature of a nodal point was first illustrated upon an extended wire, which being touched at one-third of its length, had the shorter part put into a vibrating state by the application of a violin-bow, when the longer part immediately entered into a state of

vibration, as if it consisted of two portions, a point of rest occurring exactly at the middle: this point was described as a nodal point, the earliest observation of which is attributed to Messrs. Noble and Pigot, two of Dr. Wallis's pupils, in the year 1673. Mr. Faraday next directed the attention of his audience to Chladne's beautiful discovery relative to the production of regular forms by the arrangement of grains of sand sprinkled upon a horizontal and vibrating plate of glass, or other elastic substance. Thus, for instance, a round plate of window-glass being held firmly between the extremes of the thumb and second finger, applied exactly at the centre, and a violin-bow drawn over one part of the edge, a clear musical sound will be produced; if at the same time the plate be held horizontally, and a little dry sand, or metallic filings, sprinkled over the surface, the sand or filings will arrange itself into a regular form, probably a star, with 6, 8, 10, or 12 radii. The lines thus formed are called nodal lines; the sand or filings being thrown from the vibrating parts to these places; and according as the plate divides into different vibrating portions, so do the sound and the figures change. The mode of producing various forms was next entered into and fully illustrated; all the possible forms that could be obtained from square, round, and other plates, being shown upon large diagrams, constructed from Chladne's latest work. Mr. Faraday then proceeded to notice the figures obtained upon surfaces vibrating only by reciprocation. Thus, sand, sprinkled upon a plate of glass properly connected by a sounding string, gave a series of figures, according to the notes produced by the string; thin membranes also, extended over frames, being sprinkled with sand, and brought over vibrating plates, immediately reciprocated to them, the sand taking regular forms. By this means various phenomena in the transformation of these figures were perceptible, which could not be observed in plates of glass.—May 29. At this meeting Mr. Singer gave some observations "On the fictile vases of the ancients," including a brief outline of their history. The illustrations, which were very numerous and curious, were from the cabinet of Mr. Halsewell, consisting of Greek vases of every age, and other specimens of the *terra cotta* of the ancients. Among them was the curious and interesting Athenian cylindrical vase, brought from Greece by Mr. Graham, representing the OXHAIHIOAQNNOZ , which the late Dr. Clarke possessed, and which Mr. Wilkins made subservient to the explanation of the

sculptures in the tympanum of the western pediment of the Parthenon. It is a curious fragment of Greek art; and the freedom of the drawing, and the care with which the whole appears to have been executed, is remarkable. There were also exhibited well-executed cork models of the temple of Pæstum, and of two ancient tombs. Mr. Singer adverted to Mr. Christie's theory of the origin of the forms of the ancient vases being derived from the seed-vessels of the lotus tribe of plants, and the paintings from the Skiagraphia, or transparencies of the Elensian shows; and this part of the subject was illustrated by a well-decorated screen, containing a series of the subjects of the Hamiltonian vases, and capital diagrams of the forms. Mr. Singer's communication, as an elementary view, was clear and comprehensive. It was well received.—Friday, June 5th. It may probably be remembered, that amongst the enterprising travellers who have ascended Mont Blanc, the names of Dr. Clarke and Captain Sherwill are to be found. These gentlemen made their successful attempt in August 1825. On this evening a very full audience was delighted by a *vivâ voce* account of the ascent of Mont Blanc from Dr. Clarke. It was given with great freedom and spirit, and accompanied with excellent illustrations, consisting of paintings, drawings, models, specimens of the instruments used in the ascent, and of the rocks and plants of the mount and its neighbourhood; and conveyed an idea, perhaps, only less vivid than that which is to be obtained on the spot itself.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—A meeting of the Philosophical Society was held lately, Dr. F. Thackeray, the treasurer, being in the chair. A paper by W. H. Miller, Esq. of John's College, was read, "On the caustics produced by successive reflections at a spherical surface." A memoir was also read by the Rev. R. Willis, "On the mechanism of the glottis," in which the author explained the conditions under which sound is produced by air passing between the edges of two membranes, and the manner in which the muscles of the larynx bring the organs into and out of the positions which are thus required. This communication was illustrated by various drawings, models, and apparatus, illustrating both the formation of the sound, and the means by which its pitch and quality are regulated.

The Mocking Bird.—In an article on American song-birds, in the "Magazine of Natural History," is an interesting account of the mocking-bird, which seems to be the prince of all song birds, being altogether unrivalled in the extent and va-

riety of his vocal powers; and besides the fulness and melody of his original notes, he has the faculty of imitating the notes of all other birds, from the clear mellow notes of the wood-thrush to the savage scream of the bald eagle. In measure and accent he faithfully follows his originals, while in force and sweetness of expression he greatly improves upon them. His own notes are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of two, three, or at most five or six syllables, generally expressed with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued with undiminished ardour for half an hour or an hour at a time. While singing he expands his wings and his tail, glistening with white, keeping time to his own music, and the buoyant gaiety of his action is no less fascinating than his song. He often deceives the sportsman, and even the birds themselves are sometimes imposed upon by this admirable mimic. In confinement he loses little of the power or energy of his song. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He cries like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about, with feathers on end, to protect her injured brood. His imitations of the brown thrush are often interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and his exquisite warblings after the blue bird are mingled with the screaming of swallows or the cackling of hens. During moonlight, both in the wild and tame state, he sings the whole night long. The hunters, in their night excursions, know that the moon is rising the instant they begin to hear his delightful solo. His natural notes partake of a character similar to those of the brown thrush, but they are more sweet, more expressive, more varied, and uttered with greater rapidity.

Plants of the Polar and Temperate Regions.—[Immediately on having descended from the line of perpetual snow, we find Nature indicating her care of the forests by producing on the dreary mountains of Lapland a species of birch and willow, though the cold be so intense as to permit the former to put forth only three leaves from the bud by the end of June, which, in a few weeks more, have fallen and withered. Yet by this feeble effort of vegetation life is sustained, and the acclivities of the snowy confines are covered by a miniature forest of dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), a beautiful little shrub, not uncommon on some of our British mountains. As we descend into more genial, though still severe climates, we meet successively, though not always on the same meridian, with belts of Scots-fir, spruce-fir, larch, and other species of pine, which form a broad zone

of cone-bearing trees, covering the north of the world, and fringing the domes of snow which mantle the polar regions. Interspersed with the pines, and increasing in numbers and size towards the southern skirt, many species of hardwood or deciduous trees occur. The hazel, the birch, the mountain-ash, the alder, the aspen, the sycamore, the ash, the lime, and others, are met with, till, by and by, the oak becomes the sovereign tree of the forest. This noble plant reigns over a broad territory, having first appeared as far north as Drontheim, in Norway, and finding Europe almost too narrow for its southern extension. But its proper clime is the central region of Europe, whence the great rivers divide to pursue opposite courses to the Mediterranean and Black Sea on the one hand, and the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Baltic on the other. Along with the oak, the beech, especially in chalk countries, the elm, the maple, the poplar, and many other trees occur, diversifying the landscape; while pines, seeking a colder climate, have betaken themselves to the mountains.

Plinian Society, Edinburgh.—May 12, Mr. Balfour read a communication on the state of vegetation around Edinburgh. He submitted to the Society a list of one hundred and six plants which are now in flower in this neighbourhood: among

other rare specimens were the *ornithogalum luteum* from Fife, and the *lathræa squamaria* from Roslin. Mr. B. exhibited growing specimens of a peculiar variety of the *daphne creorum*, and also a nondescript species of geranium, which is not mentioned by De Candolle, the seeds of which were sent to Scotland by Dr. Richardson, who collected them on the North American expedition. Mr. Brown read a communication, in which he endeavoured to prove that the Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, lived and died a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His proofs chiefly rested on the facts, that the prince was known to have in his possession, and to be conversant with, the Prayer Book and Ritual of the Church of England; and that in a pamphlet written by Dr. Archibald Cameron, the brother of Lochiel, professing to be "a copy of what he intended to have delivered to the Sheriff of Middlesex at the place of execution, but which he left in the hands of his wife for that end," the doctor, among other similar declarations, solemnly avers, on the word of a dying man, that the prince assured him he was a member of the Church of England.—A paper was read by Mr. Bushnan, "On the natural history of the various plants yielding the ipecacuanha of commerce."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

French Institute.—M. Auber has been elected a member of the Institute, in the room of M. Gossec, deceased; and M. Boissonnade, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, is appointed Greek Professor at the College of France, in the room of the late M. Gall. The Academy of Sciences lately balloted for a corresponding member in the sections of agriculture and rural economy. Of forty-eight votes, M. Gasparin, of Orange, obtained twenty-six; Sir John Sinclair, of Edinburgh, seventeen; and M. Bonnafous, of Turin, five. M. Gasparin was consequently elected.

Antiquities.—The "Bulletin Universel" contains an account of the discovery of some Roman antiquities at Bavai, in France. One of the inhabitants, while digging his garden, found a large human skeleton, lying from east to west, having between its legs a two-edged sword, the blade alone of which measured three feet and a half French, so that the whole sword must have considerably exceeded in length four English feet. The feet of the skeleton rested upon a bronze helmet, and near

the head was a small vase of gray clay, containing a Roman medal of the reign of Antoninus Pius. The same publication contains a notice of the researches, made by order of the Minister of the Interior, in the Amphitheatre of Frejus: among other things discovered, are part of a column of white marble, a bronze medal with the effigy of Adrian, and several pieces of well-sculptured marble, which appear to have formed part of a frieze.

Parisian Budget.—The budget of the city of Paris has just been published by the prefect of the department of the Seine. The revenue of 1828 is stated to have been 40,921,196 fr., and the expenditure 35,215,687 fr.; which leaves a balance of 5,705,508 fr. The principal branches of revenue and expenditure are as follows:—*Revenue: Octroi* (entrance duties at the barriers) 28,500,000 fr.; duties, &c. of markets, 1,450,000 fr.; weights and measures, 410,000 fr.; grande et petite voirie, 120,000 fr.; water, 660,000 fr.; caisse de poisson, 1,350,000 fr.; abattoirs, 1,103,000 fr.; entrepôts, 470,000 fr.; markets, 179,227 fr.; rents of communal property, 101,690 fr.; farming of gaming-

houses, 7,100,000 fr.; city of credits, 157,542 fr.; tax of interments, 200,000 fr.; grounds in the cemeteries, 450,000 fr. *Expenditure*—Central administration, 307,100 fr.; mayors, 349,666 fr.; administration of public works, 99,200 fr.; collection of taxes, 2,690,260 fr.; worship at charge of municipal council, 221,950 fr.; public instruction, 275,800 fr.; succour of hospitals, 5,200,000 fr.; military service at charge of municipal council, 161,500 fr.; ordinary service of water, 386,000 fr.; reserve supplies, 600,000 fr.; works for keeping up communal establishments, 206,140 fr.; pavement of Paris, 480,000 fr.; inscription of names of streets, 14,500 fr.; police (*personnel et matériel*), 3,700,000 fr.; firemen, 445,522 fr.; gendarmerie, 2,150,800 fr.; lighting of Paris, 803,042 fr.; sweeping, &c. of streets, 120,000 fr. The two latter sums are included in the expenses of the police.

Education.—The number of young men at Lyons who were twenty years of age in 1827 was 835, of whom 285 could write and read, 329 read only, and 221 neither write nor read. In the rest of the department, of 1919 young men of twenty who were examined, 787 could write and read, 139 could read only, and 993 could neither write nor read.

Drowning.—At a late meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, a paper was read, "On the mode of recovering persons from drowning." The remarks on this paper were accompanied by a table, in which it was shown that in consequence of the violence of the method now used of inflating the lungs, only two-thirds of the persons susceptible of recovery are brought to life; whereas formerly the number restored was in the proportion of nine-tenths.

Comets.—M. Humboldt has made a communication to M. Arago, of some remarks by M. Encke on the progress of a comet, from which he draws inferences confirmatory of the hypothesis respecting the resistance opposed to the motions of the heavenly bodies by the atmosphere.

Gardening.—At one of the meetings of the Paris Horticultural Society, a M. Fourquet presented some potatoe plants upon which had been grafted the stalks of the tomato (*solanum lycopersicum* L.). The vegetation of these plants was very vigorous, and the potatoes are described to have been of excellent quality.

Influence of mind.—The two following cases have occurred, one in 1820, and the other within the last few months, under the care of M. Maury, at the Hospital of St. Louis:—Case I. A young man from the country, a labourer, imagined that he

had swallowed a young snake in a glass of water. "It is five years (said he) since the accident occurred, since which time the animal has not ceased to grow. It has now attained an enormous size, and produces great inconvenience: constantly in motion, it traverses the belly, mounts into the chest, and sometimes rises up to the left eye, when I have a distinct perception of its size and colour. Sometimes its movements are so violent and painful that I am obliged to constrain them by seizing and squeezing it through the parietes of the abdomen." The patient described a variety of other circumstances connected with this internal enemy, and appealed to the bystanders whether they did not hear it hissing; yet in all other respects he was perfectly rational. M. Maury, aware that no reasoning would avail, affected to agree with him. The patient himself expressed his conviction that nothing but an operation could save him. It was practised. In order to render the illusion more complete, a large plait was made in the integuments of the abdomen, the base of which was traversed with a bistoury, and a live adder introduced into the wound in the form of a seton. One of the wounds being covered with the hand, the patient was requested to assist the operator by seizing the head of the "serpent," and unite his efforts in extricating it. No idea can be formed of the joy of the patient without having witnessed it. Next day he declared that he was prodigiously shrunk, in consequence of the extraction of the horrid creature; all the torments which he had suffered for five years were removed; the cure was complete in a few days, and, what is more remarkable, it has continued permanent. One circumstance alone for a moment rendered it doubtful: the patient was afraid that the serpent might have left some eggs, but his confidence was completely restored on being assured that it was a male.—Case II. The subject of this observation was a woman, aged forty, the mother of several children, of a nervous temperament, and her health broken by various causes, principally moral. She was admitted into the Hospital of St. Louis last November, after having gone the round of most of the hospitals in Paris, and consulted a great number of practitioners, on account of an animal which moved about in the hypochondriac region and left flank, producing pain extending sometimes to the corresponding side of the head. On some occasions she described it as a tape-worm, on others as a worm covered with bristles; sometimes as an adder, and sometimes leeches, which she had swallowed

in eating water-cresses. The countenance was expressive of mental suffering and excitement, but the intellect was not deranged, except as regarded her complaint. She had increased appetite and borborygmi, which she attributed to the movements of the animal; she was constipated, averse to exercise, and fond of solitude. These circumstances, it will be perceived, rendered the case more complicated than the preceding. It was evident that, though there might be some real suffering, there was more which was imaginary. M. Maury, however, easily persuaded her that the animal was a serpent, and that an operation alone could remove it; accordingly, an operation similar to that above described, was had recourse to. The success, however, was not so complete, as she still complained, either owing to her experiencing real pain, or that her imagination had not been entirely satisfied. However, she left the hospital much more tranquil, and it has since been ascertained from her family, that she has nearly recovered her health.—*La Clinique*.

Ancient Circus.—M. Mongez lately read to the French Academy a lecture, entitled, "Inquiries with respect to the animals exhibited or killed in the circuses of ancient nations." The learned author entered into some curious details with respect to the various methods resorted to by the ancients to take the most savage animals without destroying them. He adverted to the skill of the men who were known by the name of *manseutarii*, in taming.

The Press.—The periodical press in France, political, literary, and scientific, is in full activity. At Bordeaux, two new periodicals have been lately started. Toulouse, Montpellier, Dijon, and Lyons, have also witnessed new speculations in this way; and there is now scarcely any considerable town in the kingdom which has not one or more daily or weekly papers. It is computed that the number of newspapers or literary periodicals now circulated in France, is twenty times greater than it was under the imperial government; and that the foreign papers admitted into France are in the proportion of six to one of the number admitted during the peace of Amiens, when a show of liberty was awarded to the press. Within the last few days, the prohibition of the French government against the admission of certain English newspapers has been taken off. This prohibition had, indeed, long been nominal; for although lists of the prohibited papers were stuck up in the custom-houses, there has for two or three years past been no instance of seizure;

and one of the perquisites of the department of foreign affairs in Paris, was the receipt, on account of different reading-rooms in Paris, of English newspapers of every kind, including, of course, those against which there was a nominal prohibition.

Clubs of Paris.—Notwithstanding the severity of the police regulations against the formation of even literary clubs in Paris with more than a limited number of members, new societies of this kind are forming daily; and it is expected that the law prohibiting them will be relaxed. The chief political clubs in Paris are la Réunion Beausset, la Réunion Marbé Marbois, et Choiseul, and la Réunion de la Rue de Rivoli. The first consists of constitutional royalists; the second of pure constitutionalists; and the third of liberals—such as Ternaux, Gevandau, and Lafitte. In addition to these, there are several political *sociétés*, chiefly frequented by literary and professional men: the principal is that of Lafayette, who contrives to get together on every Tuesday evening, at his house in the Rue d'Anjou, from two to three hundred persons of all nations.

AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, very recently received:—"The large willow which spreads over Napoleon's grave is often laid under contribution for a slip. Some hundreds of these are now budding in Europe, but it is painful to hear that there is some chance of the old tree being itself cut down as soon as some young ones recently planted in the vicinity have become more advanced in their growth. The ostensible object is to save the masonry of the tomb from farther damage by the weight of the willow pressing upon it. But this damage, which as yet does not appear to extend beyond the part of the railing that has come in contact with one side of the tree, is not entitled to much attention.

"It is not, however, to be forgotten that it was this identical willow that served to fix and guide the musings of Napoleon's mind when he expressed (as I believe there is little doubt he did) the wish of being buried under its shade; and as that wish has been duly and properly respected, the preservation of the willow becomes a duty nearly as sacred as that of the tomb. There is every probability that some calculating jobber in snuff-boxes and relics may be at the bottom of the suggestion; but it is devoutly to be hoped that the hand of authority may interpose in time to arrest what in my mind appears an act of sacrilege."

ITALY.

Fires.—M. Aldini, of Milan, has invented a dress which enables the wearer to traverse with impunity the flames of a large fire, for the purpose of rescuing those who may be exposed to their fury, or of saving property from destruction. This dress is composed of a tissue of asbestos, which it is well known is not combustible, covered with metallic gauze, through which it is also well known flame will not penetrate. The forms of the parts of which the dress consists, seem to have been suggested to M. Aldini by ancient armour. It is so contrived, however, as to leave the body and limbs at perfect liberty to make whatever efforts necessity may require. M. Aldini, with great liberality, has announced, that if any government or academical body is desirous of profiting by his invention, and will address a letter to him on the subject (free of postage) to Milan, or to Bologna, he will send in return drawings and models, or even a complete suit constructed according to his directions.

Discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii.—On the 27th of February, the King of Bavaria and suite visited Herculaneum and Pompeii, to view the new discoveries. As the frescoes are now suffered to remain upon the walls, and several pieces of furniture are left in the places where they served the former owners, one appears to be in the midst of the ancients. A bath, which has been lately excavated, was particularly remarkable: the decorations of the walls, which are very fine, are in perfect preservation; and the bronze seats remain in the places where they were used by the inhabitants of Pompeii 1800 years ago. In honour of his Majesty, the workmen were directed to continue their researches in a house, the excavation of which was already begun. The result was very fortunate. It seems that they came to a glass-shop; for they found in one spot above five hundred glass vessels of the most various descriptions. Near the spot were several bronze vessels and many glass heads, probably part of a necklace. The King of Naples made a present to the King of Bavaria of all that was found on this occasion. The newly-discovered paintings are far superior to those previously found, and prove that painting among the ancients was not below the other arts. The fresco paintings on the walls of a very pretty house,

representing Ganymede carried off by the eagle, and Bacchantes, are not unworthy of a Julio Romano or Giovanni di Udine. Others, with architecture, entirely refute the notion which some persons entertain, that the ancients were ignorant of perspective; for the perspective drawing of the buildings is perfect. In a house at Herculaneum, which has been but just opened, a very large stock of all kinds of fruit was discovered, which are, indeed, carbonised, but in other respects well preserved and very interesting. His Majesty received a complete collection of the several kinds.

SPAIN.

Earthquake.—On the 21st of March an earthquake, consisting of three several shocks, took place about six o'clock in the evening, and continued on the 22d, producing very afflicting consequence, throughout Murcia. The tower of Orihuela, the towns of Torreveija, Almoradi, San Fulgencio, Guardamar, and Benecuar, have been wholly or partially destroyed, and several hundred persons have perished.

RUSSIA.

Canal.—A junction of the Volga and the Moskva is about to be effected by means of a canal, which will unite the rivers Sestra and Istra; the first of which communicates by the Douba with the Volga, and the second of which runs into the Moskva. The original idea of this junction was conceived by Peter I. The first stone of the first lock of the canal was laid in October 1827. The expense of the undertaking is estimated at 5,340,000 rubles. A plan is also under consideration for forming a junction between the Volga and the western Dvina.

Natural Phenomenon.—In the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg it is stated, that in the district of Gori, in Russia, at the foot of the Ossetin mountains, there is a hill, on the stony surface of which the humidity that exudes from the rock, in summer and in fine weather, is converted into ice of a thickness proportionate to the heat of the sun! This ice disappears in the night, or during cloudy weather, so completely, that the rock is scarcely damp. The water obtained from this ice when melted, appears upon analysis to contain only a very small quantity of lime, and not any other foreign matter.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Management of Fences.—The chief cause of the death of so many thorns in our hedges is the raising of a mound of earth over their roots, in order to make a fence at once, and then leaving that mound to be covered with weeds and coarse herbage, which deprives the roots of the thorns of moisture. A shough or trench was dug six feet wide above, one foot at bottom, and four feet deep. The earth dug from that ditch was heaped up, as steep as it could be made to stand, with a backing of sod, cut from the other side of the mound. This mound, raised four feet high, and narrow on the top, soon became covered with weeds, and having a conical shape, the rain-water ran off it, as it does from the roofing of a house, and scarcely any of the moisture could sink to the roots of the thorns. The moisture in the dike, when formed, and such as may sink into it, before the weeds cover the dike, generally keeps the thorns alive, for a few years at first, but many of them die before they form a complete fence, and their death proceeds from the want of a due supply of moisture. Such are the real causes of so many thorns in our hedges becoming stunted and dying, but which have, by some people, been imputed to the roots of the thorns sinking into the cold, sterile sub-soil. But if the roots sinking into the sub-soil, were to prove fatal to the growth and life of any plant, neither thorns nor trees could live more than a very few years. All sorts of trees and shrubs planted on a thin clay soil, must, in a few years, strike their fangs beyond the depth of the meliorated soil, generally from nine inches to a foot in depth; and yet these trees and shrubs live, and thrive, and bear fruit for many years, some of them for centuries. The old oak trees in Hamilton Chace are growing in a soil not exceeding ten inches in thickness, and yet they have continued to grow for many centuries, and are still growing, in spite of the new theory on that subject. Many thousand of fruit trees that have grown and yielded fruit for a century past, have had all that time their roots struck deep into the cold, tilly sub-soil that our theorists say kills trees and thorns, and yet these trees are still in life and yielding fruit. And there is not a thorn that has grown for more than ten or twelve years on any of our thin clay lands, that has not struck some of its roots into the cold clay sub-soil; and surely many millions of them that have done so are still alive and thriving. Trees and thorns have formed such an attachment to old habits that they altogether disregard new theo-

ries, and continue to manage their roots in their own way, in spite of all that can be said to teach them sounder philosophy. And what is still more perverse and obstinate in both trees and thorns, they never grow to purpose till they have stretched some of their roots into that very cold till which our philosophers are so anxious they should avoid; for fruit trees that have had flags or pavement placed under them, never grow well till they have struck their roots through the seams of the pavement, or round the verges of the flags, and into that very forbidden cold sub-soil. And where mounds have been raised, and the thorns planted upright in the top of such mound, the thorns never grow well till they get their roots to the sub-soil. Many dikes have been formed on that plan in Lanarkshire; but there are none of them in a thriving state that have not sent some of their roots through the mound of rich earth in which they were planted, and into the cold till below. If this should appear surprising to those who have been at pains to provide a body of enriched soil for their thorns, they need only examine the dikes they have put up on that plan, and if they are twenty years old, and the thorns in a thriving state, they will find that almost every thorn has struck some of its roots into what they called the cold sub-soil; and if they are candid, they will admit that the thorns have grown better since they did so than before. The reason is, that the mound of soil into which they were planted, four feet from the ground, was in a short time far too dry for the growth of thorns, and they had to extend their roots to the sub-soil, cold as our theorists supposed it to be, not to get the rich food that abounds in enriched soil, but to come at a better supply of moisture, without which thorns cannot thrive.—The habits and qualities of thorns being thus understood, the next consideration is how to plant and manage them to best advantage, so as to give them a fair chance of becoming a good fence. The best plan of forming a dike with thorns is to make a small trench, three feet wide and about eighteen or twenty inches deep, putting the soil taken from the ditch over that forming the base of the dike, so that the thorns may have double depth of rich soil under them, and nothing but sub-soil laid over them. The thorns may be laid about nine inches above the surface of the ground, with their tops raised slightly, and the whole mound or dike should not be raised more than twenty inches, or two feet, above the level of the ground, and it ought to be kept broad on the top, and free of turf, so that as the rain

that falls may not run off, but sink to the roots of the thorns.

Agricultural Invention.—A gentleman has recently obtained a patent, relative to an improved method of setting up sheaves of corn, in order the better to secure them from the wet. This, termed by the patentee a "corn preserver," consists of a stake, about twice the height of a sheaf, which is to be driven six inches into the ground at its thicker end, in a vertical position, and around this eight sheaves are to be placed in the usual manner; two more sheaves are then to be bound together at the straw end, and being inverted, are to be thrust down on the top of the stake, so that it shall pass up into the centre of the bound part, and their lower ends being then spread out so as to cover the lower sheaves, will protect them from the wet in the manner of a hood-sheaf.

Use of Slates in hastening the ripening of Fruits.—A vine-branch had been trained

above the window of a house, facing the walls, according to the custom in certain parts of France. Beneath this branch was a small slate roof, about three feet wide, serving to shelter a door. It was remarked that the grapes on this roof were ripe and black, whilst those on the rest of the branch were yet green. This effect, evidently due to the heat accumulated in the slates from the rays of the sun, has been advantageously applied in assisting the ripening of wall-fruit.—*M. Bauchard.*

New Border Flower.—In a communication from Mr. John Murray to the editor of the "Gardener's Magazine," he states, that last winter he exposed plants of that interesting exotic, *Primula Sinensis*, to all the severity and vicissitudes of the season, which it withstood well. It was interesting, Mr. Murray observes, to witness this beautiful plant in full bloom when the ground was covered with snow.

USEFUL ARTS.

New Patent.—*William Rodger, of Norfolk Street, Strand, for improvements on Anchors.*—Two single-armed compound anchors, and one having two arms, are described in the specification of this patent. In the first, a piece of oak, saul, or teak, or other proper wood, of the length of an anchor shank, and of a proportionate thickness, is inclosed above and below by strong flat bars of iron, somewhat thicker towards the farther end, where at each side a piece of iron is welded to them at the angle usual for the arms of the anchor to bear to the shank; and across the lower ends of these latter pieces the palms of the anchor, of the common form, are also welded, so that an open space is left above the palm between these two parallel arms. At the other end of the shank an aperture is left between the two flat bars, that enclose the wooden core of the shank, for the reception of the stock, behind which latter a strong staple passes across over the flat bars, to keep it better in its place; and through the sides of this staple and the wooden core a bolt is rivetted, that connects the whole together firmly; beneath the stock, at the fluke side of the anchor, a stout flat piece of iron, about a third of its length, passes across the shank, an equal space at each side, and is fastened to the stock by screw bolts, or by bolts rivetted over washers; where this piece of iron traverses the lower of the flat bars that enclose the wooden core, a shoulder is formed on the latter bar, against which the

former lies close, and thereby increases the steadiness of the fixture of the stock; and above this latter an eye or loop of iron is welded to the upper bar of the shank, through which a shackle passes, that either connects the chain cable with the anchor, or holds a large ring for the reception of a hemp cable, when the latter is employed; this loop projects considerably from the side of the shank opposite to the palm of the anchor, in order that, when it is let go, the palm may be turned more effectually downwards, in the direction best calculated for entering the ground by the resistance of the cable at the opposite side; and for this purpose also, the shank is made to project some distance beyond the crown of the anchor, so as to turn the palm downward, should the projection at the crown first come in contact with the ground accidentally. To secure the wooden core to the enclosing flat bars of the shank, several bolts pass across through them all at regular intervals, the heads of which are countersunk in one of the bars, while nuts on screws at their other ends press against the other bar; on which they may be also rivetted, if it be preferred: and as the wooden core may contract from decay, or by the ravages of worms, to prevent the looseness of the connections, that would then ensue, either short bolts are to be fixed through the core, so as just to lie even with its sides, in the middle between the other bolts; or these latter are to have sockets, of the breadth of the wood,

placed round them in the holes at the time of their insertion; both of which methods would prevent the flat bars of the shank from approaching each other, after the wood had shrunk or decayed; "filling nails" may be also driven over the surfaces of the wood, to protect it from the attack of worms. The face of the stock farthest from the arms, at each side of the shank, and the edge of the piece of iron bolted to it, are to be sloped so as to form an angle with the lower side more acute than the others; which, when the fluke enters soft ground, causes the stock to bury itself downwards, and increase the resistance. A ring or loop is to be fastened to the top of the crown of this anchor, for the reception of the buoy rope, and another one is also to be fixed at the upper edge of the palm, in the space between the two parallel arms, through which a chain is to be passed, for fishing the anchor.—In the second species of anchor, the flat plates that enclose the core of the shank, are placed at the sides of the latter, instead of being fixed above and below it, as in that just described: these are welded to the arms that proceed to the single palm, and are connected to each other by bolts passing through them and the core, as in the former instance; its other parts and appendages are also constructed similarly to those described.—The third anchor of this patent, has two palms, and two arms, opposite to each other in the common way; but its shank has a wooden core, enclosed, like the first, by stout flat bars above and below, that bend off at one of its ends in contrary directions, to form the arms; and to their extremities palms with flukes of the usual

form are welded; to strengthen these arms, a strong piece of the same curvature passes over their backs and the crown, and is welded at each end to the palms and to the arms, and is farther secured to the latter by transverse bolts. The wooden core of the shank is connected with the enclosing bars by bolts, disposed as in the anchor first described; and it is, besides, joined to the piece at the back of the arms by a strong iron band, that passes round the latter, and proceeds along each of its sides about a third of its length, where it is fastened by bolts that pass across through the core, and its own opposite portions. On the other end of the shank an eye is formed at the bend of the enclosing bars, for the reception of a shackle, or of a cable ring, and a short space from this, there is a square frame enclosing the anchor-stock in the manner of a ring, in place of the shank-nuts, round which a stock of the common construction is fastened in the usual manner; and this square clasp is secured to the shank by a transverse bolt, either by a screw-nut or by swelling.

The Compass.—An improvement in the disposal and hanging of the mariner's compass on shipboard, has been made in America. It dispenses with the use of the binnacle; a hole is cut in the deck; within this hole the compass-box is placed, and at top covered by a very thick glass; the bottom of the box is also covered with glass; the compass-card is made semi-transparent, and the whole lighted from below. By these means the use of a tell-tale is dispensed with, and the compass rendered much more secure than in its former position, as it is as firm as the deck.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

B. Cook, of Birmingham, for an improved method of making rollers or cylinders of copper and other metals, or a mixture of metals, for printing of calicoes, silks, cloths, and other articles. April 23, 1820.

J. Wright, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, soap maker, for improvements in condensing the gas or gases produced by the decomposition of muriate of soda, and other substances, which improvements may also be applied to other purposes. April 23, 1820.

P. Pickering, native of Frodsham, Cheshire, and now domiciliated in Dantzic, and W. Pickering, of Liverpool, for an engine or machinery to be worked by means of fluids, gases, or air, on shore or at sea, and which they intend to denominate Pickering's Engine. April 28, 1820.

J. Davis, of Lemon-street, Middlesex, for improvements in the condenser used with the petitioner's apparatus for boiling sugar in vacuo, for which a patent was granted to him the 29th day of March, 1828, entitled "an improvement in

boiling on a vaporating solutions of sugar and other liquids." April 28, 1820. Communicated by a Foreigner.

H. R. Palmer, of the London Docks, in Middlesex, for an improvement or improvements in the construction of warehouses, sheds, and other buildings, intended for the protection of property. April 28, 1820.

G. W. Lee, of Bagno-court, Newgate-street, London, for improvements in machinery for spinning cotton, and other fibrous substances. May 2, 1820. Communicated by a Foreigner.

H. Bock, of Ludgate Hill, London, for improvements on machinery and apparatus for embroidering or ornamenting cloths, stuffs, and other fabrics. May 2, 1820. Communicated by a Foreigner.

J. Dutton, jun. of Wotton-under-Edge, clothier, for improvements in propelling ships, boats, and other vessels or floating-bodies, by steam or other power. May 10, 1820.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Travels to Constantinople, in the years 1827 and 1828; by Captain Charles Colville Frankland, R.N. In 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Plates.

LITERARY REPORT.

The author of *Pelham* is on the eve of publishing another novel, which, in the striking character of its subject, and in the originality of the treatment, is reported to surpass the other works of this successful writer. We understand that the illustrious statesman and friend of Pope, Bolingbroke, is one of the chief characters of the story.

Mr. Horace Smith's forthcoming novel, called "*The New Forest*," is stated to be a tale of our own times; and report ascribes to its pages a large portion of humour in the best style of the author of the "*Rejected Addresses*."

Lady Morgan's work, with the attractive title of "*The Book of the Boudoir*," is said to be just such a work as might be written in such a place by a woman of the world who has lived much in the circles of fashion and literature, and taken an active interest in the philosophy of her age.

Captain Frankland's *Travels to Constantinople*, in 2 vols. 8vo, which have been delayed on account of the engravings, will appear immediately.

Tales of my Time, by the Author of "*Blue-Stocking Hall*," in 3 vols. which are very nearly ready, will, it is said, add to the fame of the accomplished and amiable writer.

Captain Mignar, of the East India Company's service, announces "*Travels in Babylonia, Chaldea*," &c. The work will be illustrated with numerous engravings, and is said to contain many new and curious details respecting the once renowned cities of Babylon and Ctesiphon, and to elucidate many extraordinary predictions of Holy Writ.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. George Cray are, it appears, about to be published in two volumes.

Lieutenant Hardy, who has been sojourning for several years in Mexico, is engaged in writing an account of his travels, which will illustrate the state of society, and the manners and customs in that capital.

Letters written during a Residence in South Africa, by Lieut. Rose, are likewise in preparation.

The *Diary and Correspondence of Dr. Doddridge*, edited by his relative, John Doddridge Humphreys, will appear in a few days. It is said to contain many striking particulars in his life hitherto unknown; notices of many of his contemporaries, and a sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the times in which he lived.

Mr. Kendall is about to publish a full and illustrated statement of his Hypothesis of the Circulation of the Sea.

Dr. Burrowes, Dean of Cork, is preparing a volume of Sermons on the First Lessons of the Morning Service, for the Sundays from Septuagesima to Trinity Sunday.

Views of Bath and its Environs, by Mr. Worsley, an artist of that city, are nearly ready for publication.

A Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, by Mrs. A. T. Thompson, is announced for immediate publication.

Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosco, author of "*The Castilian*," is at present engaged in writing the Life of Hernan Cortes, including the History of the Conquest of Mexico.

The Eleventh Volume of the Works of Lord Bacon, edited by Mr. Basil Montagu, is on the eve of publication.

Preparing for publication, the Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M. late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Third Edition. With much additional matter. By the Rev. Henry Moore.

The Second Volume of Col. Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula, will shortly appear.

The Life of the celebrated scholar Dr. Richard Bentley, by the Very Rev. Dr. Monk, Dean of Peterborough, in one volume quarto, is in preparation, and is expected towards the end of the year.

The Author of *Reginald Trevor* has a new novel in the press, entitled *Lawrence Mertoun*, or a Summer in Wales.

A Volume of Poems, entitled *Sea Weeds*, from the pen of Dr. Trotter, the well-known Physician of the Fleet, written during his public services in various parts of the world, will be published in a few days.

Shortly will appear a Compendious and Impartial View of the principal Events in the History of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to the Roman Catholic Question. By J. Bedfort.

The Historical Gallery of Celebrated Men of every Age and Nation, is announced for publication in Monthly Numbers.

A Lexicon of Aristophanes is preparing for publication by J. A. Barnes, Esq. M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Second Part of the "*French Pilot*," a work proceeding under the direction of the Minister of Marine, has been completed. It comprehends the Western coast of France, from the point of Penmarck to the Isle of Yeu.

Some very curious Oriental manuscripts have been brought to St. Petersburg, by M. Berggren, a Swedish traveller, who collected them in Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821, and 1823. Among them is the Secret Law of the Druses, one of the most important Oriental manuscripts ever discovered, and which M. Berggren, assisted by Professor Senkovsky, intends to publish at St. Petersburg, with a French translation. He is also about to publish a French and Arabic Dictionary, which will be exceedingly useful to all Europeans travelling in the East.

Mirza Mahommed Ibrahim, a Persian gentleman resident in England, who is attached to the East India College, is employed, and has made considerable progress in translating Herodotus from the English into Persian. Thus the earliest account of his country which Europe received, and of the dynasty which was overthrown by Alexander, is, after a lapse of twenty-two centuries, likely to be returned to the present occupiers of that country in their vernacular tongue.

Rochefoucauld's *Maxims* have been translated into Modern Greek, and published with an English translation.—The first Polish work ever published in Paris has appeared there under the title of *Poezye Adama Mickiewicza*, or the *Poems of Adam Mickiewicz*.

In the press, *Observations upon the Condition of Negro Slavery in the Island of Santa Cruz*, and some Remarks upon Plantation Affairs, with a Notice of the Danish West India Islands.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.*

*ARCHIBALD FLETCHER, ESQ.

Archibald Fletcher was born at the farm of Pooble, in Glenlyon, Perthshire, in the year 1745. His father, Angus Fletcher, was a younger brother of Archibald Fletcher, Esq. of Bennice and Dunans, in Argyleshire; and their ancestors were, according to the tradition of the country, the first who had raised smoke, or boiled water, on the braes of Glenorchy. Angus Fletcher was twice married. Archibald was his eldest son. Archibald used to delight in the recollections of his Highland boyhood. His favourite sport was spearing salmon by torchlight; and often, with his little troop of brothers, he used to strip naked, and leap from a height into a peat-moss, breast high, and then spring into a mountain stream to splash and wade amidst the torrent. He used at this time to delight much in listening to the tales and songs of wandering bards who frequented his mother's dwelling. Archibald was educated at the grammar-school of Kenmure, in Breadalbane. From the school of Kenmure he was removed, at thirteen years of age, to the high-school of Perth, where his academical ardour was still more excited by keener competition. He soon reached the head of his class. His small patrimony being nearly exhausted by the expense of his education, he was placed in the office of Mr. Grant, a writer in Edinburgh, and from that time became wholly supported by his own exertions. Mr. Grant formed so high an opinion of his worth and talents, that he appointed him by will sole executor in trust for his affairs, and recommended him as confidential clerk to the then Lord Advocate, Sir James Montgomerie. Sir James had too just an estimation of his merits to allow him to remain long in a subordinate capacity; he became his zealous friend, and recommended him to Mr. Wilson, of Howden, writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, with whom, after serving a regular apprenticeship, he became an active and efficient partner. It was during this period of his laborious professional life that, for several years, he used to rise at four o'clock every morning, to study Greek with Dr. Marshall.† About the same time, he obtained the favourable notice of Lord Kaimes,

whose reputation for talents and learning was then very high in Edinburgh. It was about the year 1778 that the regiment of M'Cra Highlanders (then quartered in Edinburgh) mutinied, and refused to embark at Leith for America, maintaining that they had been enlisted for home service only, and that the Government had broken faith with them in proposing to send them abroad. These fierce mountaineers posted themselves on Arthur's Seat, and obstinately refused to obey the orders of their commanding officers. In this alarming emergency, Mr. Archibald Fletcher was chosen to negotiate with them. He prevailed on them to lay down their arms, and the Government agreed to accept their limited services to Ireland, from which they were afterwards drafted into other volunteer corps, to serve in America during the war. Soon after the time at which Mr. Fletcher entered into partnership with Mr. Wilson as a Writer to the Signet, the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh attempted to establish a regulation, that no man above twenty-seven years of age should become a member of their body. On this subject Mr. Fletcher wrote a very able and argumentative pamphlet, addressed to the Society of Writers to the Signet, exposing the illiberality of this regulation, and ascribing it to an aristocratical spirit of exclusion. This essay obtained for the author the thanks of the Society of Writers to the Signet; and the irony and sound argument it contained bore so severely against the exclusionists in the Faculty of Advocates that they withdrew the proposed regulation, and never afterwards attempted to enforce it. Very soon after this pamphlet had attained its object, Mr. Fletcher published an essay on Church Patronage, a subject at that time warmly discussed in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He took the popular side of the question, and demonstrated by the most conclusive reasoning, that the choice of their clergy should be vested in the people. It was on the opening of the American revolutionary war that the attention of Mr. Fletcher was first directed to politics; and he then acquainted himself extensively with the history of nations, and the manner in

* The memoir of John Reeves, Esq. inserted in page 271 of the Historical Register in this volume, copied from a contemporary periodical, is, it appears, premature, that individual being at this time alive. A knowledge of this being the fact did not reach us in time to cancel the leaf which contained the error.

† This ingenious philologist afterwards practised medicine with high reputation in London.

which different forms of government had influenced the human character. From that period political science was his favourite object, it may almost be said that it became his passion. He hailed the establishment of American independence, as one of those great events which serve to teach practical wisdom and moderation to old Governments, and as an experiment of Republican principles, under circumstances much more favourable to their development than the ancient Republics had enjoyed. From that time he became an ardent admirer of Mr. Fox, but his love of liberty did not confine itself to cold and abstract speculation. In the year 1784, he became a member of a society, the object of which was to inquire into a reform of the abuses of the Scottish burghs; the close system of a self-elected and irresponsible magistracy, which prevails there, being, as he conceived, the root and hot-bed of all political delinquency, as it separates the interests of the governors from those of the governed, and indulges the selfish and corrupt principles of mankind in a few, at the expense of the public good. To the object of Scottish Burgh Reform, Mr. Fletcher for some time, in a great degree, concentrated his exertions; and his gratuitous labours in that cause were, for several years, intense and unremitted. He was chosen Secretary to the Edinburgh Society for Burgh Reform, and as such opened an active and extensive correspondence with the liberal promoters of that measure in every burgh in Scotland. The delegates from these burghs met annually in Edinburgh, and after their secretary had collected a vast mass of evidence, proving the corruption of the system, and the monstrous abuses to which it led, he was desired to draw up "The Principles of a Bill for Burgh Reform in Scotland," to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. In February 1787, Mr. Fletcher, in company with some other gentlemen, was sent to London as a delegate from the Scottish Burghs, and it was then that he first became personally acquainted with Mr. Fox, and the other distinguished leaders of the Whig party. Mr. Fox expressed his decided approbation of the views of the Scottish Burgh Reformers, but lamented that he should not have leisure that session to do justice to their cause. He recommended the delegates to wait on Mr. Sheridan, and commit their important business to him. They did so, and Mr. Sheridan readily undertook to be their champion, and at an early period of the session obtained the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into

the abuses of the Scottish Burgh system. It was while on his way to London, with a mind intensely occupied by the subject of this mission, that Mr. Fletcher first met with the lady whom he afterwards married. He was called to the Scotch bar in the year 1790, and was married on the 16th of July, 1791. It might be supposed that having lived a bachelor above forty years, and having a character formed by long habits of professional life, as well as a mind directed to political and abstract speculation, Mr. Fletcher would have had little indulgence for one whose age and pursuits were so different from his own, the lady being only seventeen; but the contrary was remarkably the case. He was, in the best sense of the word, a most indulgent husband. He liberally admitted his wife to a participation of his intellectual stores, and exalted her by cultivating her sympathy in his own extensive views and elevated purposes. Mr. Fletcher rejoiced in the dawn of liberty in France as the harbinger of good, not to that country only, but to the whole of Europe; he took a deep interest in the deliberations of the period. At home he strongly disapproved of those rash and chimerical plans of innovation which inconsiderate men of that time recommended, and he refused to take any part with the Society of the friends of the people, or the British Convention which met in the year 1793 in Edinburgh. His discernment of the signs of the times enabled him to perceive that such proceedings could only serve to increase the panic created in England by the French Revolution, and by that means strengthen the hands of an arbitrary administration; but, as no one rejoiced more fervently in the prospect of freedom being established in France, and as he deprecated all foreign interference in the political affairs of a nation that struggled to be free, so he heartily co-operated with the Whig party in Edinburgh in every public and private demonstration of aversion to the first French war. These opinions, which Mr. Fletcher openly avowed upon all occasions, were so hostile to those of the political party which at that time governed Scotland, that his pecuniary interests as a lawyer were considerably affected by them; such was then the servility of the public mind in Scotland, that it was not considered safe to trust a Whig lawyer with the management of a cause, from the supposed prejudices of the judges against men holding those opinions. Mr. Fletcher always maintained that this was an unfounded slander on the Scottish judges; for that, however they might, in some instances, have recommended them-

selves to seats on the bench by political servility, he never knew them violate the integrity of justice from political prejudice against any member of the bar. Certain it is that the Whig barristers at that time in Scotland were comparatively briefless, and instances have been known in which an agent was instructed not to employ his own brother, because he happened to be opposed to the minister of the day. Many a time has Mr. Fletcher been reduced to his last guinea, while fearlessly contending for principles obnoxious to men in power. Although he declined to become a member of the British Convention, from his disapprobation of universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, which that body advocated, he never shrunk from being the professional advocate of those unfortunate and misguided men who suffered for the maintenance of such intemperate opinions: he acted gratuitously as counsel for Joseph Gerald, and others accused of sedition: and when party spirit was at its height of intolerance, and the Hon. Henry Erskine was deprived of the Deanship of the Faculty of Advocates, by a vote of the majority of that body, in 1796, on account of his being present at a meeting, the object of which was to oppose what were called the "gagging bills," Mr. Fletcher was one of the courageous *thirty-eight* who tormented the minority of the Faculty on that occasion. At this time he took an active part as a member of the Edinburgh Committee for the abolition of the slave-trade, and bestowed much time on the business connected with the Society for the improvement of the Highlands, of which he was one of the Constituent Members. His labours in the cause of Burgh reform were now suspended, though his ardour on that subject had suffered no abatement; but the alarm on account of what were called "French principles," operated unfavourably on all questions of reform, and that of the Scottish Burghs was now included in the cry against dangerous innovations. Almost the only part of Mr. Pitt's administration which he heartily approved, was the Irish Union; and he gave that statesman great credit for retiring from office, when he could not redeem the pledge he had given for Catholic Emancipation. For that great measure Mr. Fletcher was a zealous and uncompromising advocate. The death of Mr. Fox was an event which Mr. Fletcher deplored in common with every friend of constitutional liberty. He had early admired that statesman for his vigorous opposition to the American war, and still more for his consistent and manly resistance to all interference with the internal affairs of France, at the beginning of the

Revolution. Mr. Fletcher was one of fourteen gentlemen who met to celebrate Mr. Fox's birthday, on the 24th of January, after his name had been erased from his Majesty's Privy Council, from his determined opposition to the war with France. Mr. Fletcher, on the threatened invasion from France, thought it was every man's duty to arm in defence of national honour. With this feeling he entered an ensign in the Highland corps of Edinburgh Volunteers. His soldierly accoutrements were a subject of much amusement to his family and friends. His quiet manners and studious habits accorded ill with the "pomp and circumstance" of regimental duty. In the enjoyment of perfect domestic happiness, and in consideration for the welfare and comfort of every member of his family, he never was surpassed by any one. He had not leisure to cultivate conversational habits with his children, nor had he the vivacity or animal spirits that fitted him for such companionship; but they can never forget his quiet sympathy in all their pleasures; his anxiety that they should enjoy every advantage of liberal education; his tenderness towards them when they were sick, and the great reasonableness and indulgence of his habitual conduct towards them. To his servants he was the kindest of masters; and to the poor and afflicted, his nature was so compassionate, that he would have divided with them his last shilling. One instance of this humane disposition is well remembered in his family:—A miserable woman had been detected in the act of stealing from his premises, and, in the absence of their master and mistress, his servants had secured her, till police-officers were sent for to take her before a magistrate. Mr. Fletcher would not interfere with the course of justice, but going quietly to the place where she was in custody, he gave her a loaf of bread, and was heard to say—"Take that, poor woman; I dare say it was hunger that made you steal." He was ever ready to be the poor man's advocate, and used to think his time well employed when he could professionally assist the indigent or oppressed with his advice and exertions. In the spring of 1816, infirm health obliged Mr. Fletcher to retire from the bar, when the emoluments of his practice had begun fully to reward the labour and diligence of his application. For several years he had risen at six o'clock every morning during session time, and seldom left the occupations of his business-room till twelve at night; but so long as health permitted this, he never complained of the fatigue of labour. He loved his profession, and delighted in the energetic

exercise of his mental faculties ; but when obliged to relinquish it, he did so without a murmur, and retiring with his family to Parkhall, a farm which he had purchased in Stirlingshire, the employment of planting, draining, and improving the soil, supplied to his active mind a substitute for professional engagements. In 1817, he had the misfortune to lose his second daughter. This was the first great blow to his domestic happiness ;—she was in her twenty-first year.

The last public meeting at which he appeared was one held in Edinburgh, in the year 1818, to petition against the well-known six bills of Lord Castlereagh. When Mr. Fletcher entered the place of meeting, accompanied by his two sons, his venerable appearance, his infirm health, and his high character for consistency and purity of public principle, combined to produce a strong sensation on the assembly ; he was loudly cheered, and a place near the chairman was assigned to him, that he might distinctly hear the proceedings. In the spring of 1820, Mr. Fletcher had much gratification in the visit of Lord Erskine to Edinburgh. He was one of the most active promoters of a public dinner given in honour of that distinguished patriot, and insisted on its not being exclusive, as was proposed by some members of the Committee of management, but that every citizen in Edinburgh, who chose to pay for his guinea ticket, should have an opportunity of testifying his respect to that illustrious Scotchman who had so nobly assisted to extend the benefits of trial by jury in England. In the summer of 1820, Mr. Fletcher spent some months with his family at Callender, and went along with them from thence to visit some relations in Glenorchy. While passing a day near Loch Auchallader, he traced, with true Highland enthusiasm, the cairns of his warlike clan who had fallen there in battle, and was well pleased to observe, by the gathering of the Fletchers at the little inn of Invernara to give him the meeting, that the feeling of clanship had by no means died away in the Highlands.* Mr. Fletcher passed the winter of 1822 with his family at York, occasionally mixing in the society of that place ; and he there wrote and printed a Dialogue between a Whig and a Radical Reformer,

* On this occasion a man of ninety-nine years of age rode two miles across a hill, supported on each side by his grandsons, to join in giving welcome to Mr. Fletcher.

in which he combated the principle of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, but advocated constitutional reform on its broadest basis. During his present Majesty's visit to Edinburgh, in the summer of 1822, Mr. Fletcher took his place on the platform appropriated to the gentlemen of the Bar to witness the King's procession from the Palace of Holyrood to the Castle of Edinburgh. A private window had been secured for him, and he might have pleaded the infirmity of age against his mixing in a crowd so dense and difficult to contend with as the one assembled in the High-street on that occasion ; but he insisted on taking his place among his brethren at the Bar ; and though, abstractedly, he was, perhaps, as little a lover of kings as his great namesake, Fletcher of Saltoun, yet, considering George the Fourth as the first magistrate of a free people, there was not perhaps a more loyal heart that day to hail the Sovereign, than that which beat in the bosom of this venerable reformer. The health of Mr. Fletcher visibly declined during the following winter, and in the spring of 1823 his physicians had little hope of his recovery. Some months of quiet retirement in the country, however, produced the happiest effects on his strength and spirits ; and in the spring of 1824, he prevailed on to take a lease of Auchindinny House, about eight miles from Edinburgh, and there his family had the comfort to see him enjoy a serene and healthy old age. Reading, and conversation with his family were his prime pleasures ; he delighted in the playfulness of his grandchildren. He was too infirm to enjoy exercise, and too deaf to be amused with general society ; but he was uniformly cheerful and contented, and his interest in public affairs continued unabated. He was confined by his last illness five weeks to his bed, and those who faithfully attended him can testify how patiently he bore the wearisome days and nights of increasing debility, and how considerate he was of others. He was quite aware of the approach of death, but spoke little, and avoided all emotion in the anticipation of parting, both for his own sake and for those he loved. Happily, he suffered no acute bodily pain, and his mind was in a state of habitual thankfulness. He died at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 20th of December, 1828. His remains were attended to the grave by many faithful friends. He was interred in the family burial-ground on the Carlton Hill, on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, 1828.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys in Chimney Sweeping.—The Fourteenth Report of this excellent and humane Society has just been published. The Society was instituted in 1803, and deserves universal support. The report is satisfactory as far as regards the complete success of the measures and machinery used to supersede the cruel occupation of the boys, but we are sorry to acknowledge that the public do not second the efforts thus made as they should do. It is lamentable to see prejudice arrayed on the side of inhumanity, and that the advancement of the objects of the Society make such slow progress. We trust, however, the progression will be permanent. The following are the leading officers of the Society for 1829 :—President, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Winchester.—Vice-Presidents, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Earl Grosvenor, Earl Morley, Earl Harrowby, Lord Gwydir, Lord Suffield, Lord Auckland, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Hon. George Agar Ellis, M. P. Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M. P. William Wilberforce, Esq. Matthew Wood, Esq. M. P. Frederick Webb, Esq.—Treasurer, William Tooke, Esq. F. R. S.—Committee, John Buller, Esq. Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. Robert Barclay, Esq. George Birkbeck, M. D. W. H. Burgess, Esq. John Chippendale, Esq. Thomas Christy, jun. Esq. Henry Cockfield, Esq. Joseph Dimsdale, Esq. E. Fernie, Esq. Charles Francis, Esq. W. Fry, Esq. Gabriel Gillett, Esq. P. J. Heisch, Esq. J. C. Hudson, Esq. S. Lushington, LL.D. M. P. Sir Peter Laurie, H. Le Grice, Esq. Captain M. Montagu, R. N. John Martin, Esq. M. P. George Reveley, Esq. T. Richardson, Esq. B. Rotch, jun. Esq. Adam Smith, Esq. R. Smith, Esq. James Soper, Esq. Richard Trench, Esq. John White, Esq. William Wigram, Esq. M. P.; W. Williams, Esq.—S. Woods, jun. Esq. Sub-Treasurer and Hon. Secretary.

British Catholic Association.—The last meeting of the British Catholic Association was held in May, the Duke of Norfolk in the chair. A resolution for dissolving the meeting, and a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell and the great Parliamentary advocates of Emancipation, were carried unanimously.

London Missionary Society.—In consequence of the intended departure of the Rev. Dr. Phillip, accompanied by three Missionaries from France, and two others from this country, and five who are expected from Germany, for South Africa, a meeting of this Society was held at the

Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel on Tuesday. W. A. Hankey, Esq. in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Phillip, in addressing the meeting, traced the progress of the Christian faith. G. Bennett, Esq. lately returned from the South Seas and Africa, described the progress of civilization and Christianity in those countries, and was followed by the Rev. M. Wilks, from Paris. T. Wilson, Esq. of Highbury, and several other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, a contribution was entered into in support of the missions, when several gentlemen subscribing 100*l.* each, the amount of 2500*l.* was speedily raised. It was announced that a similar meeting had been lately held at Manchester, when 2000*l.* was contributed to the Society.

Supply of Water to the Metropolis.—A statement has been drawn up and circulated by Mr. Wright, to whom the inhabitants of the metropolis are so deeply indebted for his efforts to procure for them a supply of wholesome water, detailing the history of his proceedings, and the steps which the various Water Companies have already taken, or are preparing to take, to remedy the evil. "When I first took up the subject," says Mr. Wright, "I had no conception that it would have demanded so large a portion of my time and attention; but, urged on by a conviction of its paramount importance, and by the great interest which it excited, I could not recede. It has necessarily interfered with my usual occupation—that of editor of 'Hansard's Parliamentary Debates;' but, whatever may have been the personal inconvenience with which it has been attended, I cannot lament that my time has been so diverted, believing, as I do, that the inevitable result will be the speedy attainment, to the whole of the metropolis, of a good supply of an element of life, the purity of which element has been just pronounced to be 'almost equal in importance with the air we breathe.'" Prefixed to Mr. Wright's "Statement" is the following honourable recommendation, signed by a number of the most distinguished professional men in London; among whom are Sir Henry Hallford, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Everard Home, Dr. Paris, Dr. Turner, Dr. Bree, Dr. Merriman, Dr. Macmichael, Mr. Brodie, &c. It will certainly be but a bare act of justice on the part of the public, to carry this recommendation into immediate effect. "We, the undersigned, deeply impressed with a conviction of the value of Mr. Wright's zealous and successful exertions, during the last three years,

to obtain for the metropolis the removal of a gross nuisance, and a supply of purer and more wholesome water, consider it to be our duty to call the attention of the inhabitants to the subjoined statement; and earnestly to recommend for their consideration the propriety of indemnifying him for the loss of time, and for the sacrifices which he has made for the attainment of an object so immediately connected with the comfort and health of so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects."

City Accounts.—The House of Lords having ordered an account of the Income and Expenditure of the City of London, from 1813 to 1828, to be laid on their Lordships' table, it was resolved, at a Court of Common Council, that a respectful remonstrance be made to the House against furnishing the account—"the same being founded upon principles which the Court could not admit without surrendering part of their chartered rights, and compromising the honour of their constituents."

Bible Society.—By the Annual Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it appears that the receipts of the last year were 86,259*l.* being 7315*l.* more than the year before, and the issue of the Scriptures 365,424, being an excess of 29,154 beyond that of any previous year. The Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, Chester, Winchester, and Calcutta, were amongst the advocates of the Society at the annual meeting.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

R. F. Jameson, J. Egan, M. J. Quin, and T. Conyn, Esqs. to be Commissioners for Liquidating the Spanish Claims.

The Earl of Rosslyn, and Sir N. C. Tindall to be Privy Counsellors.

Lieut.-General Lord R. E. H. Somerset, to be Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.

Sir J. Scarlett to be Attorney-General.

Mr. Sugden to be Solicitor-general, and knighted.

Sir W. D. Best to be Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, with the title of Lord Wintford.

Sir N. Tindall to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Athleburgh—S. H. Kilderbee, Esq. in the room of J. Walker, Esq.

Wexford—Sir R. Wigram, in the room of Rear Admiral H. Evans.

Cambridge—Colonel F. W. Trench.

Tralee—R. V. Smith, Esq. in the room of Sir E. Denny, Bart.

Ayr—W. Blair, Esq. of Blair.

Weymouth and Melcomb Regis—Sir E. B. Sugden, Knt.

Cambridge University—Mr. Cavendish, in place of Sir N. Tyndall.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. P. Jones to the Vicarage of Alton, Staffordshire, void by the death of the Rev. T. Blackey.

The Rev. T. L. Strong, B.D. to the Rectory of Sedgefield, vacant by the death of Lord Viscount Barrington.

The Rev. J. Gibson, B.A. to be Assistant Minister of the Parish Church of Sheffield.

The Rev. T. S. Smyth, to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. J. H. P. Polson.

The Rev. F. Warre, D.C.L. to the Rectory of Hemyock, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. J. Sparrow.

The Rev. Mr. Moule to the Vicarage of Fordington, Dorset.

The Rev. R. Harvey, to the Rectory of Hornsey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Shepherd.

The Rev. W. A. Bouverie, B.D. to the Rectory of West Tytherby, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Longley.

The Rev. C. K. Williams, to the Mastership of Lewes Grammar School, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. G. Proctor, B.D. to the Principalship of Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

Rev. W. Hopwood, B.A. to the Mastership of the Free School at Hitchin, Herts.

The Rev. J. Shillbeer, to the Head Mastership of the Free Grammar School at Oundle.

The Rev. J. Cooke, to the Head Mastership of the Free Grammar School at Newark.

Married.—At Florence, Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. to Mary, daughter of George Baring, Esq.

At Orston, Rev. Charles J. Fynes Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Notts, to Rosabella, daughter of J. Mathews, Esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Dering, Esq. of the Rifle Brigade, to Letitia, daughter of the late Sir George Shee, Bart.

At Malta, T. L. Gooch, Esq. son of Sir T. Gooch, Bart. to Anne Europa, eldest daughter of Colonel W. H. Gardner.

At Great Birch, Essex, Rev. Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk, to Georgiana Frances, daughter of C. Round, Esq.

At West Malling, Rev. W. M. Tucker, Rector of all Saints, Colchester, to Agnes Sophia, daughter of John Bax, Esq.

Died.—At Whitehall Place, the Bishop of Oxford.

Near Mullingen, the Right Hon. H. Leeson.

At Brighton, Lord Tharlow.

At Scottow, Norfolk, Sir Thomas Durrant, Bart.

In St. James's-square, Captain Sinclair Erskine, second son of the Earl of Rosslyn.

At Southernhay, Exeter, Rear-Admiral Richard Raggett.

At Midfield, Sir John Forbes Drummond, of Hawthornden, Bart.

General Lord Harris, G.C.B. the gallant captor of Seringapatam.

At Exmouth, Charles Baring, Esq.

At the Rectory-house, Broadnayne, Dorset, Rev. David Henry Urquhart.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

A curious subterranean passage was lately discovered on the north side of the terrace at Windsor Castle; it is cut through the solid rock for about sixty feet, and is, at the entrance (thirty feet below the surface of the earth), six feet high and five feet wide.

It has been for a long time in contemplation to establish an Horticultural Society, for which the situation of Windsor is peculiarly adapted, whether regard be had to its natural advantages, or to the circumstance of its being the favoured seat of royalty. Some public-spirited individuals have at length taken up the subject in earnest, and issued a prospectus for the purpose.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, May 23.—On Tuesday, the Rev. C. K. Williams, M. A. was nominated a Public Examiner in "Disciplina Mathematica et Physica." On Wednesday, the Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D. Rector of Exeter College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, was elected Curator of the Sheldonian Theatre, in the room of the very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, resigned. — June 12. On Saturday last, the Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem by a Resident Undergraduate, was adjudged to Alfred Tennyson, of Trinity College. Subject, "Timbuctoo."—The Porson prize, for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was, on Saturday last, adjudged to Charles R. Kennedy, of Trinity College. Subject, "Henry VIII." Act 4, scene 2, beginning, "This Cardinal," &c. and ending, "Peace be with him."

At the anniversary meeting of the Philosophical Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: The Rev. Dr. Turton, President; the Rev. Prof. Farish, the Rev. Prof. Sedgwick, the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Vice-Pres.; Dr. F. Thackeray, Treasurer; the Rev. Prof. Henslow (re-elected), the Rev. Prof. Whewell (re-elected), Secretaries; the Rev. J. Lodge, re-elected Steward of the Reading-room. Council: Dr. Haviland, the Rev. H. Coddington, the Rev. W. Maddy, the Rev. H. Farish, old members; the Rev. W. L. P. Garmons, the Rev. J. Bowstead, the Rev. R. Willis, new members. The Treasurer reported upon the state of the funds of the Society, and the Secretary upon the Society's proceedings for the past year. It was announced that a new Part of the Society's Transactions was nearly ready for publication, and would shortly make its appearance.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Gloucester Library has been removed from its former situation to a house in the Upper College Court: and we take the opportunity, while mentioning this circumstance, most strongly to recommend the establishment to the more liberal support of the public. The Library has now been established eleven years; and the collection of books at present is respectable; but it must be obvious that its increase will depend upon the ex-

tent of subscriptions beyond the necessary annual expense. In adopting a fresh arrangement, the Committee promise themselves that, by a regular attendance of its members, and a strict compliance with the rules, the affairs of the Library will in future be satisfactorily conducted.

LANCASHIRE.

The tunnel at the entrance of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which is 2200 yards long, 16 ft. high, and 22 wide, has been completed. An excavation at the lower end, where the warehouses are to be, is commenced, and an extensive excavation, of not less than 150,000 cubic yards, at the upper end, is three-fourths completed. The Olive Mount Excavation is upwards of two miles in length, and contains 480,000 cubic yards, for the most part rock, of which 301,782 are removed. Broad Green embankment is nearly three miles long, and will contain 550,000 cubic yards, of which 330,000 are completed. Hayton Excavation, containing 47,000 cubic yards, is finished. Rainhill Excavation contains 220,000 cubic yards, of which 141,260 are removed. Sutton Excavation contains 144,000 cubic yards, of which 66,800 yet remain; the materials removed from this excavation are used to make the embankment at Parr Moss. The Sankey valley is crossed partly by an embankment containing 200,000 cubic yards, of which 140,000 are executed, and partly by a viaduct, or bridge, of nine arches, each 50 feet span, and from 60 to 70 feet high. Near Newton the railway passes over the high road and a small river by a bridge of four arches. Kenyon Excavation, the largest on the whole line, contains 700,000 cubic yards, of which nearly one half is completed. In Chat Moss, over which the railway passes for four miles, excavations have been made in some places to the extent of 520,000 cubic yards, and embankments of corresponding size have been made in other places. The moss has been well drained; a platform of hurdles intertwined with moss has been laid on the softest part, and covered with sand and gravel; and loads of six to twelve tons are now passing over it. At Eccles an excavation of 145,000 cubic yards has been made, and 150,000 are yet to be removed. The Manchester Bridge over the Irwell is to consist of two arches, each 58 feet span, but is not commenced. In the whole, 25 bridges have been erected on the line, and 36 large culverts.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Ross Horticultural Society.—The twenty-first show of this Institution took place on the 29th of April; and notwithstanding the unprecedented cold and boisterous weather, the exhibition proved the elements had not prevailed against the known skill and active perseverance of the Ross florists. The morning was ushered in by cold winds with snow, which, however, did not prevent the accustomed attendance of a fashionable company, who unanimously evinced astonishment at the extraordinary display of miscellaneous stove, green house, and hardy plants on the grand stand,

which produced a cheering effect; and great attention was excited by an *Acacia armata*, and a *Cactus speciosa*, exhibited by the gardener of John Cooke, Esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Western Canal.—A general assembly of County proprietors in this long projected undertaking was held on the 1st of May at the Hotel in Exeter, Sir L. V. Palk, bart. M.P. in the chair. A Report, replete with details, from Mr. Green, of various modes in which the canal might be completed so as to connect the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal with that of Exeter, or, in other words, to open a communication, by means of boats, between the English and Irish Channels, and pointing out that which, in his opinion, is the most feasible, was read. A lock canal Mr. Green thinks objectionable, and recommends the use of inclined planes, as successfully adopted on the line of the Bude and Torridge Canals. A communication between the Bridgewater and Taunton Canals and the cutting already executed of the Western Canal, near Holcombe Regis, might, he calculates, be effected for 50,000*l.* and from the termination of this cutting near Tiverton, to the Exeter Canal, at an expense not exceeding 70,000*l.* The Report was read and directed to be transmitted to the London Committee, in order to learn their opinion.

In nine years, viz. from 1820 to the present time, the number of prisoners in this county has been nearly doubled! At the Somerset Lent Assize in 1820, there were 98 prisoners for trial; at the present assize there were 190. And besides those on the calendar, there are at this time confined, in the three gaols of this county, 196 prisoners, under different sentences, making a total of 386 criminals. Of this class of prisoners there are 60 whose age does not exceed nineteen years. This is a subject of fearful interest, and calls for the most serious investigation. "The World" paper says, "Somersetshire is an agricultural county, and one of the finest in England. Its population is 355,000. Yorkshire is the largest county in England, and celebrated for the extent of its manufactures. Its population exceeds a million. The prisoners for trial at these assizes in Somersetshire were 190; in Yorkshire, 124. Does not this comparison speak volumes? Where manufactures prevail, the labourers are ordinarily well paid. On the contrary, the policy of the occupiers of land (where there is no competition) has of late years been to reduce the rate of wages to the lowest amount on which it is possible for human beings to subsist. The magistrates in the West of England, a large proportion of whom are clergymen, (who have established scales to regulate the price of labour,) are answerable for the evils which have arisen from this state of things. Many of them are conscious of it: have they the courage and virtue to retrace their steps, and by timely efforts, to avert the scourge which they have prepared for themselves, and for the indolent and selfish landed proprietors, who leave the management of their property to stewards and lawyers, and who, if they ever visit their estates, do it solely to kill birds and foxes?"

SUSSEX.

A very fine and interesting specimen of a fossil fish has, we are told, lately been discovered in a

bed of clay belonging to the Hastings sand formation, in the parish of Heathfield, in Sussex. It belongs to the genus *Lepistosteus* of Lapeède. The remains of this ichthyolite are abundant in the strata of Tilgate forest, in the white rock at Hastings, and in the sand-stone quarries near Tunbridge Wells; but they consist for the most part of detached scales only. The specimen above-mentioned is in the possession of Mr. Mantell, near Lewes.

A short time since, the workmen employed in improving the navigation of the Ouse, under the direction of the engineer, Mr. Ellman, discovered in the blue silt that forms the alluvial plain through which the river flows, the bones and antlers of a deer of very large size. This discovery was made at a place called the Pool-Bar, the skeleton being imbedded in a sandy clay two or three feet below the bed of the river. The antlers are remarkably perfect and elegant, measuring three feet two inches at their greatest width. They are in the possession of Mr. Ellman, of North street, Lewes. Hitherto but few remains have been discovered in the immense bed of silt that fills up the valley of the chalk, and forms Lewes Levels. Many years since, a rude oaken coffin, containing a human skeleton (the bones and teeth of which were tinged of a dark bluish colour), was found in it; and trunks of trees are said to have been occasionally met with. The skull of a large porpoise was found in the silt near the mouth of the Cuckmere; the rib of a whale in the mud near Shoreham bridge; and a fragment of a large bone found in Lewes Levels is in the possession of Mr. Ellman; the latter, Mr. Mantell has ascertained to be that part of the skull of the sea unicorn (*Monodon monoceros*) which is situated immediately above the beautiful horn with which that animal is furnished.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A monument has been erected by the dowager Marchioness of Hertford to the memory of the late Marquess, in the church of Alcester. It attracts universal admiration from its beauty of design and excellence of workmanship. It is composed of a single recumbent figure of the Marquess, with the first finger of the left hand between the opened leaves of a book, the right hand reclining on the body, and the head raised in the act of meditation. The perfect ease and composure of the figure, and the serene thoughtfulness impressed on the countenance, with the exquisite arrangements of the drapery, armorial bearings, &c. are in the happiest manner of Chantrey, and sustain the high name which he has obtained in his art. The statue is inclosed, or rather partly enshrouded, in a recessed arch of the richest and most picturesque Gothic. The inscription is as follows:—"To the memory of her justly and deeply lamented husband, Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Marquess and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron Conway of Ragley and Killulagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, Isabella Ann Ingram, Marchioness of Hertford, has dedicated this monument. He was born February 1743, and died June 1822."

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A handsome and spacious apartment, capable of holding two hundred persons, was lately opened

at the Worcester Literary and Scientific Institution; as their lecture-room; and the first lecture, "On the advantages resulting from associations for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and their important bearing upon society," was delivered by Dr. Malden.

YORKSHIRE.

A number of rare organic remains have lately been discovered in Huddersfield, which are now in the possession of Mr. James Milnes, of Croland Moor. The most remarkable of these relics is that of a petrified fish, resembling the *Anguilla* species; it is about 3 feet 8 inches in length; near the head, the circumference is about 11 inches; in the middle, 6½ inches; and just above the tail, 4 inches.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Leeds and Hull Railway was lately held in the Court-house, Leeds. The chairman explained to the meeting that, though the original plan was to carry the railway from Leeds to Hull, yet it had been deemed expedient, owing to a variety of difficulties which stood in the way of the execution of that plan, to limit the extent of the line from Leeds to Selby. The object of this meeting was to consult the shareholders at large upon the proposed alteration, and to obtain their sanction to the new measures. For the purpose of arriving at a just conclusion, the report of Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, was read. The details of this report it is unnecessary to enter upon; but it stated in substance that the cost of a double railway from Leeds to Selby would amount to 173,000*l.* including the cost of the land and three stationary engines, with the warehouse, and outfit. Since the year 1825, when the survey and estimate upon which this report was founded were made, some of the principal materials used in the construction of railways had undergone a material reduction in price, and the estimate, it was said, might in consequence be reduced 17,000*l.* The actual expense, from these data, would amount to 155,000*l.* and the number of 100*l.* shares at present subscribed for was 2178, after deducting 1598 shares, which had been withdrawn, or lapsed from other causes, so that there would be a fund of 217,800*l.* to meet the estimated expenditure of 155,000*l.* supposing all the present shareholders to acquiesce in the proposed alteration. After a good deal of discussion, a series of resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

WALES.

A work, under the title of "A Comparative View of the Ancient Laws of England and Wales," has been announced by Mr. William Jones, of St. Asaph. A work of this description is a great desideratum in Welsh literature. Persons officially filling the responsible situations of executors and administrators, churchwardens, constables, and other offices in the Principality, through their ignorance of the English language, and the want of a guide in the Welsh (there being no other work treating on these subjects in that language), are labouring under great disadvantages, and inevitably commit blunders, by which they and the community are often great sufferers.

SCOTLAND.

The large silver medal of the Horticultural Society of London, placed at the disposal of the Glasgow Society, has been adjudged to Mr. George Dun-

can, gardener at Scotstown, he having, "at the majority of the visits to the garden under his charge, comparing it with the gardens of other competitors, and taking into consideration the assistance afforded, the natural and other advantages, the extent and variety of articles cultivated, and all other matters which influenced his successful management, in the unanimous opinion of the visitors, displayed most knowledge of his business, greatest industry, and altogether most merit." The two prizes offered by the Glasgow Society to the competitors who, in the estimation of the visitors, should rank second and third in point of merit, have been adjudged to Mr. W. Knox, at Leven Grove, near Dumbarton, and Mr. J. Thomson, at Cranstonhill; but although the visitors were quite unanimous in thinking, in consideration of Mr. W. Knox standing first at their spring visit, and the style in which so large a concern had been kept at the succeeding visits, that he ranked next to Mr. Duncan, yet, as they felt some difficulty in deciding between Mr. Thomson and him, at their recommendation the prizes to both are to be of equal value.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Royal Society of Edinburgh by the Trustees of the late Alexander Keith, Esq.—"As the Royal Society of Edinburgh is the principal scientific establishment of Scotland, we hereby offer to the President and Council the sum of 600*l.* the principal of which shall on no account be encroached on; while the interest shall form a triennial prize for the most important discoveries in science made in any part of the world, but communicated by their author to the Royal Society, and published for the first time in their Transactions. With regard to the form in which this prize is to be adjudged, we beg leave to suggest that it may be given in a gold medal, not exceeding fifteen guineas value, together with a sum of money, or a piece of plate bearing the devices and inscriptions on the medal." The above-mentioned sum has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and the prizes will be awarded at the specified periods, if any discoveries of sufficient importance be presented during their currency.

At the close of the bygone session of the Forfar Scientific Institution, a competition for prizes was held among the Students. As the form of the competition was somewhat different from what is usual in Mechanics' Institutions, it excited considerable interest. The candidates assembled in the Council-room, and Mr. Wylie, the lecturer, dictated the following questions, to which it was required that they should return written answers. 1. What are the causes which regulate the temperature of a country? 2. Required the Theory of the Trade Winds, and of the Indian Monsoons? 3. In what manner are clouds formed, and why is rain of rare occurrence on the ocean? 4. What cause operates in the production of the tides, and how does this cause act? 5. In what part of the ocean is propagated the tide which floods the coast of Britain? 6. Required a short outline of the Huttonian and Wernerian theories? 7. Required the anatomy of the trunk of a tree, that is, the arrangements of its parts, and the structure of these parts as observed under the microscope? 8. In what manner is produced the new layer of matter which is every year added to the tree between its wood and bark, and by which it is said

to grow? When all had retired except the candidates, the latter were locked in till they should return their answers. These were afterwards examined, the names having been previously cut off, and the answers numbered. The answers were correct to a degree which could not have been expected. They were clearly, and in some instances, elegantly expressed, and when the difficulty attending several of the questions is considered, they certainly reflected the highest credit on those who gave them in.

IRELAND.

In consequence of an invitation to the Master Manufacturers, from the Committee appointed by the Royal Dublin Society to manage all matters relative to an exhibition of National manufacture,

a meeting took place at the Depository of the Royal Dublin Society, which was most respectably and numerously attended. Isaac Weld, Esq. Honorary Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society, was called to the chair. The Chairman explained the object of inviting a conference with the Manufacturers, and represented the nature of those exhibitions, and the manner in which they had originated in Paris. It was finally resolved, that the manufacturers should appoint a Committee from their body to confer with that of the society on the subject. After which sundry resolutions having been passed, the meeting adjourned.

The registry of Freeholders for the County of Clare has been carried on with rapidity; ther shows an overwhelming majority in favour of J O'Connell.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 1 to May 30, 1829.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1829.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
May 1	37	60	29.61	Stat.	May 17	37	60	30.00	Stat.
2	43	63	29.61	Stat.	18	39	67	30.05	29.99
3	43	61	29.66	29.56	19	38	68	29.80	29.88
4	39	63	29.70	29.86	20	42	71	29.86	29.92
5	37	64	29.96	Stat.	21	43	71	30.01	30.06
6	47	64	29.90	Stat.	22	37	72	30.06	30.07
7	36	58	29.90	29.99	23	37	76	30.24	Stat.
8	39	67	30.06	Stat.	24	40	65	30.24	30.11
9	40	67	30.06	Stat.	25	45	57	30.26	30.32
10	34	71	30.03	Stat.	26	40	65	29.34	29.26
11	40	66	30.03	29.90	27	42	67	29.22	29.20
12	45	66	29.06	29.04	28	43	71	30.10	30.13
13	37	66	29.89	Stat.	29	45	67	30.13	Stat.
14	36	71	29.89	Stat.	30	40	60	30.13	30.11
15	40	69	29.89	29.96	31	37	66	30.11	Stat.
16	47	63	30.00	Stat.					

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Of the regular Commercial occurrences of the month the most important have been the East India Company's sales of tea and silk. The tea sale commenced on the 1st of June. The quantity offered amounted to 7,800,000 lbs., being 20,000 lbs. less than the preceding quarterly sale. This quantity was made up of several qualities, consisting of 1,250,000 lbs. Bornea; 5,200,000 lbs. Congon, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong; 1,100,000 lbs. of Twankay and Hyson Skin; and 250,000 lbs. of Hyson. At the beginning the sale was not fully attended, and the biddings were languid; subsequently, however, the muster of the trade increased, and the stock went off briskly and at fair prices. A great anxiety was manifested by the dealers not to enhance the price too much by bidding one against the other,

as the competition in the tea trade has become so great that every one seemed to fear that such might be the case if sufficient caution was not used. There is little danger, however, either of an over-stock of the market, or any disproportion in prices. Tea has unfortunately become too general and indispensable an article of consumption in this country. The quantities annually imported exhibit no disproportion whatever to the number of English consumers.

In regard to the silk sale, things have gone on in a manner equally favourable to the Company's interests. It commenced towards the close of the month, when there was a full attendance of throwsters and manufacturers from the country. The quantity of the Company's Bengal offered

was 2400 bales; but that of private trade, or licensed raw silks, was much larger than it has been for some years, particularly of China silk, the arrivals of which have lately been very numerous. As the quotations of nearly all descriptions of raw silk are now as low as just subsequent to the panic in 1825, and as the silk trade at Manchester, and at most other places, is becoming much more active, the prices of the Company's sale were expected to improve as the sale went on. Inferior Bengals were the first kind produced, and realized from 15s. 8d. to 16s. 3d. per lb. being a decline in the quotations for the same qualities in the corresponding period of last year. The stocks of raw silk of most descriptions were heavy.

In the Colonial Markets, things have generally borne a depressed appearance a great part of the month. This dullness was the effect of a re-action after the speculative operations of the preceding month in Colonial produce, rather than of causes of a permanent kind. The average quantity of stock taken for home consumption took up but a small portion of goods off the hands of speculators, and the demands for exportation appear, on the whole, to have fallen short by a great deal of those of some of the preceding months. It has followed, that the capitalists who had entered largely into speculations in this kind of produce, still remain with nearly the whole of their purchased stock on hand, willing to accept any price by which no serious loss would be incurred. Unless, therefore, the outlets of July prove more free, a still greater depression than that which has occurred in June must of course take place.

From the commercial accounts which have reached the City from various quarters of the globe, in the course of the month, we can gather nothing of a cheering and stimulating kind in regard to the mercantile interests of this country. Almost every part of America accessible to the produce of British industry, continued glutted with our manufactures; and, in fact, until the political condition of most of the American States which we have sought to render subservient to the interests of our trade, assumes a regular and settled aspect, it is almost useless to look to that part of the world for any considerable and competent portion of consumers of British produce. Brazil is the part of South America which has been most overstocked with English goods. For months and years whole cargoes of our manufactures remained shut up in the merchants' warehouses, and none but ruinous prices, which no one could think of listening to, except those whose solvency had begun to waver in consequence of the stagnation, were offered. By the arrival of the last packet from Rio de Janeiro, the accounts are more favourable than they had for a long time previously been. Trade in general had experienced some revival, several considerable sales had been made, not indeed at very high prices, but on fair terms; and the exchange on England, which had gone down to 20, with every prospect of falling as low as 12, on the contrary, had risen to 25 and a half, and promised to be well maintained.

Our commercial interests in the East of Europe continue to experience great detriment from the

continuation of the war between Russia and Turkey, and the uncertainty in the future fate and unsettled condition of Greece. It is not the Blockade of the Dardanelles to which that detriment can, with any justice, be attributed. The terms of that measure have not diminished our trade with Turkey, inasmuch as they prohibit only a description of supplies which it had never been in practice to send from this country to Turkey as articles of merchandise. The evil arises from the impoverished state of the nation, the constant drain of the country's resources, and the diversion occasioned in the public mind and habits of the Turks by the dangers which seriously threaten the safety of the empire and the stability of Mahometan rule. A constant depreciation in the Turkish currency is the necessary consequence of the financial embarrassments of the Government. This raises the rates of exchange in Europe, without, however, raising the price of European commodities in proportion. It follows that the English importer does not get a greater number of piasters for the price of his goods, but he is obliged to give a larger portion of them for the value of the pound sterling, in which he must make his remittances to England for the payment of his goods. The Black Sea trade, too, which, of late years, had begun to be important to British interests, can be of no avail to them so long as the Sultan is justified in keeping closed the passage of the Bosphorus. According to the nearest calculation, the present state of things in the East of Europe occasions an annual loss to this country of about two millions sterling.

The Money Markets have evinced a steadiness throughout the month almost without a parallel in an equal space of time. Consols opened on the 1st of June, at 88 one-half, to five-eighths, and have continued with scarcely any variation from those quotations. Various causes have been assigned to the steadiness of that usually fluctuating Stock. The true one, however, seems to be the profound tranquillity which the country is enjoying at present, and the absence of any prospect of that tranquillity being soon disturbed. The jobbers, finding themselves without means whereby to convulse the market, in the sense of the interest of the moment, have lost courage and have become inactive. In the Foreign Stock Exchange, a still greater inactivity has prevailed; and, although the prices of some descriptions of Securities have been occasionally affected by the arrival of intelligence from the countries to which they belong, no speculation has at all been entered into with regard to any. As to investments in Foreign Securities, the idea seems to be driven not only from the Money Market, but from the whole country. Brazilian and Portuguese Bonds have frequently fluctuated in the course of the month. We left the former at 57 one-quarter, (a quotation which they had some days previously maintained,) and the latter at 42. There is yet not the remotest prospect of any dividends forthcoming on any of the American loans.

The Three per Cent. money Consols, Four per Cents. and India Stock, continue shut for the dividends.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 22, TO JUNE 19, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

May 23. G. YOUNG, Rochester, Kent, merchant. P. CARTER, James-street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, factor. A. ALLAKDYCE, No. 4, Chadwell street, Clerkenwell, bread and biscuit baker. T. H. COE, and F. F. MOORE, No. 27, Old Change, Cheap-side, London, printers. R. SEALS, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. B. MARTIN, late of Nottingham, lace manufacturer. B. LISTER, Horsforth, Gaisley, Yorkshire, farmer. W. C. FEATHERSTONE, Exeter, toyman. J. MEYER and W. B. MEYER, late of Wychemster House, Old Broad-street, London, and Quebec, North America, merchants, but now of Ipswich. R. SPENCER, of Burton Extra, otherwise Broad End, Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, victualler. A. J. MEIRELLES, Liverpool, merchant. J. HORDEN and J. CROSS, Lad-lane, London, laceman. R. H. TAYLOR and H. WALKER, New-courts, Thromorton-street, London, wine merchants. G. EAST, Hanover place, Regent's Park, Middlesex, bookseller. J. HINTON, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. J. PHYSICK the younger, Bath, scrivener. J. J. THOMAS, Blandford, Dorsetshire, wine merchant. R. ORMDOD, Manchester, iron founder. R. CHILD, Walecot, Somersetshire, builder. S. MEGSON, Ouseley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

May 25. J. TODD, No. 320, Oxford-street, ironmonger. I. THOMPSON, late of Gainsborough, Yorkshire, carrier. J. MARCHANT, Gainsborough, Gloucestershire, iron holder. R. H. BROWN, Vauxhall-walk, Surrey, hackney coach master. N. BROWN and A. WALLINGTON, of the Castle and Falcon Inn, Aldersgate-street, London, coach proprietors. J. WELLS, Nottingham, paper dealer. T. THOMPSON, Gloucestershire, iron holder. T. P. BIRKS, H. WHITE, J. H. ALLEN, and A. SILLITO, Newcastle under Lyne, Staffordshire, silk throwsters. F. RICHARDSON, late of Camberwell, Surrey, dealer in cement. J. HARRISON, Carlisle, Cumberland, iron merchant. H. HARPEL and R. CARTELL, jun., Coventry, ribbon manufacturers. G. ELLIOTT, Foleshill, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. I. BADCOCKE, Wills, Somersetshire, mercer. J. HARRIS, late of Long-lane, Bermudostown, needle maker. H. SPENCE, Denton, near Birmingham, carrier. J. WROU, the elder, J. WROU the younger, and T. WROU, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners. J. WALTON, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. S. BUSHILL, Foleshill, Coventry, builder. J. CHORLEY, Little Beller, near Coleman-street, London, woollen draper. G. IRVINE the younger, New Shoreham, Sussex, timber merchant. F. GRACE, Manchester, tailor. J. BIRKS, Barnaley, Yorkshire, druggist. T. JONES, Garsden, Denbighshire, cooper. G. J. PARR, Bristol, victualler. OXLEY, Barnsley, Yorkshire, butcher. J. DAVIS, Buckley, M. W. Whitechapel, silk dyer. T. P. BIRKS, H. WHITE, and J. H. ALLEN, Newcastle under Lyne, silkman.

May 29. W. JOYNSON, of the Grove, St. George's-place, Holloway, Middlesex, laceman. R. DOVE, Paddington, Middlesex, brick maker. G. ALLWRIGHT, of the Strand, Middlesex, chesamonger. G. THOMPSON, late of Upper East Smithfield, Middlesex, butcher. W. LA MILLER, Aylesbury, Bucks, grocer. J. MORFON, Doncaster, Yorkshire, spirit merchant. W. LILWARDS, Fackley-row, Dock-head, Surrey, hat manufacturer. J. LESTER, St. Hill, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer. W. L. GIE, Knarborough, Yorkshire, grocer. W. VIOUARD, South Walsham, Norfolk, corn merchant. F. PARNELL, late of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, cooper. M. SHAW, Attleborough, Warwickshire, ribbon manufacturer. J. F. JOSELYN, Wenham Grove, near Ipswich, wine merchant. G. DUCKWORTH, Fleet-street, London, printer. J. DAVISON, Castle-street, Holborn, stabover. W. ROGERSON, Lincoln, grocer. T. J. MARSHALL, late of Smithwick, Staffordshire, wine merchant. J. H. GLANHAM, Romford, Essex, grocer.

June 2. W. NUNNEY, Uxbridge street, Notting-hill, Kensington, Merchant. J. F. C. LEBLANC, H. MANN and J. B. FLEISCHMANN, Birmingham, merchants. W. T. ROSE, Dean-street, Park-lane, Middlesex, stock and share agent. J. J. PRICE, No. 131, Wentworth street, White-chapel, pawnbroker. J. F. PERLIN, late of Old Broad-street, London, merchant. G. A. F. WILMOT, late of Beckford-row, Walsworth, Surrey, coal merchant. J. SLATER and B. SLATER, Liverpool, sawyers. W. TICKNER, Mill Hill Mews, Wimpole street, Middlesex, livery stable keeper. J. RIDING and W. H. RIDING, Liverpool, merchants. W. DAVEY, Bude, Cornwall, merchant. C. RENN and T. RENN, Nottingham, lanners. E. MERRELL, Clement-lane, Lombard-street, London, tailor. C. BUCKING, Tunbridge, Kent, linen draper. F. SNEADE, Chester, broker. T. CLARKE, Limehouse, Middlesex, coach chandler. T. G. RAWLINS, No. 2, Upper St. Martin's-lane, Middlesex, woollen draper. J. DE GROOT, Wood-street, Cheap-side, London, merchant. C. MILLER, New Broad street, London, merchant. R. ORMDOD and J. EEN, Manchester, and Scatcliffe, Cheshire, iron founder. R. KAY and T. S. VALENT, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, commission agents.

June 5. W. WINTERBOURN, No. 78, Fleet-street, London, tailor. T. BEVILLE, No. 17, Pall Mall, Middlesex, tailor. J. DOUDNEY, No. 26, Lombard-street, London, tailor. J. APPLETON and J. B. BROOMFIELD, late of London-road, Surrey, pormen. W. COE, Broad-street, Bath, silk mercer. R. BRUN, Blazy, Leicestershire, baker. J. SAMPPSON, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, linen draper. J. DORRINGTON, Birmingham, brass founder. R. DAVIES, late of Murog-street, Llanfurog, Denbighshire, shoe maker. W. BAYLEY, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer. J. HALL, late of Worcester, veterinary surgeon. A. I. BROWNE, Jewin-crescent, London, money scrivener.

June 9. J. STEVENS, Plymouth, ship owner. J. STEVENS, Plymouth, coal merchant. F. PATERSON, Birmingham, grocer. W. STOKES and S. STOKES, Liverpool, merchants. R. ORMDOD, Chorlton-row, Manchester, dealer. J. GERMING, Plymouth, Devonshire, block maker. F. HODGSON, Bath, dealer. J. BURNETT, Leeds, Yorkshire, woollen draper. A. HALLS, Barnstable, Devonshire, grocer. B. HERTS, late of Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant. J. FORSYTH, No. 14, Goswell road, Middlesex, carpenter. J. WHITEHEAD, Chesham, C. W. H. LEITCH, late-lane, London, war-houseman. J. WILKIE, New Road, St. George's in the East, and of Brit's-street, Middlesex, merchant. J. DAVISON and C. GOULD, Goldsmith street, London, silk war-houseman. C. COLEMAN, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, iron founder. J. SUTTON, St. Clements, Malt, Somersetshire, draper. J. M. URNULLE LA RIGAUDELLE DU RUSSON, late of 157, Finchbury street, London, merchant. C. HUMPHREYS, Bear Lane, Christ Church, Surrey, timber merchant. J. BAYLIE, Madstone, Devonshire, cooper. J. T. CLARK, Bath street, Soho, Middlesex, and tal low chandler. T. BUIFON, Sudbury, Suffolk, tanner. W. TILRAUD, York, plane maker. T. CARTER, Oxford, pastry cook. J. CHAPMAN the elder, Frome, Somersetshire, clothier.

June 12. A. BETTIERON, Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire, seedsmen. G. JOHNSON, Fortune's Farm, near Watford, Hertfordshire, farmer. W. GREATBACH the younger, Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware. H. HIPPER the elder, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, timber dealer. W. SMITH, Tealby, Lincolnshire, paper manufacturer. M. OIIME, Manchester, cotton twist dealer. G. F. SEPTON, Liverpool, iron merchant. F. FOREMAN, No. 15, St. John-street, Middlesex, corn factor. T. CLEMENS, Liverpool, common brewer. S. WOOD and T. BLOD, Lanc End, Staffordshire, ashware manufacturers.

June 16. H. ASHLEY, Watford, Hertfordshire, bookseller. A. BERNARD, late of the Chest Arms Inn, Chatham, Kent, victualler. S. SPARKS, Creek-road, and Chard, Somersetshire, banker. W. YATES the elder, J. YATES, W. YATES the younger, and B. YATES, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers. A. GREEN, Warkton, Northamptonshire, dealer. B. BRINTNALL, Aston, near Birmingham, miller. T. CLARK, North Shields, Northumberland, master mariner. J. J. BENNETT, Plymouth, linen draper. S. ROOTH, Smithy Moor, North Wingham, Derbyshire, dealer. J. BAIRHEIT, Alfreton, Derbyshire, milk-cooper. J. RICHARDSON, Gloucestro Bridge, Lincolnshire, stationer. T. INCE, late of King's Newton, Derbyshire, victualler. W. LOY, Sheffield, Yorkshire, meat and flour seller. W. ROWLEY, Birmingham, hosier. J. WOODBRIDGE, Dudley, Worcestershire, nail-trimmer. J. LARGIE, Well-street, Oxford-street, corner of W. PIRKS, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, and King-street, Islington, grocer.

June 19. J. MARTIN, Loughborough, grocer. B. BRAMALL, Manchester, tavern keeper. W. WARDLE and W. WINK, Bath, silk mercer. J. READ, W. M. veneller. N. SANBORN, Bedford, and King'sley, bleacher. J. SERJAN, Weston super Mare, grocer. J. FISHER, Great Bridge, iron merchant. E. LYCETT, Nelson-street, St. Luke's, bookbinder. R. GARBUTT, Kingston upon Hull, solicitor. T. MASON, Great Russell-street, bookseller. J. PENNINGTON, Liverpool, money scrivener. W. HARTLEY, Bristol, slate merchant. J. M. ARDLE, Hantsdon, master mariner. J. HOSKINS and J. BRD, St. John's square, Clerkenwell. T. MAYHEW, jun., Pancras-road, victualler. J. BAXTER, Goud-square, Crutched-friars, wine merchant. J. TOLSON, jun., Dalry, casenett manufacturer. J. BROWN, jun., Lords, merchant. W. EVANS, Sheffield, miller. J. H. BESSEY South Town, otherwise Little Yarmouth.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. and G. SPENCE and CO manufacturers, Dunfermline. JOHNSON and HOGUE, merchants, Leith. J. MILLER, cork cutter, Glasgow. R. ABNEY, surgeon and druggist, Glasgow. FADIE and MEKLE, Glasgow, potter and accountants, Glasgow.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUGUST 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WE lament to find that the state of the revenue, as made up to the 5th of July, shows a decrease upon the quarter of 349,693*l.* though upon the year the decrease only amounts to 92,828*l.* We are sorry that a Government like our own does not annually publish the total sum levied in taxes upon the industry of the country. In France, every item of expense is included. We see newspapers constantly exhibiting, side by side, the revenues of France and England, respectively, in the way of contrast, but forgetting that the French have neither tithes nor poor laws to swell their taxation. For 32,000,000 of people, the total sum in taxes levied in France is about 38,000,000*l.* sterling money. In England, the revenue is about 52,000,000*l.*; to this should be added the poor rates and tithes of England and Ireland, in order to give a correct idea of the pressure of taxation upon the country, and this will swell the amount of taxation for 21,000,000 of souls in England, to 68,000,000*l.* sterling per annum, or 30,000,000*l.* more than that for 32,000,000 of souls in France. How long such a burthen can be borne remains to be proved; the clog of such a taxation upon the trade of a country, carried on without fictitious capital, must tend to bear down industry, and deteriorate commerce. The following is the statement of the revenue for the quarters ending the 5th of July 1828, and the 5th of July 1829, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	Qrs. ended July 5. 1828.	1829.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	3,951,321	3,705,806	—	245,515
Excise....	4,263,867	4,114,803	—	149,064
Stamps...	1,689,325	1,710,405	21,080	—
Post Office	338,000	354,000	16,000	—
Taxes....	1,987,531	2,009,881	22,350	—
Miscellan.	136,782	120,138	—	16,644
Total	12,364,726	12,015,031	61,430	411,123
Deduct Increase				61,430
Decrease on the Quarter				349,693

The net produce of the revenue in the years ended on the 5th of July 1828, and the 5th of July 1829 is as follows.

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	Years ended July 5. 1828.	1829.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	16,608,856	15,597,482	—	1,011,374
Excise....	17,539,379	18,350,189	1,010,810	—
Stamps...	6,584,484	6,602,670	78,186	—
Post Office	1,391,000	1,404,000	10,000	—
Taxes....	4,850,231	4,871,508	21,277	—
Miscellan.	724,595	522,818	—	201,777
Total	47,501,545	47,408,717	1,120,323	1,213,151
Deduct Increase				1,120,323
Decrease on the Year				92,828

The most remarkable feature in our domestic occurrences is the attempt made by the Orange faction in Ireland to renew the ancient scenes of bloodshed and tumult which once so disgraced the country. Exulting in the reception of a most mischievous letter, penned by the Duke of Cumberland to Lord Enniskillen, which, though it ostensibly reprehended processions, exhorted the Orangemen to keep united; they resolved, in defiance of all authority, to insult their Catholic neighbours, by armed processions on the 12th of July. The Catholic peasantry, well knowing the note of preparation, and dreading the insults of the Orange yeomanry, (which, to the disgrace of Ministers, is suffered still to retain arms,) united in common defence, and for common vengeance. Blood was shed in these tumults. The peasantry took possession of the hills, and in many places, after lives were lost, put the Orangemen to flight. The first battle was fought at Mackeen, in Fermanagh, on the 13th ult. in which four persons were killed, and others dangerously wounded. The Orangemen were beaten, though armed with guns and bayonets. As soon as the mischief at Mackeen, and other places, was over, the Lord-Lieutenant issued a proclamation against meetings of Orangemen, and of their opponents. Why the Magistracy of Fermanagh, and other notorious Orange delinquents, are not censured, seems extraordinary. The Magistrates must have known of these things while in preparation, and might, had they been impartial, have prevented them. A few striking examples made of this body would do more good

than fifty proclamations; for, after all, the latter will be a dead-letter, unless the Magistracy enforce them, which, in the Orange districts, being themselves Orangemen, they will be ill-inclined to do. In Donegal, Ballibay, Newtown, Hamilton, and other places, the most fearful arrays of Orange rioters were witnessed, decorated with party symbols, armed, and playing the tunes most obnoxious to their Catholic neighbours. At Strabane, they fired upon the Catholics, and several persons were killed and wounded. The Catholics, in the districts where they form the minority, were obliged to leave their homes and retreat to the hills. For these doings the Government is undoubtedly to blame, unless it has been deceived by the partisans of the Orangemen officially in communication with them. A strong military force, the disarming of the Orangemen, and purging the magistracy, can alone restore peace and security to these disturbed districts.

Mr. Peel has undertaken an Augean task—namely, the purification of the London police. Under the new Act of Parliament for that especial purpose, Lieut.-Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne, a barrister, have been appointed to superintend the new body, which it is determined shall be effective.

A meeting of a Society, calling itself "The Friends of Radical Reform," was lately held in London, at which Cobbett and Hunt were the leaders. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That the only strength of a nation consists in the happiness (not the glory) of the people, and that such happiness can only be secured by giving the labouring classes their undoubted right—the ample reward of labour; therefore, this Society invites a general union of the people, it being their firm determination to omit no effort to restore the comforts of the poor."

A Protocol of a conference held at the Foreign Office on the 22d of March, and containing the proposals to be made to the Porte by the Allied Sovereigns for the settlement of Greece, has just been published. It directs the boundary line to be drawn from the Gulph of Volo to that of Ambracia; all countries to the south of that line to be included in the Greek State; to which the adjacent islands, comprehending Eubœa, or Negropont, and the Cyclades, are to belong. An annual tribute of 1,500,000 piastres is to be paid by Greece, which is to remain under the sovereignty of the Porte, with the form of government best calculated to secure its religious and commercial liberty, as well as security for property and tranquillity. The Government is to be as nearly as possible in the monarchical form, and to be hereditary in the family of a Christian prince, to be chosen for the first time by the Three Powers, in concert with the Porte; but he is not to be a member of any of the families reigning in the States which are parties to the treaty of the 6th of July.

THE COLONIES.

On the 26th of May, the continued drought in the Island of Barbadoes, for some months, had become matter of serious alarm throughout the Colony, there having been no rain, with the exception of a few occasional showers, since October last. Great distress was therefore anticipated from the want of the necessities of life; and at a meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgewater it was resolved to petition the President, praying his Honour to permit and encourage, by proclamation or otherwise, the importation of the necessary supplies of flour, bread, potatoes, rice, corn, corn-meal, peas, beans, and grain of every description, from the United States of America, and other foreign parts. It appears also, that at Grenada great drought had prevailed, together with an intensity of heat, the result of which had been two smart shocks of earthquake, and considerable alarm prevailed. Sir James Campbell, the Governor of Grenada, was about to quit his Government for a time. The Legislature, on his approaching departure for England,

had voted him a piece of plate, value 500 guineas, as a tribute of gratitude for the services he had rendered the Colony during his administration.

The George Canning, from New South Wales, lately arrived off Dartmouth, after the short passage of 95 days. She sailed the 22d of March, previously to which time abundant rains had fallen, and the farmers had every reason to expect that the ensuing crops would be abundant. The commercial distress was very great, and the house of Mr. T. Raine had failed for a large amount. The accounts from the fisheries are very encouraging; and large quantities of both wool and oil have been shipped on board the George Canning, and three other vessels, which were on the eve of departure for England. The creditors of the New South Wales Bank expected to be paid in full; the affairs were winding up, under the direction of the two gentlemen named by the Governor. The affairs of that establishment would finally close on the 31st of Decem-

ber. W. Balcombe, Esq. Colonial Secretary, and Mr. John M-Queen, merchant, were among the later deaths.

Trade in India at Calcutta continued very heavy, European goods were without improvement, and the purchases were very limited. The Governor-General had proceeded on a visit to Penang, Malacca, and

Singapore, and was expected to be absent three years.

Accounts from Van Diemen's Land state, that the excesses of the natives had arrived at such a height at the date of the last letters, that the Governor proclaimed martial law on the 1st of November.

FOREIGN STATES.

Considerable stir has been made in Paris, in consequence of the Prefect of Corsica having given up to the Government of Naples, owing to a fraudulent representation, two individuals, one of them named Galotti, charged with political offences. This unfortunate man was claimed as a robber and assassin, and his arrest in consequence permitted. The French Chamber of Deputies has been principally occupied with financial arrangements. It was also proposed to dismiss the Swiss troops, a measure which ought to be effected as early as possible, for the honour of France. The treaty respecting their services concludes in 1841. There is much commercial distress in France, and the wine-growers cannot find a vent for their commodities.

The pranks of the Portuguese usurper are still played with impunity. Proscriptions increase, and insults of the grossest nature are offered to the subjects of the King of Great Britain wherever they appear. Oporto is fast declining in commerce, and the lower classes are in the last stage of misery.

The Russians, as might be expected, have taken Silistria, and routed the Turks with great loss near Shumla. The Grand Vizier commanded the Turkish forces in person. The Vizier had left the entrenched camp before Shumla, for the purpose of investing Pravadi, on or about the 24th of May. Intelligence of this movement was communicated to General Diebitsch, the Russian Commander-in-chief before Silistria, on the 4th of June; and on the 5th he left that place to be watched by his second in command, and proceeded by an unfrequented route, which he appears to have had great difficulty in opening, to intercept the Vizier's supplies from Shumla, and thus compel him to fight. The ground between Pravadi and Shumla, and along the whole of the base of the Bulgarian side of the Balkan, is one mass of natural wood, stretching more or less into the plain, and abounding in passes, in which, during last campaign, the Russians, in advancing from Jenebar and Pravadi against Shumla, and in maintaining their communications between that city and Varna, frequently

suffered by the incursions of the mountaineers. In one of these passes in the rear of the Vizier's position, General Diebitsch took up a strong position on the night of the 10th. He had been previously joined by ten thousand men under General Roth. The Vizier appears to have been completely unaware of the amount of the forces opposed to him; and, though their approach determined him to raise the siege of Pravadi, he commenced his retreat on Shumla, in the opinion that it would not be seriously disputed. The combat was of the most determined and sanguinary description, and of four hours' duration. The Grand Vizier was in the end forced to retreat; and both armies being exhausted, the firing ceased for some time. After the necessary preparations, Count Diebitsch was proceeding to renew the combat; but the Grand Vizier not deeming it prudent to wait for the attack, after a general discharge of his artillery, commenced a retreat, or, as the Russian Chief says, fled in all directions, abandoning forty pieces of cannon, (besides twelve picked up afterwards,) with all his ammunition-waggons, his camp, and the whole of his baggage; and leaving 2000 men killed on the field, with 1500 prisoners. General Diebitsch adds, on the authority of some prisoners of distinction, that "the army of the Grand Vizier is to be considered as not only totally defeated, but entirely dissolved, the Vizier himself having made his escape, accompanied only by a small number of horse." It does not, however, appear that the Russian Chief himself really considered that the defeated force was either annihilated or dissolved; for he expressly states towards the conclusion of his dispatch, "That he was about to set out with all his troops for Marasch, in the hopes of finding there the Grand Vizier and the remains of his army." It is probable that this victory, with the arrival of the English and French Ambassadors at Constantinople to renew negotiations, may induce the Sultan to treat for peace. In the mean time, the Russians have been increasing their force at Sizoboli, on the sea coast, opposite Adrianople, whence they may easily march upon that city. The Turkish fleet in the Black Sea,

having fallen in with four Russian frigates, captured one of them, and sent it to Constantinople. The Russians have also captured the fortress of Rashova.

Missolonghi and Anatolico have been captured by the Greeks, and considerable quantities of military stores found. The terms of capitulation were honourably observed on both sides.

A Philadelphia paper contains the important commercial notice of the increase of the Tariff:—"We must remind our commercial readers, that, after the 30th of the present month (June), additional duties will be levied on some imported goods. All manufacturers of wool, or of which wool is a component part, will be charged

with a duty of fifty per cent. On unmanufactured hemp, the duty will be, on the 1st of July, fifty-five dollars a ton; and on the 1st of July 1831 it will be sixty dollars a ton. Cotton bagging will be increased to five cents per square yard. The duty on unmanufactured flax—additions to be made of five dollars per annum, till the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton. On all manufactures of silk coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, an additional duty of five per cent. takes effect from the 30th of June next. On indigo an additional duty of five cents a pound till 30th June 1830; from that time a duty of ten cents a year, until the whole shall amount to fifty cents a pound."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Romances of Real Life. By the Author of "Hungarian Tales." 3 vols. post 8vo.

We have already spoken in admiration of the talent displayed by the graceful authoress of these volumes, and in a former number ventured to predict that, like Madame D'Arblay, Mrs. Radcliffe, and Miss Edgeworth, the name of Mrs. Charles Gore would be associated with the standard novelists of our country. This prophecy, if we mistake not, is already near its fulfilment.

The "Romances of Real Life" consist of fourteen tales, two of which ("The Lettre de Cachet," and "The Reign of Terror,") were known to the public in a previous shape. The appearance of these beautiful fictions gave immediate celebrity to the writer; and her own happy genius, as manifested subsequently in the Hungarian Tales, and in the collection of stories now before us, has rendered it probable that the reputation thus suddenly acquired, will become permanent, or that, if it should be subject to any change, it will only be from bright to brighter.

The first romance in the series is called "The Maid of Honour," in which tale the general title of the volumes is fully justified, inasmuch as the incidents are of a romantic and startling character, and yet strictly reconcilable to actual life, wherein are to be found greater mysteries and more fearful tragedies than can be pictured by mere imagination. The scene of the story alluded to is in England, during the profligate reign of Charles the II, and the plot turns on the marriage, under singular and affecting circumstances, of Lord Greville to a second wife, during the lifetime of the first. The *rencontre* of the two wives, in the silence and solitude of a gloomy mansion in the country, whither the Greville family had retired, is like a strange dream, in which pathos and terror contend which shall most subdue one. The restored monarch, Charles, is one of the actors in the tale, and he is exhibited in colours worthy of his selfish and debauched character.

"The Soldier Priest," is a German story founded on fact. It records the patriotism and military ardour of a priest during the invasion of his country by the French; and with this is combined a

love tale: but we do not admire this romance so much as the one which follows it, namely, "The Bride of Zante," a narrative distinguished no less by novelty of subject and scenery, than by the felicitous manner in which the author has treated it. The tale is just such a one as Lord Byron would have approved.

The next story in the series is called "The Court at Tunbridge, in 1664." Having spoken with truth, or with *vérité semblance*, of Charles the II, in the affecting story of his Queen's Maid of Honour, Mrs. Gore seems inclined to make the *amende honorable* to the shade of the "merry monarch," by showing that his character was not utterly vile; and to prove, moreover, as a general truth, that even the insolence of royalty, and the selfishness of libertinism, are not altogether destructive of gratitude for exalted devotion and services. According to the story, Charles could not make up his mind to continue his persecution of a family which, having beggared itself by sacrifices made for him, might be supposed to have some little claim, if not on his affection, at least on his forbearance; nor could he resolve to blast the happiness of a young man who was devoted in heart, soul, and fortune, to his service. Kings, it will be seen, have their virtues, and our fair novelist loves to blazon them.

Of "The Lettre de Cachet," and "The Reign of Terror," we have spoken on another occasion; and passing these, we arrive at the finest thing in the whole series, entitled, "The Princess's Birthday, a Fairy Tale without a Fairy;" to which very justifiable paradox might be added others equally true; as, for example, "a Romance without a Villain," "a Story of Pathos without Distress," or "a Tale of Sentiment without Affection." It required no small talent to render a narrative highly interesting and affecting, without invoking any of the violent passions of our nature, or subjecting any of the characters to signal reverses of fortune. All is gentle and graceful, and yet the attention of the reader is held in strong thrall from the first page to the last; while, for his still greater delectation, there are interspersed, here and there, touches of unpretending humour, worthy even of Goldsmith himself. As we should be sorry to dull the bloom of this delightful per-

formance by any clumsy epitome of ours, we will abstain from making any abstract of the plot.

"The Hludoo Mother" is merely an arrangement with variations, as the musicians say, of a very touching anecdote in Bishop Heber's *East India Journal*. Of the story called "Subordination," we cannot speak in terms of praise. The subject is too painful and humiliating to our nature: we hope Mrs. Gore will write no more stories to prove the necessity and virtue of military slavery.

The next story is entitled "The Deserted House." This is little more than a sketch; but the sentiment inspired by the name is completely preserved in the narration, than which nothing can be more lonely, or sad, or mysterious.

The last of this striking series of tales is called "The Last Day of the Year in Vienna." It treats of jealousy; and although not without pathos, it is rather a humorous than a tragical exposition of that passion.

We must now close our account of "The Romances of Real Life," which will be read by the light-hearted for the sake of the amusement to be found in them; while he who has pondered on and felt the perilous chances of the world, will recur again and again to "The Romances of Real Life" for pictures of truth, for example, for softening thoughts and gentle admonition.

Three Years in Canada. By J. Mac-taggart, Civil Engineer in the Service of the British Government. 2 vols. 12mo.

The title of this work is not a little consolatory, after the frequent instances of gentlemen attempting to describe large territories upon a period of residence scarcely sufficient to make them adequately acquainted with the title of a province. To attempt to describe a country so immense, and with a population so diversified as that of North America, upon a journey of a few months, is not unlike the idea of the ancient, who formed his judgment of a house by the sample of a single brick. Mr. Mac-taggart, however, resided three years in the Canadas; he brought to his subject all the professional acquirements and habits requisite to form an accurate estimate of the country; his Government employment gave him valuable opportunities of knowledge, and the activity of his mind enabled him to make the utmost of these advantages. The public derive the benefit of a most useful work upon a Colony which, in a few years, will almost equal in extent, population, and interest, the territories in North America lost by England in what is called the American war. Our author left England in 1826, upon an especial employment by Government, to survey that most extraordinary canal now cutting from the river Ottawa to Lake Ontario, and by which a communication will be made from Montreal to the Lakes, free from the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and from the annoyance of the United States during war. For an account of this enterprise we must refer to the book itself; and we shall only observe that, if it succeed, it will be a most astounding instance of the triumph of science and labour over an accumulation of almost every obstacle that Nature can present: carrying water over mountains—running navigable canals in troughs through swamps incapable of embankments—piercing rocks, removing islands, and levelling cataracts, in a rugged climate, where man, compared to the extent of surface, is scarcely known to exist, and

where capital is unknown, and is furnished from England.—After describing the voyage, the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and the river itself, Mr. Mac-taggart brings his reader to Quebec.—"Unmarried ladies are here in the greatest abundance, and also more bachelors than I like to live among, having boarded in a house where there were above thirty bachelors, between twenty and forty years of age, every day at dinner." But we afterwards find that these spinsters and bachelors were migratory, for the natives of Lower Canada are a decidedly marrying set of people; but they marry amongst each other, having no great attachment to new comers.—"It is a false idea, that we may enjoy good shooting in Canada; no such thing. Wild ducks we may blatter at out of a canoe, and have some laugh at the scene, but all else is pot work and slave work; no fun at all: but emigrants always bring out guns, and the best of guns." We have just heard of the non-conubial nature of the people at Quebec—"The modesty of the Indians is very great. Their noble chief being at a party where English ladies were loosely dressed about the neck, on being asked what he thought of them, replied, shaking his head, 'they show much too great face for me.'" Of the comforts of travelling in this climate we have numerous instances.—"Often horses and sleighs will break smack through, sink beneath the ice, and be seen no more: the drivers generally contrive to escape, though sometimes they get entangled or confused, and sink with the rest." The author describes his bivouacking in this horrible climate, the feet towards an intense heat of burning wood, whilst the head becomes frozen to the ground. Speaking of the refraction of light and its optical delusions—"Islands turn upside down, while the trees depend on the tops of those below—tops to tops; the white surf of the ground beach swells, is translated aloof, and seems like the smoke of artillery blazing from a fort. One time, we fancied ourselves in the midst of a splendid ewer, water pouring in all directions to the seeming depth of twenty feet; again, the distant American shore would rise above a sheet of something like a white haze, then would it fall away again out of sight, whilst large mountains of water would seem to swell upon the horizon." We are glad to hear our author say that "the quantity of good oak in Canada is great, and might furnish masts for Great Britain as often as she required them." Other species of timber are equally good and plentiful, and this fact is daily becoming of more importance to England. Mr. Mac-taggart gives us a few useful hints upon the minerals of the colony, which are well worthy the attention of Government and of individuals. Speaking of the population, he asks—"Why are the Scotch Bois Brules the most savage of all the Bois Brules? A half-bred Canadian has ten times more humanity. A highlandman and a squaw beget an infernal progeny." The wild beasts of Canada, including even the bears, are timid and innoxious, but the insects are destructive in the extreme. "In Europe, the cattle run to the hill tops to get rid of the flies, but in Canada they move towards the smoke. The flies are extremely greedy; if, with a pair of sharp scissors, we clip away the half of the body, it will not desist, but continues to suck for hours, the blood flowing from where it was cut in two." We have some very interesting accounts of the almost incredible powers of insects in the destruction of

timber, and even of animal life. The woodpecker is the sole destroyer of myriads of these pests.—We have seen the characters of the progeny of our countrymen with the natives; but of the Lower Canadians he says—"I like the French Canadian very well—a kind, thoughtless, light-hearted soul, but there are busy, meddling, evil-disposed characters among them." These Lower Canadians have not yet lost their French reminiscences and French attachments. They dislike our Government and our character. However amiable they may be as social individuals, they have too little enterprise, are too inert, to be good colonists as a body. Our author is of opinion that our settlers thrive best in large masses; and he gives us some curious facts relative to the differences between English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants.—"The best settlers are those who have been *baulgered* and abused in Great Britain, and who, spite of all their misfortunes, have a little cash left. If they go out with cash, and have not been kicked and scouted at home, they will certainly become grovellers; and this is the cause of the greatest part of the discontent that prevails in Canada." We must, however, tell Mr. Mactaggart, that there are other causes, numerous and heavy, of discontent in Canada; such as the Crown and clergy reserves—the scandalous abuses in the system of allotting lands—the attempt to create an Established Church in a country where not one person in twenty is of the established religion—the farming the borough jobbers of England as *employees* on the colonists, &c. "All that Britain does or proposes (pretends) to do for Canada is laughed at. Law without justice prevails all over the country, and the villages swarm with lawyers, owing to the manner in which the lands are laid out and surveyed. In Upper Canada the feeling is totally Yankee, and the inhabitants care not a fig for the institutions of Great Britain. In Lower Canada it is French." Contrasted with our place jobbing, prejudiced Government, are the more free institutions of America. "Look at the Americans, placed only on the opposite side of a river, with land not so fertile, taxed too, more remote from market, in every respect worse situated, and yet they thrive much more." The author, though full of English predilections and English attachments, very honestly sets things down as he found them, and the value of his work is consequently very much enhanced. These two volumes are in but very few points inferior, whilst in a great many respects they are superior, to any publication upon the Canadas that has for many years issued from the press.

The Ball; or, a Glance at Almack's.
By — Yates. post 8vo.

This little volume treats of dancing as a branch of polite education, and the author illustrates his arguments by a reference to the present state of the art as practised at Almack's, to which assembly he is, it seems, sometimes admitted as a looker-on, a privilege conceded to him in consequence of his having taught many of our female nobility. In the education of a young lady, we think it cannot be denied that dancing is a matter worthy of more consideration than is generally bestowed on it; and we esteem it thus, not merely on account of itself, but of its general influence on de-

meanour and even health. No woman can properly avail herself of any accomplishments which she may possess, unless she have also a graceful personal demeanour; and this can be obtained only by dancing.

The instructions of Mr. Yates appear to us to be very sensible and judicious, and, in the absence of a proper teacher (in the country especially) mothers of families would derive much practical knowledge as to the instruction of their children. The author's remarks on the consequences of neglecting this part of education, at a time when health and propriety of carriage may be fixed for life, demands serious attention; and his hints to governesses are alike valuable.

On the Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Chronic Diseases, more particularly of the Chest and Digestive Organs, &c. By James Clark, M.D.

This is a work to which we need not devote much space, for it can only be well comprehended from its own pages. It is a most invaluable book for the invalid traveller; as the effect of climate upon disorders is clearly laid down, and the advantages and disadvantages of particular countries well pointed out. We have England and its Southern coast to the Land's End. France, west, south-west, and south-east; Nice, Italy, Madena, &c. &c. with most valuable thermometerical references. Then the diseases that climate is likely to benefit. The disorders of the digestive organs, consumption, disorders of the larynx, &c. Asthma, gout, and chronic rheumatism, &c. with the disorders that arise from residence in hot climates. These are followed by excellent tables on climate, &c. &c. invaluable to the individual who stands in need of similar information. We do not hesitate to say, that Dr. Clark's is an excellent practical work, and should be in every hand that stands in want of the clear and explicit statements it contains.

The Village Nightingale. By Elizabeth F. Dagley. 12mo.

This lady's scenes are drawn from very humble life, but her incidents are treated with great feeling, and her powers of the pathetic are evinced successfully throughout all her writings. The present volume is sent forth without parade or pretence, but is deserving of praise, and will be a pleasing book for young persons, to whom alone it is addressed.

Rybrant de Cruce. 3 vols. post 8vo.

With very few exceptions, indeed, it may be asserted of this work, that it contains more original portraiture of character, and a story of greater fertility in incident, than any novel of the day. The author is stated to be a sister of the celebrated Captain Head, who wrote a journal of his travels in South America; and "*Rybrant de Cruce*" is said to be her first literary performance—a fact which the vigour and dramatic power shown in the work would prevent any one from guessing. Instead of a hero and heroine surrounded by puppets, we have a variety of human beings, all, as in actual life, possessing nearly equal claims on the attention of the observer. First we have Rybrant himself, and his profligate rival, Leonard

Claverham, both alike prominent; then there is the fine sketch of Miss de Cruce, the old kind aunt; the two young sisters, Agatha and Clarina Starinville (educated together, but reserved for different fates); the French governess (Madame de Rouvier,) and her pretended *femme de chambre* (a young Frenchman, in the singular disguise of a soubrette); Trefarly the tutor; Mariette the female smuggler, and others of equal individuality and strength of colouring. The plot turns chiefly on the domestic influence which certain agents of the French Revolution contrived to maintain in this country between thirty and forty years ago; and the events which arise out of this are of so fixing and peculiar a nature, that the reader, alternately agitated and charmed, hardly knows where to pause in his progress through the three volumes of the story.

The Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By Allan Cunningham. 3 vols.

This is the third subject as yet embraced by the Family Library, and it is chosen with judgment, and is treated by Mr. Cunningham with a talent highly useful to the public, and which must augment even his already elevated reputation. Upon no subject are there such false notions entertained by the English public as upon painting, sculpture, and architecture; whilst every person conceives himself capable of feeling, and able to criticise, the beauties and defects of all three. A work like the present will diffuse good taste and sound judgment, whilst, even as a volume of biography, it is a source of delightful study and reflection. The present volume contains the lives of Hogarth, Wilson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Gainsborough, with a preliminary sketch of the State of the Art of Painting in England, from its dawn to the rise of Hogarth. "When Henry III. directed his chamber in Winchester to be painted with the same pictures as before, they were of an historical nature,—this passage proves that the art had been early introduced among us." "The earliest of our attempts at historical portraiture that can be authenticated, is a painting on wood of Henry V. and his relations." We have then some observations upon illuminated books, and upon the introduction of tapestry into Europe by the Saracens. After the portrait of Henry V. we come to that of Jane Shore, at Eton; but the commencement of what deserves the name of art in England, was in the reign of Henry VIII. who invited over Holbein, and patronised him liberally. In this opinion Mr. Cunningham is scarcely well founded, for there is extant a portrait of the Queen of Henry VII. almost worthy of Holbein. Of Holbein the author says, "he painted with great rapidity and ease, wrought with his left hand, and dashed off a portrait at a few sittings. He was gay and joyous, lived freely, and spent his pension and the money he received for his works with a careless liberality. He had a strong frame, a swarthy, sensual face, a neck like a bull, and an eye unlikely to endure contradiction." Holbein once threw a nobleman down-stairs; the peer complained to the King, "By God's splendour!" exclaimed the King, "of seven peasants I can make seven lords, but I cannot make one Hans Holbein." And yet we have proof that Henry's notions of art were as barbarous as his heart was

savage. In Mr. Cunningham's sketch we find no mention of Walker, the portrait-painter to Cromwell, nor of Jarvis; and there is a manifest injustice done to Cromwell, who, it is well-known, did all in his power to preserve works of art from the brutal proscription of the bigots by whom he was surrounded.

The Life of Hogarth is written with discrimination, and an admirable knowledge of life and character. The biography of Wilson and Gainsborough is succinct; whilst that of Reynolds, though more elaborate, is less happily executed than the life of Hogarth. Mr. Cunningham often elucidates what is obscure, and corrects numerous errors in preceding writers. He is always candid, liberal, and replete with the best feelings. We only wish that the work had been more critical than biographical; more elucidatory of the styles of each artist, of their merits and defects, compared to each other, and to the Italian standards which they respectively imitated. The book is most unfortunately decorated. The first wood-cut, in decency, might have been omitted, and the Muscipula and Mrs. Molesworth seem quizzes upon Sir Joshua. The first is the caricature of a female chimney-sweep; and we know not what the second is like. Might not Mr. Cunningham's three volumes have a separate addendum of illustrations, conveying knowledge, and to be purchased with or without the work, as the public may think fit?

Sir Philip Gasteneys: a Minor. By Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. post 8vo.

This is the production of a young Baronet, who, having seen much of life, has determined to give his readers the benefit of his experience. For this purpose, he has taken the model of Lord Byron's "Don Juan," and has imagined a hero, whose exploits, like those of his great prototype, should begin with his schoolboy days. In every respect but one, the course of a youthful life is virtuous. Ambition, avarice, gluttony, envy, and malice, come not near it; but as regards the opposite sex, the vices of the boy are often as selfish and unfeeling as those of the man. According to this axiom, Sir Roger Gresley has constructed his story, and represents his hero as indulging in a career of dissipation, common, we fear, to most young men of birth; and it may easily be imagined that such a story would, at any rate, not be deficient in the power of imparting amusement. But this is evidently not the author's only purpose: we speak with a thorough and honest conviction when we say, that it is impossible for any one who had thoroughly read the volume, to doubt that the intention of the author was not to allure to vice, but to deter from it. Step by step, as we pursue the incidents of the tale, we find that misery and remorse are the unflinching concomitants of sin; and we feel fully persuaded that, far more than to any preceptive homily, young men of fashion will profit by the example, and listen to the admonition embodied in a story traced by the pen of one of their own class.

We should not omit to add, that the story is relieved by reflections on the state of society in England, France, and Italy, and by observations on art, (particularly architecture,) which prove the author to be a person of no small intellectual cultivation.

The Poetical Sketch Book, including Australia. By T. K. Hervey.

This is a complete collection of Mr. Hervey's poems, and no one can peruse them without feeling struck with the great beauty of most of the pieces it contains. Tenderness is the writer's forte. There is little of the grand or spirit-stirring. We do not go farther into this volume, because most of the pieces it contains have already appeared. The following, entitled "Wings," is very pleasing.

"Oh! for the wings we used to wear,
When the heart was like a bird,
And floated, still, through summer air,
And painted all it look'd on fair,
And sung to all it heard!
When fancy put the seal of truth
On all the promises of youth!

"Oh! for the wings with which the dove
Flies to the valley of her rest,
To take us to some pleasant grove,
Where hearts are not afraid to love,
And truth is, sometimes, blest;
To make the spirit mount again,
That time has bow'd, and grief, and pain!

"It may not—oh! it may not be!
I cannot soar on fancy's wing,
And hope has been,—like thee, like thee!
These many weary years, to me,
A lost and perish'd thing!
Are there no pinions left to bear
Me where the good and gentle are!

"Yes,—rise upon the morning's wing,
And, far beyond the farthest sea,
Where Autumn is the mate of Spring,
And Winter comes not withering,
There is a home for thee!
Away—away—and lay thy head
In the low valley of the dead!

An Argument for more of the Division of Labour in Civil Life. By William Wickens. 8vo.

This acute pamphlet is directed to the state of the Legislature, which the author proves to be in the condition through which every handicraft or manufacture must pass, in its progress from rudeness—"when the artificer in any given material is the workman upon all occasions on which that material happens to be concerned." To prove that Parliament is, in some degree, in this semi-civilized state, the author cites the forms of business, and the multiplicity of subjects embraced by the Legislature, and with which it ought, upon principle, to have nothing to do. With respect to some of the forms of business, we do not agree with the author; for such as the first and second reading of Bills, the bringing up and reading of the reports of Committees (of the whole House), &c. they do not occupy five minutes each. Of the subjects with which Parliament ought not to interfere, the author enumerates, *inter alia*, public works, turnpike-road Bills, Naturalization Bills, matters of a scientific nature, local and private Bills, &c. We must observe that some of these bills involve the principle of levying money, which

Parliament alone ought to enforce. Although others ought not to come before the Legislature, the great evil, at present, is the mode of treating such subjects. A species of Bill entitled to the execration of all honest and sensible persons, is the Divorce Bill. Such bills create one law for the rich and another for the poor, upon a subject upon which, above all others, the law ought to be equal, equitable, cheap, and prompt. The manner in which divorce bills are slurred over, as mere traps for enormous fees, is revolting, even to sickness. But the author forgets that as long as immense revenues are derived to the officers of the House by such bills, they will not be abandoned. He forgets that the prolix and absurd discussions upon bills are not attributable to their specific nature or individual application, but to some jobs, or system of jobbing, with which they are connected. This has been the case in the instances of which he complains—the bills connected with all public works, Government departments, &c. are proofs. We find instances on which twenty-five committees have sat on the same day, and when eight committees have been obliged to meet in one room of small dimensions. Petitions in one Session have amounted to 1959; and when we consider the expense of printing them, and that, considering the attention paid to them, it would be absurd to dignify them with even the name of farce, we lament the practice, though we would not abandon the right of petitioning. The author complains that in one day the Crown will assent to some five or six scores of bills, thus slurring over its most sacred function of royalty. Of the manner of doing business in Parliament, we have a forcible and ludicrous exposure—"Acts heaped and even faggoted together in piles of the most heterogeneous mass, full of complexity, extremely unintelligible, discovering almost every species of absurdity and inaccuracy, so abounding in errors of grammar, that the very printer, to save his reputation, puts *sic* in the margin of them." These acts the author classes into—Trumpery acts; such as "a Bill for widening Pill Lane, and improving the avenues to Pitt's Elms." Jumbling or Hodgepodge acts—"Of the statute under which various of the public theatres, Vauxhall, &c. are at this day annually licensed, the commencing clause is—'Whereas, the advertising a reward, with no questions asked, for the return of things lost or stolen, is one great cause and encouragement of robberies, be it enacted—'" Fluctuating acts,— "to amend, alter, and explain acts for removing doubts, for rectifying mistakes, for relieving from the provisions, for deferring the commencement, for facilitating the execution, for making further provisions," &c. of preceding acts. "In repeated instances two acts have been passed upon the same subject in the same session." The author speaks of the time occupied by Lord Bexley's Superannuation Allowances' Bill, and Dead Weight Bill, forgetting that these Bills were not debated *de se*, for, as such, five minutes would have ejected them from any House; but the discussions arose upon Mr. Canning and Lord Sidmouth decrying the first as disreputable, and from Mr. Canning and Lord Goderich subsequently contemning the other—both Bills being supported by party, solely as preps of a general system, which the country had not the fortitude to abandon. The author wastes many pages to show how the Legislature sacrificed time and reputation respecting

the Marriage Acts, the Bankrupt Laws, the Custom Laws, and the various acts relating to public buildings; but had he shown the *private* sources from which some of these bills arose, or by which they were modified, and had he shown that the conflicts were between public virtue and general principles, and practices fast receding even from the most shameless and corrupt, he would have gone farther in laying the axe to the root of the tree. Mr. Peel, on the 13th of April, 1826, declared "that Parliament was overwhelmed with business," and our author supports the declaration. We deny the position. Parliament can with the utmost ease get through triple the *business* laid before it. The chief part of its time is occupied in fiercely contesting self-evident principles of honesty and intellect. How many nights have been spent in discussing whether twenty-seven shillings and twenty shillings were the same; whether a man by borrowing twenty shillings from A and paying it to B, did or did not get more or less in debt; whether the national accounts should be so made up as to prevent the possibility of ascertaining if the revenue exceeded the expenditure by seven, five, three, two, or one million, or whether it exceeded it at all, or fell short of it; whether, if France had superfluous wine, and Poland superfluous corn, for which we were longing or starving, we might or might not procure it in exchange for woollens and cottons rotting in our stores, and of which the Poles and French were woefully in need. It is not *business* that absorbs the time of Parliament, but conflicts like these in which the leader of the House of Commons acts as the agent for certain exclusive interests, and is obliged by every artifice and sophistry to minimize the concessions to the improved and improving intellect and integrity of the public. Our author forgets that nine-tenths of the minor business is settled before it enters the House, and that the lengthy discussion is not directed to the matter upon the table; it is solely addressed to the public as an exposure of a bad system, and a means of future correction. We agree with the author in all the evils he has pointed out, but we are not so accordant with his remedies. The evils never can be removed with our institutions. They cannot be sensibly abridged until the representative be responsible to his constituent; and until the public be sufficiently enlightened to value every thing for its integral merits, without relation to its authors. The pamphlet is well written, sober (too sober) in its tone, and as the author is not much of a theorist, his aim is practical utility, according to the present state of intelligence and morality, and consequently his work is calculated to effect much good.

The Legend of Einsidlin, &c. By the Rev. W. Liddiard.

The scene of the principal poem in this work is laid in the 14th century, and its chief events find their sphere in the ground of action presented in the victorious efforts of the Swiss to establish the freedom of their country, in opposition to the attempts made by the Austrians under Duke Leopold, in the year 1315, to destroy Helvetic independence. We shall abstain from sketching the incidents of "The Legend of Einsidlin," referring our readers to the tale itself to feel the gratification those events inspire. Their main object (to use

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the author's words) is to prove the sympathy which exists between heroism and love. Mr. Liddiard is free from the cant of party bias, and acquits himself with force and spirit when depicting the patriotic deeds which awoke the inspirations of his muse. In pouring the tender feelings of the heart, our author displays considerable delicacy and pathos. Imagination and taste characterize many of his descriptions of Switzerland. He has viewed its scenes with the eye of a painter. To exemplify the justice of these remarks, we annex a few extracts. The "mountain majesty" of the land of glaciers is well depicted in the following stanzas:—

"Unprefac'd, thus abrupt, the abbot speaks:—
'Seest thou,' he cries, 'yonder white glacier peaks,
Which, piled o'er towering mountains, rise on high,
And seem with other hidden worlds to vie?
Though cold the scene above, around, below,
Yet on its summit hues of roses glow;
A momentary cheer, a transient gleam
Of brightness—What is't but a passing dream?
Led by the beam, should mortal steps essay
To reach the pinnacle where shines the day,
A snowy shroud they find; no passing bell
Shall ever toll the rash assailant's knell;
Sad victim to the Alpine monarch lone
Who sits mid clouds, upon his icy throne;
His ghost shall wander on the wings of sleet,
His misty form the lonely hunter greet."

The succeeding lines are pleasing and graceful. They allude to the hero of the tale, when, on the eve of battle, his thoughts reverting to the mistress of his affections, he is unable to repress the tear that falls upon the pledge of love which she had given:—

"Blame not the warrior if one forward tear
The lustre, for a moment, of his spear
Should dim;—It will not leave a stain;
The heart—the steel—are soon themselves again.
Think not a tear can blunt the foeman's dart;
The bravest often is the tenderest heart."

A tone of moral thought pervades Mr. Liddiard's work. As an example:—

"There is a moment when a man's all mind,
No drossy particles—but all refined—
When towering high he catches from the skies
Ethereal spark above the earth to rise;
When man's heart spurns, swells, rises against
wrong—
Resists, contemns, defies oppression's thong;
Such was the nobly free—the indignant swell,
Which mark'd the parent fond—the patriot Tell;
Which while it steadied his unerring dart,
Prepared another for the tyrant's heart!"

As a contrast to those lines, and as a specimen of the author's versatility of talent, we extract his fanciful, but pleasing sketch of "A Lover's day."

"Who shall describe a day like this,
Each minute when an hour of bliss?
When yet each hour a second seems?
Such is a lover's day of dreams!
When tongues speak little, much the eyes,
When eloquence is found in sighs,
When silent looks of fondness speak,
When accents from the eyelids break;
2 x

Oh! such a day is worth an age,
And yet but of life's book a page!
But let it be, ah! let it be,
This day is still a century!"

The songs that are introduced in "The Legend of Emuëllin" possess much lyric sweetness. Among its vivid details, the patriot Tell, and other historical characters, are portrayed, who signalize their valour in the field with great effect.

Favourably as we have spoken of "The Legend of Einsidlin," we conceive that the minor pieces, which conclude Mr. Liddiard's volume, evince higher genius than his poem. The following is extracted from them:—

"Oh what a sea of silent waves is here,
'Tis hard to know which is of snow or cloud,
Whether the feeling they inspire is fear,
Or joy, as now each mountain, in its shroud,
Lifts high its head, as of its stature proud,
As if contemning those who creep below,
The little great—that vain, that empty crowd,
Who knowing nothing, think they all things
know,
Toss'd vainly through life's fitful fever to and
fro.

"Hear!—'tis God's voice, amidst hills primitive,
While tremble at his wrath yon spiny peaks,
As they their torrents to the cataracts give,
As now the red fire o'er the white mount
breaks,
As now again from river-cloud God speaks!
ARVERON, in chorus, on his cold bed raves,
The ice reflects it in the sea-green creeks,
The lonely wanderer quits the coastless waves,
MONTANVERT'S glassy sea the pilot no more
braves!

"Bursts from its silent bed the avalanche,
The frighten'd marmot gives discordant cry,
The giant hills of Javoy through their range:
The chamois to their crystal dwellings fly.
All Nature labouring seems in agony,
The valley-dweller shrinks himself within,
The mountaineer his chalet seeks on high,
The Infidel, unwashed of his sin,
Kneels, and makes silent, pale confession at the
dun!"

The faults of Mr. Liddiard, as a poet, consist in an occasional want of homophony, and a carelessness with respect to rhythmical precision; but these errors are redeemed by many passages in a production that reflects credit on the author.

Memoirs of his own Life and Times.
By Sir James Turner. 1 vol. 4to.

The contents of this singular volume have been extracted from the MSS. of Sir James Turner, who has left us a memoir of his life, many miscellaneous pieces, and a narrative of the insurrection in Scotland in 1806; all very curious, as exhibiting the characters of that era, their mode of thought, and the totally demoralized and debased state of the nobility and gentry of the country. Sir James Turner's first military exploits were in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and he seems to have been an astute pupil in the rogueries and casuistry of the times. In one campaign, "I had learned so much cunning, and became so vigilant to play hold on opportunities, that I wanted for no-

thing—horses, clothes, meate, nor moneys." Of the assassination of the Emperor's generalissimo, Wallenstein, he says, "he was put to death by Gordon and Leslie, at Egar, in Bohemia, by way of fact, *per viam facti*, as they call it, because, by the way of right, or *de jure*, he was so strong as he could not be proceeded against. The actors were well rewarded by the Emperor!" This is a good specimen of the pedantry and sophistry by which all crimes were justified in that puritanical age. After narrating German campaigns, and General Leslie's invasion of England, Sir James gives an account of the English and Scotch forces sent by Parliament to quell the rebellion of Ireland. "The rebels, after a short dispute, fled. These who were taken got bad quarter, being all shot dead. This was too much used by English and Scots all along in that war; a thing inhumane and disavowable, for the cruelty of one enemy can not excuse the inhumanity of another." At the capture of Newry, the royal officers violated the terms of surrender, and massacred the prisoners. "Our sojourn seeing such pranks played by authority, thought they might do as much, and so run upon a hundred-and-fifty women, who had got together below the bridge, and resolved to massacre by killing and drowning, which villanie the sea seemed to favour, it being then flood." This horrible cruelty at that period was always interwoven with religion and superstition. The corps of Sir James is distressed by a winter storm. "Our sojourn, and some of our officers, attributed this hurricane to the devilish skill of some Irish witches, and if that was true, then I am sure their master gave us good proof that he was terrible prince of the air." Of the wary, mercenary character of the Scotch: "The officers of this our Scots armie made themselves independent of any, except these that would be their actual and real paymasters." Of Leslie the Earl of Leven's services in Ireland: "The most remarkable thing he did in the time of his stay was, that he took 2500*l.* sterling to himself, which the Parliament of England had sent to the officers of his army for wagon money." Sir James Turner accompanies the Earl of Argyle's forces in subduing the Hebrides. "Before we were masters of Dunneveg, the old man, Coll, coming toothlike out of the house where he was governor, on some parole, to speak with his old friend the Captain of Dunstaffnage Castle, was surprised and made prisoner, not without some stain to the Lieutenant-General's honour. He was afterwards hanged by a jury of Argyle's sheriff-depute, one George Cambell, from whose sentence few are said to have escaped that kind of death." At Mull, "Heere MacLaine saved his lands, with the loss of his reputation. He gave up his strong castle to Lesly, gave his eldest sonne as hostage, and, which was unchristian bareness in the lowest degree, he delivered up fourteen very prettie Irishmen, who had been all along faithful to him, to the Lieutenant-General, who immediately hanged them all. I can not forget one Sir Donald Cambell, a verie old man, fleshed in blood from his verie infancy, who, with all imaginable violence, pressed that all the whole clan of MacLaine could be put to the edge of the sword." At that period, the Scotch were decidedly the worst people of Europe; and the worst portion of the Scotch were the religionists. This fiend or hell-hound, Argyle, "kecp'd stronglie by the church, and had it for him." Sir James was sent to Glasgow to reduce the Covenanters:—

"I found my worke not verie difficult, for I shortlie learned to know that the quartering two or three troopers and half a dozen musketeers was ane argument strong enough, in two or three nights, to make the hardest headed covenanters in the tounne to forsake the kirk, and side with the Parliament." This is satirical enough, and we doubt not true enough.

Of the period of Sir James Turner's memoirs we are not deficient in annals, and in all the minutiae of accurate history. The work, however, is in itself curious to peruse, and useful to compare with those of contemporary writers. The volume concludes with some state papers, and original correspondence.

Essays on the Pursuit of Truth. By the Author of *Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions*. 1 vol. 8vo.

We do not know that this work contains any very great metaphysical acumen or research, but we must consign to hopeless obesity of understanding, the reader who does not value it as the application of a clear, candid, and powerful mind to the most useful purposes. How rapid is the progress of the age. Only fifty years ago, the world ran mad after an *Essay on Truth*, one half of which was a servile copy from Dr. Reid, and the other a tissue of vituperative, vulgar inanities. The author was to have been painted by Barry, with his book under his arm, in the *Elysium* which graces the hall of the Society of Arts. Our author observes, "In the progress of society, remarkable changes inevitably take place in moral sentiment. Actions formerly regarded as of trivial moment grow into importance; qualities at one time extolled, sink into dubious virtues, or even positive vices; new duties are evolved from the novel situations in which men are placed, and the code of morality is amplified with rules which would have been unintelligible at a previous period, because the circumstances to which they are applicable had not arisen."—"The prevalence of misery as the consequence of ignorance, shows at once the paramount importance of the pursuit of accurate knowledge. To discover truth, is to do good on a grand scale. Few human beings, in their moral, religious, and political inquiries, are possessed with a simple wish of attaining truth; their strongest wishes are directed to the discovery of new grounds of old opinions. We are accustomed to regard them as true, and it is troublesome to look upon them in a different light, or perhaps we love them as the rallying-points of pleasant ideas and cherished feelings."—"At Orfah, the Uz of the Chaldees, the river is sacred to Abraham, and the inhabitants believe that if any of the fish were caught, no process of cooking could make any impression on them. So thoroughly preoccupied are the people by the prejudice, that they have not the slightest suspicion of its absurdity, and would think it profane to attempt to submit it to actual experiment." The author enjoins the search of truth and knowledge as the duty of all who have the opportunity of inquiry, or who pretend to instruct others. After examining and ably refuting the opposite doctrine, he speaks of the absurdity of abstaining from investigating received opinions, because "they have been regarded with conviction by a multitude of illustrious men." As the whole history of mankind teems with instances of the transmission of the

greatest errors from one generation to another, and of their having been countenanced by the concurrence of the most eminent of the race; what a large acquaintance with the peculiarities of the generations preceding us, and the circumstances of the great men to whom we appeal, it would require to show that this particular instance was an exemption from the general lot!" The work contains three essays, On the subject of Truth and on the duty of Inquiry; secondly, On the Progress of Knowledge; and thirdly, On the Principle of Evidence and Expectation. Each of these is treated with great ability—temperately, and without presumptuous confidence or irrational pusillanimity. The whole work is a beautiful specimen of pure intellect, unmixed with worldly alloy. Controversies are sources of esteem, delight, and attachment, when conducted in the intellectual style of this author.

Lessons in German Literature, for the use of Schools and Private Students. By J. Rowbotham.

This is a judicious selection of short passages from ancient and modern authors, divided into three parts. The first contains an interlinear translation of the German into English; the second, a literal; and the third a free translation. A fourth division of the work contains easy passages in German, with no other aid of translation than that of a few notes at the foot of each page. This volume will be found very useful in schools, and particularly so to those who wish to assist themselves in the acquisition of the German language.

Polynesian Researches. By W. Ellis, Missionary to the Society and Sandwich Islands. 2 vols. 8vo.

The numerous islands of the Pacific Ocean and South Sea are classed by geographers into a fifth division of the globe, under the name of Polynesia; and Mr. Ellis having, in his character of missionary, visited two of the principal of the groups, gives us the result of his observations in the two volumes before us. Before entering upon the subject, we must record our protest against the interminable length to which the work is spun out:—there is a conscience in all things, and, be it observed, that all things, in the language of the logicians, is a universal phrase, including even book-making. There is one thing, however, which we must decidedly praise. Mr. Ellis belonged to a class of missionaries that imitated the Moravians in one very essential point—they acquired a knowledge of the most common and useful of the mechanical arts; and instead of being mere ravers of speculative doctrines, unintelligible to the savages, they recommended and enforced their religious instruction by practical examples of morality and civilization. In 1810 Mr. Ellis embarked from Portsmouth, and having touched at Rio de Janeiro, New South Wales, and several of the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, he arrived at Tahiti, the capital of the Society Isles. Mr. Ellis tells us that the Wesleyan Missionaries in these islands "have from the beginning, by the establishment of forges, saw-pits, carpenters' shops, &c. laboured to introduce among the natives habits of industry, a taste for the mechanic arts, and a desire to follow the peaceful

occupations of husbandry." We still have to fear that these excellent objects were only secondary to theological disputations; for he says, "the labours of the mechanic and the artisan are valuable accompaniments to those of the missionary, but Christianity must precede civilization." This is the opinion of a visionary enthusiast, for Christianity and civilization must at least go hand in hand—Christian morals among savages are an obvious absurdity. Mr. Ellis tells us that the object of a set of eighteen missionaries was "to reclaim the inhabitants from error and superstition, to impart to them the truths of revelation, to improve their present condition, and to direct them to future blessedness." To impart the truths of revelation implies all the rest of this sentence, except the improvement of the present condition, and this being the minor point with the missionaries, we find that "it was long before any salutary effects appeared as the result of their endeavours." This is what any rational person might have predicted. "Their acquaintance with the most useful of the mechanic arts not only delighted the natives, but raised the missionaries in their estimation, and led them to desire their friendship. This was strikingly evinced when they beheld them use their carpenter's tools, and make chests and articles of furniture. Pomare (the King), entering when the blacksmith was at work, was so transported at what he saw, that he caught up the smith in his arms, and unmindful of the dirt and perspiration, most cordially embraced him, and saluted him, according to the custom of the country, by touching noses." Few people, we imagine, can approve of the proceedings of the missionaries. On one occasion they wished, *per fas aut nefas*, to dispossess the natives of an idol Oro. Negotiations being in vain, "A number of his attendants rushed upon the canoe; others seized the god by force, tore him from the people, and bore him towards the sea. This was not only the signal for war, but the commencement of hostilities." Let our readers imagine the horrors of a religious war among such savages, and they will lament this worse than insane outrage by the missionaries. Thus, in one hour, the services of a score of missionaries for a year are annihilated, and a horror of Christianity introduced among the natives which lasts out a whole generation. Mr. Ellis, we suppose, must have the power of raising the dead. We read in one chapter of the death of Pomare, and in the next of a visit from Pomare, and the landing of his horse. We have a curious description of the landing of this horse. Breaking from his slings as he is hoisted out of the ship, he "fell into the sea. He instantly rose to the surface, and snorting, swam towards the shore. The natives plunged into the water, and followed, like a shoal of sharks and porpoises. Some seizing his mane, others his tail, endeavoured to hold him, till the terrified creature appeared in great danger of a watery grave. The King, shouting, directed the natives to leave the horse to himself, but his voice was lost amidst the clamour. At length he reached the beach in safety, and as he rose out of the water the natives on the shore fled with precipitation, climbing the trees, or crouching behind the rocks, for security. When, however, they saw one of our seamen take hold of the halter that was about his neck, they returned to gratify their curiosity." Such was the first appearance of a horse among these islanders. Mr. Ellis's style is tautological and diffuse, and his mode of narration pro-

lix in the extreme. Though his work is full of information and amusement, few but the most industrious and patient of bookworms will be able to wade through it. The publication is useful, as it affords a proof, we are sorry to say, amongst very many others, of the utter want of judgment with which persons are chosen for these missions. Instead of sending sober, rational persons, who have studied the passions of our nature under every stage of civilization—persons who are physiologically acquainted with the direful effects of contending superstitions on the human character—we select visionaries, bigots, and enthusiasts—men incapable of generalizing their thoughts; and the consequence is the creation of direful hatred against their doctrines, or at least, the neutralization of all their efforts to impart the divine truths of the Scriptures. The merest stripling of a statesman would have seen that the worship of Oro was a state religion—an Established Church; and that the worst of all possible ways to gain a triumph over it for the truths of revelation, was the forcible seizure of the idol. The consequences of this act of stupidity were a deluge of blood, and an unconquerable hatred of our faith. Not all the efforts of all the religious societies of England could have more effectually secluded the worshippers of Oro from the blessings of Christianity.

Forest Scenes, and Incidents in the Wilds of North America. By George Head, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo.

Captain Head must be remembered by our readers as the author of a very singular and surprising narrative of a Journey over the Andes; and it is only from the inferior nature of the subject, that the present volume is deficient of interest. The author disembarked at Halifax in November, and the passage of the St. Lawrence being frozen, he proceeded on an overland journey to the Canadas, in a sleigh. He had conceived high ideas of the Indians:—"It was not, therefore, without considerable disappointment, that I saw a few squalid, miserable-looking beings, straggling in idle listlessness about the streets, and inferior, in point of appearance, to the wandering race of gipsies in England. A little boy was using his bow and blunt arrows very dexterously, by shooting at a halfpenny set upon the top of a stick, which he hit at a distance of twenty yards several times successively,"—but we find that even these degenerate "Indians are to be seen at all times in the winter, even under a temperature below zero, lying about the streets asleep and drunk in the open air, with head, hands, feet and bosom bare; and such is their hardihood that they are almost proof against being frost-bitten." Very different is it with the Europeans. "It is indeed an appalling sight to see, in hard weather, a vessel beating up the harbour of Halifax in the teeth of a north-wester. On she glides slowly and gloomily through the black waves, her bows and quarters so heavily incrustured with ice, as to be quite disfigured and weighed down by her head in the water. The sailors, with frost-bitten hands and feet, hanging upon the glassy ropes and rigging, and contending manfully against an unrelenting snow-drift." "Nothing can prove the resources of the country more than the dissipated and improvident habits of the native Indians. With no other dependence than a ten-shilling Birmingham gun, a little coarse gunpowder, and some

Bristol shot, some fishing instruments, and a coarse home-made bow and arrow, he relies upon chance each day for his food. If successful, he gorges; sometimes he fasts; to-morrow never enters his head, and as often as he possibly can, he gets thoroughly drunk." Travelling in snow shoes is often as dangerous as it is difficult. "We had nearly completed fourteen miles to a small log-house, where we were to pass the night, when my servant fell up to his middle into an air hole, which the fresh snow had covered so deceptively, that had there been a hundred more in our path, we had no means whatever of avoiding them. Fortunately the hole was but small, so that he supported himself by his arms till we pulled him out, with no other injury than a wetting, of which alone the consequences would have been serious, from the intense cold, had we not immediately arrived at the house." Our author left York in Upper Canada in the month of February to proceed to Lake Simcoe, near which he was to build a hut, and to reside during the winter in the woods. The contrivances of this residence form the most interesting part of the volume. Referring to the excessive cold, our author asked a Scotch Highlander who was driving his sleigh, "whether he thought he would be able to wear the kelt in Canada." "Na," said he, "the flies wad nap a body." I thought it was rather odd he should be thinking of flies when the frost was biting so particularly hard." The great facility of the Indians in tracking persons is thus described:—"The forests of North America are generally without brambles or underwood, the soil being little more than rotten wood—a compost which takes the impression of a foot like dough. The trunks of trees, also, which lie about in such profusion, and are covered thickly with moss, most materially assist the pursuit, for no animal can proceed without passing over them, and leaving vestiges of its progress by rubbing off the moss." The author's buoyancy of spirits, his perpetual activity, and never failing resources, in his hut residence, in the forests, during the severity of a Canadian winter, form an interesting feature of the volume.

Observations on the Rural Affairs of Ireland. By Joseph Lambert, Esq. 12mo.

This little volume is calculated to excite a spirit of inquiry and of emulation in the improvement of lands in Ireland; and it contains practical instructions upon farming, gardening, the inclosing and draining of lands, &c. under the circumstances in which Ireland is now placed. The author's ideas are sometimes a little tinged by prejudice, but at others, where his views of political economy are not very profound or extensive, he is saved from material errors by his practical good sense. He is a great enemy to absenteeism, and as great a friend to the cultivation of poor lands in Ireland. The evils of absenteeism are equivocal, or are controverted by high authority; but the absurdity of forcing poor lands into cultivation has been so fully proved, and the evils arising from the system are so manifest, that we are glad the author only partially recommends their cultivation. The only fault we have to find with the author is, that all the remedies he proposes for the

evils of Ireland are temporary, and would, in time, bring the country into a worse than her present situation. To get rid, by emigration, of a portion of the people, or to increase the produce of the soil, is obviously the only alternative, in any design for the better supply of the poor; but unless, upon Mr. Malthus's principle, we prevent the future increase of population, beyond the demand for labour, we shall only recur to the evil under which Ireland now labours. Mr. Lambert, like many other writers, loses sight of this principle; but in other points his work is sensible and useful.

The Brunswick; a Poem, in Three Cantos.

In this poem, which is said to be the production of a youthful author, we discern much promise, and not a little of able performance. To avoid altogether the track and process of Byron in a serio-comic poem of the octave stanza, is doubtless no easy prescription; but, in the present example, if we are sometimes reminded of the above great authority, it is chiefly by the snatches of powerful thought which occur from time to time, and seldom by the mere formalities of imitation. The subject, (the catastrophe of the Brunswick Theatre,) is one that offers no very obvious invitation to poetical treatment; but perhaps our aspirant has found a pleasure in the contest with stubborn materials. We select from the second Canto four stanzas that evince a vivid force of reflection and expression:—

"Some early rush into life's ocean—some

Bid later farewell to domestic joys;
But, soon or late, the hour is sure to come,
Which all our early bloom of heart destroys.
Me, ling'ring long in the sweet lap of home,

Fancy and Hope long cheated with their voice,
Long kept me stranger to the sick'ning strife,
And all the cold realities of life.

"But ah! full sure, the disenchanter came,
And all at once the fairy vision broke;
Hush'd was the voice of hope, the dream of fame,
And bright romance was shiver'd at the stroke.
The sounds I hear around me are the same,

But where the charm in ev'ry voice that spoke?
Gone, gone for ever, with the light which shone
Within my breast—the charm was there alone!

"What was my heart before?—a joyous dwelling,

Whose chambers echoed to a sparkling throng,
Where infant Hope his hundred tales was telling,
While all the passions listen'd to his song;
Where music on voluptuous gale was swelling,
And life in one bright stream was borne along;
Fancy was there, and Love his garlands wreathing,
And all the flow'rs of life their sweets were
breathing.

"Behold it after!—many a dreary token
Is scatter'd o'er the walls where gladness rung,
Gay garlands wither'd, and proud arches broken,
And high toned instruments of joy unstrung;
And many a wish that was in rapture spoken,
Hath died away with thoughts no longer young;
While torturing memory, like a gloomy ghost,
Yet lingers there, and murmurs 'All is lost!'"

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

This true summer-theatre—the coolest in respect of air, the airiest in its entertainments—has opened with a fair prospect of a golden harvest. Its first night may be distinguished in the biographies of the green-room, those pleasantest of all novels founded on fact, as that on which the *piquant* Miss Goward “owned the soft impeachment” which the newspapers had more than hinted, and confessed herself to be Mistress Keeley. The lively lady received the hearty congratulations of the audience with unaffected pleasure, as a good English wife should do; and will not, we hope, disdain ours. We offer them with much more satisfaction than if she had married a nobleman; for, in that case, her “nods and becks and wreathed smiles,” her prettinesses, and her pertnesses, would have been lost to us and our heirs for ever; and she, we are quite sure, would not have had a hundredth part of her present chance of being happy. When a lady goes on the stage as into a ball-room, and fancies, like a child, that by shutting her eyes she can escape from being seen, or mincingly speaks Shakspeare as a condescension, it is equally good for herself and us that she should be soon and well provided for, and we rejoice in a respectable dismissal; but where a spirited girl really enjoys her profession, and revels in the fun of a hundred farces, she will find the honourable estate of matrimony, when debarred from her old associations, a little irksome, and sigh in her perfumed boudoir for the unforgotten smell of the lamp. On the other hand, the young and favourite actress, who marries a favourite actor, who is also an honest man—not so refined as to take her from the stage, nor so fashionable as to neglect her when on it—has a lot above that of stage-elevated duchesses. She pursues her own chosen course; she enjoys the excitement of her profession, without its dangers; and finds her bright theatrical career sobered, but not darkened, by the attendant protections and duties of her domestic life. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley has been long talked of, and perhaps has taken place somewhat longer ago than its announcement; we, the public, seem to have a right to wish them happy; at all events, we do so most heartily—and yet most selfishly, for there are no two persons whose happy feelings are more likely to be reflected upon our own for many summers.

Besides this little piece of public personality, which gave a festive and honeymoon air to the first night, this theatre has opened under excellent auspices. It

has not Braham, to be sure, but it has a purer, if a less inspired singer than he, in Mr. H. Phillips; it has Sappio, for those who like fine concert-singing, and can endure a philosophical indifference to a situation which Cato might envy; it has Wood, who, a few affectations laid aside, would be incomparably the best male ballad-singer we have had since Incedon; and for ladies, Miss Betts, an excellent musician, who, in white satin, looks every inch a prima-donna, but who has not yet fainted from excessive feeling; Miss Cawse, a sensible girl, and well-instructed singer, who does her best; and a lady, who chooses to mystify us under the title of Madame Cellini, though betrayed by her speech to be English bred and born, and has snuggled the true English music of Rosina with real English feeling. Then, for gay operetta, we have Wrench restored to his proper element, and expatiating in his own easy and careless way, after having been pilloried in the dress of Mercutio at Covent Garden; Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, the most piquant pair of duodecimo comedians; Mr. Perkins, potent in generous handits and starving lovers; and Miss Kelly for human nature in all its varieties. Nor ought we to forget Mr. Benson Hill, whose light and delicate touch is well appreciated in this theatre, which is small enough to allow us to perceive the flavour of his style. He is the only actor since Johnstone who has given any idea of the Irish gentleman—in the other parts of the Irish character he may be inferior to Power and Webb; but they wholly fail in this, in which he excels. His quiet humour is mellowing fast, and as this quality must improve by age, promises, some twenty years hence, to be nearly what Johnstone's was in his last and best days;—for the last days are always the best of a true comedian—as witness the great sunset of Munden's career!

This establishment has already given a taste of its quality in each style by producing a grand opera, translated from the German, a serious melodrama, and two little farces. The opera is a composition well known and highly esteemed in every part of civilized Europe except Covent Garden and Drury Lane, where, of course, it has never been heard of; its composer, Ries, the pupil of Romberg and Beethoven, was personally known and beloved as a musician, in England;—but the real enjoyment of his work must, we fear, be confined to those who really understand music, and are able to comprehend its harmonies; and perchance to those also

who, like ourselves, are wholly ignorant of the science, and merely derive a vague pleasure from well-executed harmonies;—the large intermediate class it will scarcely charm. There are some passages in which “the unlettered man, though a fool, can hardly err,”—as the *terzetto* “Dear maid, in me confide,” and the song, admirably sung by Phillips, “My daughter, O my daughter,” which he who runs may feel—but, for the rest, we can only say of our own knowledge, that it is very spirit-stirring. The plot, which comes more within our cognizance, is very simple, and told in a sentence—indeed the title, “The Robber’s Bride,” tells it—and the *innuendo* does not enlarge the sense which explains the epithet “thereby meaning a young lady beloved by a captain of banditti, who consents to save her father’s life on condition of obtaining her hand; and when that life is saved, generously relinquishes the afore-said hand to her favoured lover.” With proper inducements we take this to be good on demurrer, any where but in the Court of Exchequer; and which (probably from the multiplicity of its business) is rather to seek in questions of meaning. To get out of the Exchequer, however, we must own the plot, though commendably simple, is a little too serious for July—we miss our Keeley, who should have been a facetious or tremulous butler at the least—and find the tragedy rather too much for the weather. This is no fault of the players, for Perkins is very earnest and impressive as the bandit lover, reminding us (“like, but oh! how different!”) of Macready, when first rescued from the devilries of his art, and set on the mountain ground of the stage as his home in *Rob Roy*, to suffuse the parched eyelids of despair with tears. Would that those days might return, and *that* voice, the full rich “music of humanity,” might fall again on our ears! Talk and write about others as we may, there has been, there can be, nothing like it; and if the jealousies of the green-room are to deprive us of its renewal, we can only console ourselves with the old words—“*Heu quantum minus cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse!*” In the mean time, Mr. Perkins is a fair prose Macready.

The melodrama called “The Sister of Charity” is only worth recollecting on the account for which it was probably written, the display of Miss Kelly’s fine and discriminating pathos. Regarding it with this view, it is very successful; for, although the situations in which it places the heroine are sufficiently critical, there is a certain reminiscent interest about

them, which this great actress feels justly; and, accordingly, “upon the heat of her distemper sprinkles cool patience.” The part is full of tender and affecting touches, which she gives to the actual life, and is, therefore, better calculated to awaken sympathy, than her tremendous and painful efforts in “The Sergeant’s Wife,” and “The Noyades,” which we would rather praise than think of. The fit of disgust, however, to which the curtain falls—where the old lover would renew his acquaintance with the pious penitent—is not in accordance with the Protestant and play-going feelings of the audience, who would have the piece go on and all parties made happy.

Of the two farces produced, “The Middle Temple,” and “Incog, or What’s in a Name?” the first has been saved, and the last damned, according to the caprice of playhouse justice. For our parts, we wish both had succeeded; but, if one were doomed to fail, our voice would rather have been with that which has passed into the limbo of forgotten things. “The Middle Temple” had a pleasant theatrical *venue*, but its most agreeable locality consisted in Mrs. Keeley’s delight at the prospect of gathering figs in “Fig-tree-court;” and, as to its young barrister, we can only hope we shall never hear his rehearsed speech again, and congratulate him on being “called” before the new regulations were in force; for, hereafter, no “doubtful son”—no one in whose genealogy the genteelst of examiners can find a flaw—may hope to try his power of making for himself a lawyer’s name! The game of *Nisi Prius* is too high and lofty a thing: it requires too fine a scholarship, and too nice a handling, for any one who is not of gentle blood; and a profound knowledge of Greek is hereafter to be taken as indispensable to the fitness for addressing a London jury! Mr. Wrench was just in time to escape this delicate proscription; but he must shorten his speeches if he expects Lord Tenterden to hear him. For the other farce, “Incog,” there were pleasant things, especially a good notion well made out, of an old hypochondriac, taken, on the score of his fantastic coughs and apocryphal twinges, for a young scapegrace in disguise; but it was poorly constructed, and had hard judgment. Before we quit this theatre, we must thank Mr. Arnold for his admirable band, and for the good taste by which fine concerted pieces are provided every evening between the dramatic entertainments; though this is rather hard upon those whose ideas are only to be expressed in common language.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The company at the Haymarket is better this year than it was last, but poor compared to what we remember it, when every part in sterling comedy was filled by a sterling actor. Liston has been engaged "as a star" for part of the season only; and when he plays, every thing will obviously be made subservient to the display of his peculiar and delightful powers. Up to the time when he appeared, the Haymarket exhibited some good plays very unequally acted—presenting us with Farren who always was a true outline of a great comedian, and has been filling out and rounding his style of late with singular felicity; with Mrs. Glover, perfect in her walk; with Mrs. Ashton, a very neat and pretty actress; and filling up the parts with certain others whom we would rather not mention or think of, by way of "friends, countrymen, and lovers," among whom, however, we do not mean to include Mr. Vining or Mr. Cooper, who are always welcome. The two new pieces which have been produced, "*Lodgings for Single Gentlemen*," and "*Manœuvring*," have been deservedly successful—and, in the last, we cannot help particularizing Mrs. Humby, whom we have often blamed ourselves for not admiring so much as some whose judgment we esteem, and who here played an intriguing milliner to our entire satisfaction. It is part of the scheme that she should pretend to be violently in love with a young gentleman whom she has

never before seen—and here the staunch erectness of her attitude, and her sharply articulated tones, form an admirable contrast to her vehement action; and give a high comic effect to the 'mock' emotion with which she cries out a dozen times, "I love Frederick!" A Miss Melton has made a promising appearance as a singer in *Rosina* and *Adela*; but, after hearing at the Lyceum the finest band which has been collected in London for a long time, we cannot hear operas without any band at all. Liston, indeed, is a host—he came out in all his glory in Kenney's charming play "*Sweethearts and Wives*;" and if Kenney, who understands and feels his humour, and also understands how to surround him with agreeable selections from life and character, has now one of his liveliest comedies ready, the Haymarket may have as long and merry a life as the greater managers will allow it. Really we think this year its short span might be extended with advantage to all parties; for, we are afraid, the last season of both the Winter Theatres was one protracted loss; and one would suppose they could afford to give up the worst portion of a bad bargain, if it were not obvious that speculators in the drama are the boldest and most hopeful of adventurers, and have an absolute appetite for loss. It is right they should be so; if they were better calculators of their own fortune, they would never succeed so well in enabling us to forget our own.

MUSIC.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

Great as has been the variety in the performances at this theatre since our last report, our present monthly retrospect has no novelty of any kind to record, unless it were the revival of Cimarosa's "*Matrimonio Segreto*," produced for the benefit of Signor Donzelli on the 16th of July.

With this exception we have, as usual, paced the Rossinian Treadmill, the eternal round of "*Tancredi*," "*La Gazza*," "*La Donna del Lago*," "*Il Barbiere*," "*Otello*," "*La Cenerentola*," "*Semiramide*," and "*L'Italiana in Algeri*;" for all these have had their turn during the month. It really seems as if there were a conspiracy among all Impressarij, to ruin the Gran Maestro's fame by nauseating the public with a continued repetition of his compositions. But we have vented our opinion on this practice, and its probable results, so frequently, that

farther allusion to this subject might only expose us to a charge somewhat similar to that we are making against operatic managers.

With the strong company of the present season, the greater part of these operas, as may be supposed, were executed in a very superior manner, as far as regards the singers. Some drawback, nevertheless, was experienced in consequence of the want of Madame Malibran's assistance, who, from a hurt in the elbow, as was stated, was prevented from performing during the latter part of the month.

Owing to this accident, too, we were deprived of the revival of Cimarosa's "*Gli Orazj e Curiatzj*," which Signor Curiioni had announced for his benefit, but in lieu of which, after it had been fully studied, he was compelled to resort to "*Semiramide*."

To us, and probably to many others similarly circumstanced, the announce-

ment of "Il Matrimonio Segreto" was particularly welcome. According to our critical standard of but twenty years back, the score was the *ne plus ultra* of perfection in comic composition. It was the more prized, because practically honoured by our vocal favour. "Se fiato in corpo avete," and "Udite, udite," and even "Pria che spunti," though hardly accessible to our bass organ, were, some five and twenty years ago, often and readily accorded the solicitations of partial friends, who were pleased to approve our amateur efforts, nearly as much as ourselves. But a quarter of a century, as the experience of the present times has more than ever demonstrated, is no trifle in the scale of musical taste; and indeed no slight matter in the span of our existence, and the changes which our frame, our feelings, and our fondnesses, are doomed to undergo. If, as some physiologists would wish us to believe, not a particle of the blood, muscles, and even of the bones, which we called our own seven years ago, forms part of the present organized stock on hand, what degree of permanency can we fairly expect in our musical predilections, many of which, perhaps, become reduced to matters of mere recollection?

These and similar reflections created an intense desire on our part to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus offered by the "Matrimonio Segreto," of instituting some psychological comparisons of the above nature, of sitting in judgment in the matter of Self minus 25, *versus*, Self *tale quale*; and as the court was likely to be crowded, a hasty meal enabled us to arrive in time, and take our seat on the foremost bench.

The overture could hardly be made available in the scale of comparison. It is lively, pretty, clear, but slight as a work of compositorial art. We thus thought of it when we heard it for the first time, and our opinion remains the same.

With regard to the vocal pieces—but we had better first name the parties to whom they were allotted:—

Carolina Madlle. Sontag,
Lisetta Madlle. Nina Sontag,
Fidalma Madame Malibran,
Geronimo Signor Zucchelli,
Paolino Signor Donzelli,
The Count Signor Galli.

To speak conscientiously, some of the pieces exhibited, in part at least, indications of a taste not only gone by, but the absence of which we see no reason to regret. There is here and there a simplicity which borders upon insipidity. But we still met with a preponderating quantum of music capable of delighting the ear of good taste of the present day, and

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perhaps of a quarter of a century to come, in spite of the inroads which the melodies of Rossini, and more so his style and manner, have made upon our predilections. The principal pieces in the "Matrimonio," i. e. those which established the reputation of the opera, and conferred upon the author the rank of supremacy among his Italian competitors in the buffa line, those compositions were still found to give unalloyed delight to ourselves, and, we believe, to the audience in general. The melodies, in their sweet simplicity, abound in originality, free from any affectation or apparent effort. They are fresh and lucid in their construction. The mind of the untutored seizes their meaning and import readily, while the cultivated ear equally bows to their irresistible unsophisticated charms. "Pria che spunti l'aurora" is still a master-piece; not perhaps of compositorial art—for Cimarosa had the good sense to resort but little to artificial means—but of genuine nature, beautiful melody, and apposite dramatic expression. "Cara, cara," likewise, the introductory aria of Paolino, especially when sung by a Donzelli, will, for years to come we devoutly trust, interest and delight our offspring. And as for the comic pieces, such as the "Udite," and "Se fiato in corpo," they still remain models in this style of writing, which neither Mozart nor Rossini have surpassed, or perhaps even reached.

And the harmonic colouring? "Oh si sic omnes." Cimarosa's accompaniments are full of elegance and variety, without ever obscuring the vocal part. Trombones and trumpets before the curtain, and military bands on the stage, never deafen the ears of the audience, and ruin the voices of the singers, in Cimarosa's scores; of whom, when comparing him to Mozart, Gretry once said to Napoleon, "Cimarosa places the statue on the stage, and the pedestal in the orchestra; whereas Mozart puts the statue in the orchestra, and the pedestal on the stage." Poor Gretry! had he known the Gran' Maestro, he surely would have made *amende honorable* to the shade of tranced Mozart. Cimarosa's accompaniments, in our opinion, present models of genuine harmonic support, and all we have to wish, for the good of the art, is, that good sense may soon bring us back to the observance of such models.

Upon the whole, we were highly gratified with the revival of our old favourite; and the crowded houses at the benefit of Donzelli, and on the repetition of the opera on the Saturday following, evinced the high interest which the public at large took in the performance.

Mademoiselle Sontag sang the part of Carolina with all the effect which her fine voice, and its high and truly extraordinary state of cultivation, may naturally be presumed to produce. A little more soul and animation, however, a greater degree of identification with the part, forms the grand desideratum in this lady's personations. The admirable duet with Mademoiselle Nina Sontag, "*Lei faccio un inchino*," was but a cold and stiff portraiture of female feuds of jealousy. Mademoiselle Sontag possesses as limited a share of the *vis comica* as of deep pathos. In parts of a more subdued character lying between these two extremes, such as Elena in the "*Donna del Lago*," and "*La Cenerentola*," her success is more decisive. Mademoiselle Nina Sontag was a novelty at the King's Theatre, probably a first dramatic appearance. This circumstance, and the youth of the debutante, must naturally be taken into paramount consideration. The voice, when arrived at maturity, which is not yet the case, is likely to be a clear and good high soprano. It has, evidently, already received a considerable degree of cultivation; and, if her future studies be directed by an Italian master of competent ability—so as to overcome certain defects of the German school, of which the elder sister has not yet entirely divested herself—this young lady bids fair to reach a considerable degree of eminence in her profession. She sang her part throughout with undeviating correctness and self-possession; and her acting, for a novice, was more than could fairly have been expected. There was some disadvantage, too, in her playing the part of the elder sister to a sister considerably more advanced in age.

We feel rather at a loss what to say upon the choice of Madame Malibran, as regards the part of Fidalma, in this opera—no other than Mrs. Heidelberg in the English original. To see a lady of twenty-two or so, the Tancredi, the Romeo, the Ninetta of the season, disfigure her spirited, intellectual, youthful countenance, by artificial wrinkles, a powdered wig, &c.; to behold the gay Zerlina, the arch Susanna, totter about the stage in buckram, of the fashion of Queen Anne's time, with shaking head, trembling hands, and tremulous voice; to hear her squeak in childish treble pipes from beginning to

end—to witness such a transformation was a feature in the cast of characters, which few of the audience were prepared for, and few, probably, sincerely approved of. The preposterous travestisement can only be regarded as a wayward freak of caprice, more likely to be detrimental to the object of it, than to add to the estimate which the public has, so justly, formed of the extent and versatility of Madame Malibran's talent; and surely Signor Donzelli, for whose benefit this piece of mummery was undertaken, could not have wished for a sacrifice of this nature. Of Madame Malibran's vocal display in a character of this hybrid kind, nothing in the way of either praise or blame can be offered; an apology, moreover, was circulated, referring to the consequences of the accident she had met with, and soliciting the indulgence of the audience.

Any comment on Signor Donzelli's Paolino, could only lead to a repetition of the expressions of admiration so frequently employed in our critiques when speaking of this superb tenor. All was perfection, though "*Pria che spunti*" lost somewhat in interest by a transposition from E flat, to the key of D natural.

Signor Zuchelli's Geronimo was very successful. He acted with much of the genuine buffo humour of the good old times, portrayed the deaf old gentleman with great truth, and sang, of course, in a first-rate style, and with the best effect.

We have so seldom had occasion to speak in terms of marked praise of Signor V. Galli, that it affords us much pleasure to mention his personation of the Count in this opera with unqualified approbation. He sang the part effectively, and evinced a very considerable share of comic powers throughout the piece. The famous duet, already adverted to, "*Se fiato in corpo avete*," sung as it was with true glee, by himself and Zuchelli, afforded a rich treat of vocal humour, and its repetition was loudly called for.

Nothing new occurred in the ballet department, which, during the month, confined its representations to the old favourites: "*Masaniello*," "*La Sonnambule*," and "*Les Déguisemens Imprévus*;" nor is farther novelty of any kind to be looked for, as the Season is within three or four nights of its termination.

FINE ARTS.

Discovery of a remarkable Picture.—Notwithstanding the number of collectors, who have for the last fifteen years swept over the Continent in search of works of art, there still remains, we have no doubt, many a valuable gem “of purest ray serene,” buried in the unfathomed dust of garrets, cellars, and lumber-rooms; while a multitude of counterfeits and copies are foisted on the world as *chef-d’œuvres* of the first masters. It has of late fallen to the lot of several Englishmen to obtain, for little money, pictures of much value. One of the most remarkable of those was the “*Hamlet*” of Van Dyck, picked up at a late sale in Brussels by Mr. Pryce Gordon, for the sum of five francs, and sold again by that gentleman to a private individual at Cheltenham, for nearly as many hundred guineas. Other instances might be cited; and we know nothing more interesting or curious than would be a faithful history of such prizes drawn in the lottery of pictorial speculation. In the belief that artists and amateurs all participate in our feelings on this subject, we shall give a short account of a picture, perhaps the latest of those valuable acquisitions made by chance, now in the possession of a gentleman at Bruges. This gentleman, whose long residence in Italy and the Low Countries has given him peculiar facilities for the indulgence of a pursuit in which there are so many amateurs and so few connoisseurs, happened to be at Tournay two or three years ago, and of course did not omit inquiring and searching after whatever collections of pictures the place contained. After inspecting the patched-up daubs of an *artiste-friper*, or salesman of second-hand goods, such as are to be met with in all Continental towns, the eye of the connoisseur fell on a piece of old canvass fastened by a nail to a stake. It was not difficult to discover, even through the thick layers of dirt and mould which covered its surface, that it was the work of no ordinary master. Its colours, still vivid, shone, in detached spots, with a brilliancy which gave promise of more ample and extended beauties. The old friper was not insensible to its merits, and seemed unwilling to part with it. He admitted that it was not his property, but absolutely refused to reveal its owner’s name. From this place Mr. H. passed to pay a visit at one of the town-convents, where a young English lady of his acquaintance resided; and he there had the good luck to meet an old monk, who had formerly belonged to the now-suppressed abbey of St. Martin, in the same city. This old priest, knowing the Eng-

lishman’s taste for paintings, casually asked him if he had seen in that town any thing worthy of notice? “It is curious enough,” replied Mr. H. “that the only tolerable painting I have met here since my arrival I saw a few minutes ago, at E—’s the friper’s, but in so filthy a state, without being attached even to a frame, that it is scarcely cognizable: it seems to have been cruelly neglected.”—“Did he tell you,” rejoined the Monk, “to whom it belongs?”—“No; nor could my entreaties induce him to reveal the name of its owner.”—“Well then,” rejoined he, “it is mine.” Mr. H. became curious to know the history of the work, as well from the interest which its own merit inspired, as from the singularity of the rencontre, and pressed the old father to inform him of all the particulars. “All I can say of it,” said the Monk, “is, that it was in the cabinet of our abbey, from a period of which neither myself, nor any of my brother monks, had any notion. It always made the greatest ornament of our collection, and was considered and represented as the portrait of one of the great artists, painted by himself. Indeed, it used to be said it was by Van Dyck; but I am no judge of those things, and only tell you what others said. *Au reste!*” added he, “when the French came here, in 1792, every one wished to save something from the wreck. A brother monk carried off this painting, hoping one day to have an opportunity of restoring it to its original proprietors. It was thrown into an old loft, for its better concealment, and there it lay, quite forgotten, ever since. The monk who carried it off having died long ago, it was only some weeks back it was discovered, and that by mere accident. As I was obliged to change my residence to fill the situation I now hold, old E—, the friper, wished to buy it, but I would not let him have it. However, as I know nothing of paintings, and as no hope whatever can exist of its being replaced in its old situation, I am not unwilling to part with it on suitable conditions.” After some time, Mr. H. became its possessor.

An observation naturally offered itself from the Monk’s statement, namely, how it happened, that a painting, representing a personage richly *costumed*, with several sporting-dogs, in a fine landscape, bearing, in short, all the accompaniments of rank and wealth, and without one accessory that might typify an artist, should have the traditional reputation in the abbey of being the portrait of an eminent painter, unless it were founded on some

unequivocal, though anecdotal evidence, but of which no other record remained.

When Mr. H. became its owner, he was recommended to search in a work by Mensaert, an artist and connoisseur of the early part of the last century, "*Le Peintre, Amateur et Curieux*," which professes to describe the paintings in the different public and private collections of the Low Countries. On turning to the article Tournay, Mr. H. found, under the head of "*Cabinet de l'Abbaye de St. Martin*," the following notice: "*Ce cabinet est orné de plusieurs bons tableaux, parmi lesquels on voit le portrait d'Antoine Van Dyck, sous la figure d'un chasseur qui conduit des chiens à la chasse; ce portrait est peint par lui-même; quelques uns croient que les chiens sont aussi de sa main, d'autres disent qu'ils sont de Sneyders; il y a aussi deux tableaux peints par D. Teniers, un la tentation de St. Antoine, l'autre le portrait d'un Medecin, et trois petits paysages avec figures, par le même.*"

This information, however, did not satisfy the English connoisseur, more than by proving the truth of the Monk's statement, that his new acquisition was always considered the portrait of a great artist, painted by himself. Mr. H. was convinced it was not Van Dyck's, for it bore no resemblance to any of those paintings which are admitted to be his portraits. Mr. H. compared all the engravings after these portraits which he could find, and he was quite persuaded the picture was not done for the great master in question. The painting now clean, and restored to all its pristine beauty, for it was in the most perfect state of preservation, Mr. H.'s next object was to ascertain who was its author, and whose likeness it represented. Many of the best artists and connoisseurs in Flanders and England examined and admired it: opinions were extremely divided; some giving it to Rubens, some to Van Dyck, and some to Crayer. One artist regarded it as a *chef-d'œuvre* of Vander Helst. In short, no man who had a name of eminence was forgotten in this sponsorial catalogue. There were not wanting persons who believed it to be by David Teniers the younger, and his own portrait; and this was the opinion of Mr. Segulier. This, too, was always Mr. H.'s own opinion. The resemblance of the picture with the avowed portraits of this highly-gifted master was uncommonly striking; his face, his form, and even his costume, were in evident analogy with other works of his. But pictures of this size (near 7 feet high by 5 wide), by Teniers, are of the greatest rarity; and it was that fact

that so long rendered its identity so difficult to be established.

On looking over the great German Dictionary of Artists, printed by Fuesz, at Zurich, Mr. H. learned by whom the avowed and well-known portraits of Teniers were painted and engraved; and while at Paris this present year (1829), he was enabled to procure several engravings after paintings of him, one by Vosterman after Thys, another by Le Bas, after his own painting, with his family; both of which bore a striking resemblance with the portrait in question, as does that engraved by Piguet, in Descamps's *Lives of Flemish Artists*; and this is the more remarkable, as it is evident the paintings from which these engravings were made were done at a more advanced period of life. But if after a comparison of these engravings with the portrait any doubt could have remained, it was quickly dissipated by an inspection of Teniers's well-known painting at the Louvre, "*The Prodigal Youth at Table*," which, as is well known, was intended for his own and his family's portraits; not only is the resemblance here remarkably well preserved, but much of his dress is literally the same — black velvet small-clothes, crimson stockings, and white cambric brodequins; and the style and touch were not to be mistaken. Teniers was known to be an artist of great versatility of powers. He has successfully imitated all the great masters of his own time, and many that preceded him. He was not habitually a portrait-painter; and a good connoisseur will not fail to trace all those circumstances in the work before us. Not only with apparent justice might it be, and it has been, urged, that the dogs, the landscape, and the portrait, were the works of different artists, but the latter itself might be supposed to have occupied the pencil of several, so unlike to each other are the various parts of it; and all this can be easily understood of one, who, though possessing the highest acquirements of his profession, yet venturing on a branch with which he was not yet familiar, evidently seemed rather to imitate, in detached parts, the celebrated models of his epoch, than trust to his own great, but in this department of the art his untried powers. Thus we see that the author of this work had in his recollection the successful and brilliant efforts of Rubens, Van Dyck, Vander Helst, Crayer, and Sneyders. But a still higher interest attaches itself to this most curious and valuable composition, than that which arises from the discovery of a mere work of art, and the admiration excited by its varied excellence.

We have in this picture as positive an insight into the character of the great artist, whose work it indubitably is, as true a document of biography as might be gleaned from an autograph copy of memoirs written by himself. No one who views this picture can fail to be struck with the immediate conviction that the leading trait of the author's mind (despite of his consummate genius) was vanity, of the most egregious stamp. The air, the dress, the attitude, all speak David Teniers the younger to be the very prince of puppyism. The incongruous association of a splendid ball-room costume, bare head, and flowing hair, with a wild landscape, a brace of greyhounds in leash, and a spaniel at heel, prove also to the sportsman that Teniers knew nothing of the practical enjoyments of the chase. Not one other accessory of sporting is to be discovered, with the exception of a game-bag peeping from under the rich velvet surcoat, enough to raise a smile in the veriest Nimrod of Cockneyism. That the artist painted himself *en grand seigneur* is very certain. In this fine work, as well as in that of "The Prodigal Son," and in his portrait by Thys,* the remotest allusion to his profession is avoided; and in the other established portrait, by his own hand, and engraved by Le Bas, and above alluded to, Teniers figures in the habiliments of chivalry, booted and spurred, and seated in the act of playing the violoncello, surrounded by accompaniments of wealth and luxury. He seemed resolved that in these works posterity should have no other evidences of his calling, under his own hand, but what are to be found in the splendid touches of his pencil, which will record him, as long as canvass and colouring endure, as one of the chief ornaments of art.

But in bringing this interesting work into public notice, we must disavow the invidious wish to throw a slight on the memory of its celebrated author. We would rather draw a consolatory conclusion, from this additional testimony that vanity and genius are not incompatible, and that men the most highly gifted have their weak points as well as their strong ones. If David Teniers, in proving himself to be a great painter and a handsome fellow, at the same time betrays that he was a perfect dandy, but no sportsman, it does not at all diminish our admiration of

his talent, while it may make our own foibles and failings more endurable. In wishing to stretch ourselves up to his elevation, it is pleasant to find that he could not resist the impulse which prompted him to meet us half-way.

The picture is now at Brussels, where a clever artist is taking a lithographic copy, which will soon be published. Our ambassador in the Netherlands, Sir Charles Bagot, himself a distinguished connoisseur, with the principal artists and amateurs of that city, are unanimous in their admiration of this *chef-d'œuvre*, so curiously brought to light, and established in its rank among the monuments of art by the taste and perseverance of its possessor.

The late Mr. Bonington's Pictures.—We have received a melancholy gratification in the pictures, sketches, and drawings, which have been found in the atelier and portfolios of the late R. P. Bonington, which have been sold by Mr. Sotheby, for the benefit of his relatives.

It would be an invidious task to criticise with severity the works of a hand which can work no more; and it is a melancholy one to praise the efforts of a pencil which can never again delight us by its productions.

Mr. Bonington gave very early indications of talent in his art. He has left many very spirited paintings, finished in a style which are a grace to the British school; and it is almost with a sigh of regret that we see amidst the present miscellaneous assemblage of drawings indications of an embryo talent, that would, if it had been spared, have become so bright an ornament to the English school of painting.

There were in Mr. Sotheby's room no less than 237 subjects; these, together with the productions of his pencil, which have been sold, prove the industry of the artist, and induce the belief that he was partly a victim to enthusiasm in his art.

Most of these subjects are spirited sketches; some of them mere coloured or pencilled memoranda, and a few very highly-finished paintings. All of them show the feeling of a true lover of his art. Many of them are evidently coloured on the spot, and are the produce of the moment of inspiration. A scene, a circumstance, has struck him, and he has embodied its remembrance with his pencil.

Several of the rough sketches of sea-views, landscapes, pile-driving, &c. appear as though he had arrested the figures in their progress and transferred them to his paper, there is so much life and reality about them.

* In this picture by Thys, Teniers is represented in the costume, and bearing the insignia of his office, as Chamberlain to the Archduke Leopold, Governor of the Low Countries.

As before the publication of this paper these pictures were dispersed among a variety of purchasers, it is almost useless to particularise the subjects; but the most excellent ones are different views in Venice, in a subdued Canaletti style. Some of these would shine even beside the master whose style he appears to have imitated, and we confess we regret that our purse would not permit their transfer to our cabinet. The next in excellence to these are his evidently hasty sketches of sea and landscape, in which he seems to have attempted to catch a momentary appearance of Nature, and in most instances he has succeeded admirably. His smaller sketches are interesting, as showing the *materiel* that he was storing up for future pictures. His

portfolios are like the work-basket of an able artist, in which bits are deposited ready to form an admirable composition. In them we saw figures, costumes, spots of scenery. In short, a very complete stock for those future productions of his pencil; or hints for those subjects upon which he had already determined to paint, but which his early fate prevented even his attempt to realise.

The contemplation of these sketches has raised our admiration of the talents of the artist, and they have caused our regret for that premature fate which has prevented his becoming that distinguished ornament to British art which they certainly indicate that he would have been.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society, June 18. The President in the chair.—A paper was read "On the conversion to a vacuum of the experiments with Captain Kater's pendulum;" by Captain Sabine, Sec. F.R.S. The presents enumerated were: the first Part of Dr. Richardson's *Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America*, containing the quadrupeds—Mr. Brande's *Outlines of Geology*—the Third Volume of M. Legendre's *Treatise on Elliptical Functions*—the Baron De Prony's *Historical Notice of Peronnet*—the Baron Roger's work on the *Oulof Language*—along with the *Transactions of numerous learned Societies*. Bransby B. Cooper, Esq. of Guy's Hospital, was balloted for, and elected. E. F. Maitland, Esq. M.P. was introduced and took his seat as a Fellow. C. Collier, Esq. late of Ceylon, Dr. W. Nicholl, and J. W. Moss, Esq. were severally proposed. The President, in taking a sessional farewell of the Fellows, congratulated the Society upon its continued prosperity, and paid a just tribute to the memory of Wollaston, Young, and Davy, whose loss the Royal Society severely felt.

Royal Asiatic Society, June 13.—Sir A. Johnston, V.P. in the chair.—The meeting took into consideration the propriety of holding the Society's meetings every Saturday during the remainder of the session. A resolution to that effect being proposed by the chairman, was carried unanimously. Baron De Fernssac, the able editor of the "*Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie*," who has arrived in England on a scientific mission, was present at the meeting.—20. Sir A. Johnston, V.P. in the chair. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta was introduced, and took his seat for the first time as a member; on which occasion the chairman

congratulated the Society on such an accession to their body. Drs. Christie and Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and several others, were elected; Professor Charmoy of St. Petersburg, and the Rev. R. J. A. Gonsalves of Macao, were chosen foreign members. A great variety of donations were on the table; amongst them we noticed sundry specimens of the *materia medica* of Java, a copy of the *Grammatica Latina ad usum Sinensium*, Mr. Green's *Numismatic Atlas of Grecian History*, Burnout's edition of the text of the *Vendidad Sade* (a work of Zoroaster's), Jomard's *Description de la Ville du Kaire*, and numerous other foreign works of literature. A dissertation on the establishment and present state of the Arabic press, both in the East and West, by F. C. Balfour, Esq. was read.—July 4. The President, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wyun, M.P. in the chair.—John Babington, J. M. Arnot, J. S. Forbes, and Colonel Rob. Scot, were severally balloted for, and elected. A letter from Ram Ras, head English master at the College of Fort St. George, relating to his collation and translation of the *Silpi Sastra*, the Hindoo sacred treatise on Architecture and Sculpture, was read. Sir Alexander Johnston directed the attention of the meeting to a very beautiful lithographic work, entitled *Oriental Ornithology*, printed at the Bahar amateur lithographic press, by Sir C. D'Oyly, and C. W. Smith, Esq. Through the kindness of the Marchioness of Hastings, the book was placed on the table for the inspection of the members. Colonel Tod presented his magnificent work, entitled *Annals of Rajasthan*. Several presents in natural history were also made: amongst them was a curious col-

Section of fossil shells (helices), found at St. Helena, 1900 feet above the level of the sea.—11. Colonel C. Doyle in the chair. Chandos Leigh, Esq. T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. E. Russell Mardon, Esq. Thomas Tob Mardon, Esq. John Stewart Sullivan, Esq. C. N. Pallmer, Esq. M.P. and Colonel M. Stewart, were severally balloted for, and elected. Baron Vander Capellan, his Excellency Don F. de Zea Bermudez, Spanish ambassador, Professor Wilken, of Berlin, and M. Edouard Thayer, were elected foreign members. The reading of Tausch's paper on Circassia was concluded: the author was an *employé* of government with the Circassians. In this paper he strongly urges an intercourse being kept up between that country and more civilised nations, as the only means of effecting a favourable change of character. Mr. Goldingham was elected a member at the last meeting.

Society of Antiquaries, June 2.—Hudson Gurney, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the chair.—The secretary read, for the third time, the proposed alterations in the rules of the Society, which, after some discussion, were confirmed by ballot of 21 to 2. The meetings of the Society, in consequence of Whitsun-week, were adjourned to June the 18th. Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the chair. A communication from Sir William Betham (Ulster) was read, respecting a bronze band and arm, bearing inscriptions in the Irish character, which were exhibited to the Society some time since, when considerable interest was excited respecting them. The inscriptions on the arm had been accurately lithographed by Mr. Crofton Croker, and were circulated among the most distinguished Irish scholars, but they were unable to decipher them; all agreed, however, that the characters were extremely ancient. Sir William conjectures this singular relic to have been an ecclesiastical badge of office used as a mace; and stated, that he had found two similar arms figured in saltire on a seal dug up at Clonmethan, in the county of Dublin, which proved to be the seal of the Pope's legate in Ireland in the 16th century. The conclusion of Mr. Britton's paper upon bells, and some other communications, were also read. The meeting of the Society was then adjourned to November next.

London University.—The first session of this Institution having lately closed, there was a distribution of prizes to the students who had most distinguished themselves on their examinations:—Earl Grey was in the chair; and, besides many persons of note, the great room, capable of containing about a thousand individuals, was filled by those anxious to witness this

interesting ceremony. The rewards were adjudged by the several professors.—Mr. Key, Latin; Mr. Long, Greek; Mr. Dale, English; Mr. De Morgan, mathematics; Dr. Lardner, natural philosophy; and Mr. Ames, law. The latter delivered an eloquent address; as did also the noble chairman.

Royal Irish Academy.—At the first meeting of the Academy in March, Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P. President of the Royal Society, was unanimously elected an honorary member. The essays "On the character of Ossian's poems," and "On the change in the climate of Ireland," for prizes offered by the Academy, were announced as received.

M. Chabert.—The experiments of M. Chabert were lately exhibited before fifteen persons, including Dr. Gordon Smith, Mr. Titus Bury the surgeon, and other scientific men. Having armed himself by the antidote which he has found to be a guard against animal poisons, M. Chabert swallowed *forty grains of phosphorus* in the presence of the astonished company. The phosphorus was distinctly put upon his tongue by a gentleman, and, beyond all doubt, fairly taken into the stomach; nearly, if not quite enough, we presume, to have killed all those who saw this feat done. His next exploit was to sup two spoonfuls of oil, at 330° by the thermometer—i. e. 120° above the heat of boiling water. This he did without any apparent inconveniency, though the spoon remained for minutes so hot that no one could bear to touch it with his hand. Finally, M. Chabert held his head directly over and in the midst of the fumes of arsenic, which, diffusing over a large room, speedily became too potent to be inhaled with impunity by any other person who was present.

Medico-Botanical Society.—At the last meeting of this Society, Earl Stanhope presented Titford's *Hortus Botanicus Americanus*; Mr. J. Le Souef gave Barton's *Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States*; and Mr. Aiton several valuable plants, amongst which were the camphor, the coffee, tamarind, and mango trees. M. Roccaforte, the Mexican minister, was admitted a foreign member; and, in presenting a very valuable work on the plants of Mexico, expressed a hope that the correspondence he maintained with the learned men of his own country, and other parts of South America, would not be unprofitable to the Society. A letter was read, addressed by the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to the President, directing the attention of the Society to the medicinal properties of marine plants. A paper on the prepared

extracts of the hemlock and dandelion, by Joseph Houlton, Esq. was also read.

Society of Arts.—The last sectional division of the rewards of this Society took place last month. The prizes were delivered by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the President; viz.—1. Mr. J. Vendramini, 14, Brompton-row, for his engraving from the picture by Sebastian del Piombo of the raising of Lazarus, the large gold medal.—2. Mr. J. Robertson, Worton House, Isleworth, for his improvements in the art of painting in water-colours, the gold Isis medal.—3. Mr. Joseph Netherclift, 8, Newman-street, for his improved method of making lithographic transfers, 20l.—4. Thomas Dowler, M.D. for his musical instrument called the glossophone, the large silver medal.—5. Mr. J. Cuthbert, 5, Furbeck-place, Lambeth, for his stand for an astronomical telescope, the large silver medal, and 20l.—6. Mr. W. H. Hilton, 10, Regent-street, for his pump for racking wine, the large silver medal.—7. Mr. R. Parvin, 3, Carpenter-street, Mount-street, for his improved French window, the silver Isis medal, and 5l.—8. Mr. W. Tindall, Leeds, for his wheel with an oblique axle, the silver Isis medal.—9. Mr. W. Aust, Hoxton New Town, for a copper lining to a leaden pump-barrel, 5l.—10. Mr. T. Williams, Lieut. R.N. for his oars to be worked by one hand, the large silver medal.—11. Mr. W. P. Green, Lieut. R.N. for his yoke for a disabled rudder, the silver Isis medal.—12. Mr. W. Rodger, Lieut. R.N. for his syphon for watering ships, the gold Isis medal; 13. Ditto, for his make-shift anchor, the large silver medal.—Mr. E. Carey, R.N. for his method of preventing dry rot in ship timber, the large silver medal.—15. Mr. T. Reynolds, 13, Arbour-terrace, Commercial-road, for his repeating stop for a naval sextant, the gold Isis medal.—16. Mr. D. Davies, 15, Wigmore-street, for a fire-escape, the large silver medal.—17. Mr. S. Mordan, 22, Castle-street, Finsbury, for his self-centering lathe-chuck, the large silver medal.—18. Mr. Joseph Clement, 19, Prospect-place, St. George's, Southwark, for his self-acting double-driver for a lathe-chuck, the large silver medal.—19. Mr. James Roberts, 7, Abbey-street, Bethnal-green road, for his improvements in weaving velvet, 5l.—20. Mr. J. Hughes, 93, Sebright-street, Bethnal-green, for his improved cards for weaving figured silks, the silver Isis medal and 15l.—21. Mr. C. S. Smith, 3, Kirkman's-place, Tottenham-court-road, for his method of manufacturing melting pots for iron and steel, 20l.—22. Mr. R. Green, 57, Ernest-street, Regent's-park, for his

draining plough, 15l.—23. Mr. J. Pearson, Frittenden, Kent, for his draining plough, the large silver medal and 15l.—24. Joseph Kirby Trimmer, Esq. Strand on the Green, Kew, for his flock of improved Merino sheep, the large gold medal.—25. Josias Booker, Esq. Liverpool, for his substitution of machinery in aid of slave labour, the large gold medal.

Zoological Gardens.—The additional ground obtained by the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park lies to the north of the present gardens, and across the road. Maintaining a part of the woody belt which now exists on that (the northern) side, there is to be a gentle sweep up to the gates, to admit of the egress and regress of visitors; while the communication between the two gardens will be effected by means of a sufficiently spacious tunnel under the road. The whole space will be about fifteen acres; and thus, what may be considered the public exhibition part of the establishment will be much extended and improved, the sights more numerous, and the habitations of the various animals better suited to their natures, as well as to the conveniences of those who come to view or study them. And this seems to be the more requisite, from the increasing popularity of this lounge; to which the mature crowd to gratify their curiosity, and the young are taken to inform their minds. The aspect, however, is not so good as could be desired, and the soil, instead of the neighbouring gravel, is a wet clay. Perhaps great care in underdraining may remove some of these obnoxious impediments to success.

London Phrenological Society.—May 4th. E. Wright, M.D., V.P. in the chair.—Dr. Epps called the attention of the Society to a pamphlet read before the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, by their President, Thomas Stone, Esq. entitled, "Observations on the Phrenological Development of Burke, Hare, and other atrocious murderers." The doctor pointed out numerous errors into which, he alleged, the author had fallen from his ignorance of the subject.—May 18th. Joseph Moore, M.D., president, in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. George Taylor, being a translation of the account of Dr. Gall and his system, as given by M. Ph. Dameron, in his "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Philosophie en France au dix-neuvième Siècle." M. Dameron places Gall in the "école sensualiste;" and endeavours to prove that the science of phrenology tends to materialism: from this it was declared to be evident that he had not sufficiently examined the principles of the system, as the brain is merely the material organ through which the mind acts. Two in-

interesting cases of phrenological pathology were mentioned by Dr. Elliotson as having been attended by him : one that of a lady who forgot the names of every thing, and, while the attack lasted, had pain in the situation of the organ of language ; the other, that of a woman in St. Thomas's Hospital, who, in consequence of her husband having taken away her child, was affected with great giddiness, rendering her unable to walk across the ward, and with intense pain in that part of the head recognised as the seat of philoprogenitiveness, and in that only the symptoms were much increased upon the child being brought to her for a few minutes, and again taken away. A chart of Dr. Gall's system, by Dr. Fossati, and a chart of Lavater's system of physiognomy, were presented from M. Otton, of Paris, by Dr. Elliotson.—June 15th. Joseph Moore, M.D. President, in the chair. A paper was read by Thomas Alcock, Esq. on the various modes of taking admeasurements of the head for phrenological purposes ; illustrated by numerous crania, drawings, and models of the brain. Mr. Hawkins also explained the use of his new cranio-metrical instrument, and exhibited an improved method of taking plaster-casts, whereby the unpleasant position of lying on the back may be avoided, the person sitting in an erect posture, and the distortion of the features, so generally seen in casts, being obviated. A cast of the head of Thomas Baker, an idiot, aged thirty-three years, was presented by Edward Lance, Esq. of Lewisham ; in which the narrowness and retreating of the forehead showed great deficiency of the anterior portion of the brain. A mask of Earl Grey was presented by Mr. Henry Behnes, and the development of the forehead was commented upon, as forming a striking contrast with the wretched organisation of the idiot. It was announced that thirty casts of the natives of various nations had been received from the Edinburgh Phrenological Society. The Society then adjourned until the first Monday in November.

Royal Institution.—May 12th. The Duke of Somerset in the chair. The meetings for the session were closed by Mr. Faraday, who delivered as full an account as an hour would allow, of the experimental researches carried on in the laboratory of the Institution, for the purpose of improving the manufacture of glass used for optical purposes. These inventions were set on foot by a committee of the Royal Society, and the expenses of the necessary materials were defrayed by Government : this committee, after a time, appointed Messrs. Herschel, Dollond, and Faraday,

to be a working sub-committee. In September 1827, the experiments were carried on at the Royal Institution ; and in September, last year, the train of investigations respecting a new kind of glass was commenced ; the general results of which formed the subject for this evening. Mr. Faraday first took a brief view of the discovery made by Dollond, in 1758, of the principles and manufacture of achromatic object-glass ; and touched upon the important services rendered by Guinand, and others, in their laborious inquiries regarding the manufacture of glass. He next referred to Barlow, and others, who had tried by the use of fluids to avoid the almost inseparable difficulties attending the use of the flint glass ; and by a reference to the present state of the difficulties encountered by the optician, showed to what extent the question at this time interested the scientific world. The object was to obtain a glass perfectly homogeneous throughout, and uniform in its action upon light ; the nature of striæ, veins, tails, bubbles, &c. was pointed out, and illustrated by referring to specimens of glass, and of various fluids. The experiments in flint glass were then briefly noticed, and passed for the moment, to admit of describing a new kind of glass,—or at least new in its application,—which, according to the experiments that have already been made, promises to have all the advantages of flint glass, with some very important points of superiority. Numerous specimens of the glass were upon the lecture-table ; amongst them a telescope of 1-three-fourth inches in aperture ; and two object-glasses, the one four inches in aperture, constructed by Mr. Dollond, possessing a high dispersive power, and giving a pale yellow colour ; the other was nearly of the same extent of aperture. The piece of glass, out of which it had been constructed, was only taken from the furnace in the beginning of the week. It was remarkably pure, no striæ could be discovered in it on the closest examination ; there were some bubbles, but these, when few in number, do not affect the performance of the telescope. Before quitting the table, Mr. Faraday, in the name of the committee of management for the evening meetings, took leave of the members and friends of the Institution ; not, however, without first earnestly calling their attention to the principles and practice which, within the last few years, have made the Institution so highly interesting. He also claimed their united assistance for the next year, in the good cause of advancing and diffusing science and knowledge,—the only objects which the institution had in

view. In the library were, amongst the presents, a magnificent specimen of the *Venus fan coral*, presented by Mrs. Jones; and casts of the Canterbury pilgrimage and procession in Ivanhoe, executed and presented by Mr. Henning. There were also some pieces of oak timber from the New Forest, upon which experiments relative to their strength had been tried; the particulars of which, with drawings, were laid on the table by Mr. Hillyer; also models of various mechanical inventions; and an original drawing, in water colours, of the west window of Westminster Abbey, by Sir James Thornhill. On a review of the past session, it appears that about fifty new members have been added to the list. Amongst the deaths are those of Sir H. Davy and Dr. Wollaston. Dr. Young, though not a member, was formerly a lecturer in the Institution. Mr. Faraday, in his observations, referred to these three distinguished men as having formed a triumvirate, the loss of which science would long have to deplore. During the year, considerable accessions, both to the library and museum, have been made. Mr. Fuller's medal, we are led to understand, will be given away next year.

Origin of Aérolites.—La Place supposes aérolites to be projected from lunar volcanoes. Dr. Brewster attributes to meteoric stones a common origin with the four asteroids, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, and Pallas; namely, the explosion of a planet interposed between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Of the hypotheses which give a sublunary origin to meteoric stones, the one most generally received is that which supposes them to have been thrown from terrestrial volcanoes. Another theory has recently been proposed by a Dr. Butler, who regards the fall of meteoric stones as wholly a magnetic phenomenon; and falling stars may be considered as coming under the same description. The following extracts will give a general idea of this new hypothesis, giving meteoric stones a mundane origin:—It cannot be doubted that all solids as well as fluids, on the earth's surface, are in a state of continual evaporation. It is true, that from the extreme slowness with which solids evaporate, it is impossible to collect and exhibit the quantity of matter which they throw off in a limited time. It is a recently discovered aërostatic law, that, on a general view, the specific gravity of vapours is directly as the volatility of the bodies from which they are derived. The earths and metals do, in assuming gaseous forms, become lighter than any other gases under similar pressure and temperature. It will follow, that the highest regions of the air consist of gaseous me-

tal and earths, or their inflammable bases, of which silicon, aluminum, and iron, the chief constituents of the globe, may, with probability, be supposed the most abundant; and the origin of the materials of meteoric stones is so far accounted for. Supposing the existence of strata of gaseous metals resting on the surface of the earth's atmosphere at that unascertained height, where the ultimate indivisibility of its atoms forbids its farther expansion into space, what would be the consequence of any given volume, say a cubic mile, if this compound gaseous mass were, by any cause sufficient to overcome the air's resistance, and to preserve the mass from too great dispersion, to be precipitated to the depths of the aerial ocean, on which it had previously floated? In descending, its bulk would be gradually diminished, and its heterogeneous atoms approximated to one another by the increasing pressure of the atmosphere, till that degree of proximity would be attained, at which dissimilar atoms, having a powerful affinity for each other, would begin to enter into combination. In this case, supposing the gaseous mass to consist of the usual elements of meteoric stones, the first combination which would take place would be the union of the atoms of silicon, aluminum, calcium, and magnesium, with the oxygenous atoms of the air. The particles of iron, nickel, chrome, cobalt, and sulphur, not having so strong an affinity for oxygen, would be confusedly enveloped in the fluid strong mass; and while it continued in a liquid state, would have an opportunity of becoming respectively oxygenated, by the force of adhesive attraction, into small homogeneous masses, the sulphur here and there uniting with the iron, and the earthy matters entering into a crystallization more or less hasty and imperfect, in proportion to the rapidity of solidification, which the quick abstraction of heat by the atmosphere would occasion. The acts of condensation and combination would be accompanied by the evolution of a considerable quantity of latent light and heat, and terminated by a loud explosion, occasioned by the sudden collapse of the surrounding atmosphere; in short, a blaze of light would be seen, and the condensed mass would appear in a fluid state, and at a white heat. When we consider that the earth itself is a stupendous magnet, that the auroræ darting from its polar regions have a direct reference to its magnetic poles, agitate the magnetic needle, and are, therefore, almost certainly magnetic phenomena, it will be difficult to withhold our belief in the existence of an influence exerted by magnetism over the temperate and equatorial regions of

the air; although probably from the excessive flatness of the aerial spheroid, and the consequent great altitude of those regions, the view of similar appearances is denied to the inhabitants of those latitudes. Admitting this, and reflecting how powerfully the kindred energies of electricity and galvanism control chemical affinity, we may be easily led to conceive magnetism to be capable of precipitating into the lower regions of the air, independent portions of its higher strata, in the manner required by the hypothesis. The strongest point in the hypothesis Dr. Butler considers to be, that of 52 substances,

which in the present state of chemistry are considered as simple or elementary, only four are amenable to the laws of magnetism. Meteoric stones are found to consist of ten elements, among which are included the four magnetic bodies, iron, nickel, chrome, and cobalt; and as for the remaining six substances, five of them—silicon, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, and sulphur—are perhaps the most abundant constituents of the solid globe, and therefore the most likely, by the hypothesis, to abound in those elevated regions; and the sixth, oxygen, is derived from the atmosphere itself.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At the last sitting of the Academy, several papers were read from the commission in Greece under the direction of M. Bory de St. Vincent. These papers were sent, in the first instance, to the minister, by whom they were forwarded to the general commission charged to receive the documents relating to Greece; but the request of M. Bory to have them submitted to the Academy was acceded to. Messrs. Cuvier, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and Desfontaines, were directed to examine the papers in question, and to report upon them. At the same sitting, M. Bourige presented to the Academy a new method of tanning leather; by which means, a process that now requires three years may be perfected in four months. M. Chevallier also announced to the Academy, that he had discovered a process by which ancient monuments could be cleaned in a much more effective manner than by scraping. The process of M. Chevallier consists in rubbing the article to be cleaned with a brush dipped in water sharpened with hydrochloric acid, in the proportion of twelve ounces to a pail of water.

Bones.—At the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on the 8th inst. a letter was read from two gentlemen of Montpellier, announcing the discovery of a cave, containing bones of animals, at Argent, near Vingran, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. Among the bones found in this cave were those of the rhinoceros *theicorinus* of Cuvier, an antediluvian animal; of the wild boar, horses, oxen, different kinds of sheep and of deer, of the species still existing, mixed with the bones of several species which are now extinct. As there were no bones of carnivorous animals among them, it might be inferred that the received opinion of these caves having been the habitual

retreat of hyænas and other carnivorous animals, was not quite correct; but it has been observed, that there is nothing in this discovery to overthrow the general doctrine, as there are many carnivorous animals which have no habitual retreat, and therefore carry their prey to some lonely spot, where they devour it. Such might have been the case in the present instance.

Curious Statistics.—A French doctor, Falret, has recently received a prize from the Paris Academy of Sciences for a statistical table of suicides, &c. in the French capital. The doctor in the course of his work states, that among men, the greatest number of suicides is between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five; and among women, between twenty-five and thirty-five; but that there are twice as many suicides among young girls under fifteen years of age as among boys of the same age. He calculates that the influence of disappointed love, and of jealousy, is in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ among women to one in men; that reverses of fortune produce as 3 in men to 1 in women; and that the influence of baffled ambition is as 5 to 1. Actual misery, however, is stated to have an equal effect on both sexes. Alluding to the number of deaths by apoplexy, the doctor estimates that they were in Paris from 1794 to 1804, 399; from 1804 to 1814, 979; and from 1814 to 1824, 919. There are nearly three times more apoplexies among men than women.

French Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands.—A few years ago the national religion of the Sandwich Islands was set aside by the king, and in place of it the Protestant religion was gradually extending through the exertions of a mission sent from the United States of America. The Catholic apostles, forestalled in this labour, have nevertheless not renounced the hope of seeing their doctrines triumph

in this distant Archipelago, and they have expected, doubtless, that the pomp of their ceremonies would easily compensate their delay. An apostolic prefect, M. Bachelot, accompanied by several missionaries, left France at the end of 1826, and after having touched at the coast of Peru, arrived on July 7, 1827, at the island of Wahou. In his last letter this gentleman states, that, not having been able to find an influential fellow-countryman on whose credit he depended, and intelligence of his purpose having been forwarded from Lima; every disguise was useless, he had even been obliged to seek for an asylum in the house of the Calvinist ministers. The order for his re-embarkation has been given, but the vessel had quitted almost immediately. The question of expelling the French priests is constantly canvassed, and their present situation is very precarious.

Consumption of Meat in Paris in 1826.—The annual consumption of meat in the French metropolis may be estimated by that of 1826, the account of which has just been made public, and is as follows—

81,433 Oxen, estimated at	20,872,800 kilogr.
10,237 Cows	3,441,020
74,430 Calves	4,912,380
403,583 Sheep	8,475,243
90,830 Pigs	6,812,250
Viands a la main	2,210,059
Offal, &c.	805,079
Sausages	707,297

Total Kilogrammes 54,236,818
equal to 1,068,300 cwt. English.

Or for 875,000 inhabitants 52 kilogrammes, equal to 114·71 lbs. English; costing 78·31 francs, or 3*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per head. To this quantity must be added,

240 Sucking pigs	[Sold in the Markets.
11,086 Lambs	
1,392 Moutons	
1,626,380 Chickens	} Birds ditto.
301,509 Capons and pullets	
551,457 Turkeys	
183,310 Ducks	} Birds ditto.
986,104 Pigeons	
304,604 Geese	
179 Bucks, &c.	} The value of which
17,103 Hares	
310,228 Rabbits	
151,904 Partridges	} mounts to 9,179,603
17,326 Woodcocks	
11,954 Snipes	
34,092 Quails	} francs: or 10·5 francs, or 8 <i>s.</i> and 9 <i>d.</i> for each inhabitant.
1289 Pheasants	
13,435 Thrushes and blackbirds	
744,776 Larks	} Plovers Teal Lapwings
20,700 {	

There has been no way of estimating the quantity of game consumed which was not sold in the markets.

Sciatica.—Oil of turpentine has been

employed lately in France in the treatment of sciatica with great benefit to the patient.

Latest Letter of M. Champollion from Egypt. Ypsamboul, Jan. 12, 1829.—On a second view of the colossi, which so worthily indicate the most magnificent excavation in Nubia, they appeared to me as admirable for their workmanship as they did on a first inspection. Every thing is colossal here, not excepting the labours which we have undertaken; and all who are acquainted with the spot know well what difficulties must be overcome in order to copy a single hieroglyphic in this great temple. I quitted Oaudi-Halfa and the second cataract on the first of this month. We slept at Gharbi-Serré; and the following day, at noon, I landed on the right bank of the Nile to examine the excavations of Maschakit, a little to the south of the Temple of Thoth, at Ghebel-Addeh, of which I spoke in my last letter. I was obliged to ascend an almost perpendicular rock upon the Nile, to reach a small chamber hollowed in the mountain, and ornamented with sculptures, which are very much damaged. I, however, succeeded in discovering that it was a temple dedicated to the goddess Anoukis (Vesta), and to the other divinities, the protectors of Nubia, by an Ethiopian prince named Polri, who, being governor of Nubia under the reign of Rhameses the Great, prays to the goddess that the conqueror may tread the Libyans and the Nomads under his sandals for ever. On the 3*d.*, in the morning, we moored our vessels before the Temple of Hathor, at Ypsamboul. I have already given a note of this pretty temple: I will add, that on its right there is sculptured upon the rock a very large design, representing another Ethiopian prince, who presents to Rhameses the Great the emblem of victory (this emblem is the ordinary badge of the princes or sons of kings), with the following inscription in beautiful hieroglyphic characters:—"The royal son of Ethiopia has said: Thy father Amon-Ra has endowed thee, O Rhameses, with a stable and pure life; may he grant thee length of days to govern the world and to keep in check the Libyans for ever." It seems, then, that from time to time the Nomads of Africa disturbed the peaceful cultivators of the valleys of the Nile. It is very remarkable, that on the monuments of Nubia I have hitherto found only names of Ethiopian and Nubian princes as governors of the country, even under the reigns of Rhameses the Great, and of his dynasty. It appears, therefore, that Nubia was so united with Egypt, that the kings wholly trusted the natives of the country itself with the command of the

troops. I may mention as a proof, a stela sculptured on the rocks of Ypsamboul, in which a person of the name of Mai, commander of the troops of the king in Nubia, and born in the country of Onaou, one of the cantons of Nubia, sings the praises of the Pharaoh Mandouei I. the fourth successor of Rhameses the Great, in very emphatic terms. It appears, also, from several other stelæ, that divers Ethiopian princes were employed in Nubia by the heroes of Egypt. On the 3d, in the evening, our labours at Ypsamboul commenced in the great temple, which is covered with such large and beautiful bas-reliefs.—We have resolved to have drawings of the full size, and coloured, of all the bas-reliefs which decorate the great hall of the temple, the other chambers containing only religious subjects. [Here M. C. describes the intense heat to which they are exposed, till they are quite exhausted, and do not cease work till their legs can no longer support them.] To-day, the 12th, our plan is nearly accomplished. We already possess six great pictures, representing:—1. Rhameses the Great in his car, with the horses in full gallop: he is followed by three of his sons, also in war chariots, and puts to flight an Assyrian army, and besieges a fortress.—2. The king on foot, who has just thrown down an enemy's general, and is piercing him a second time with his spear. The design and composition of this group are admirable.—3. The king is seated amidst his officers, when news is brought to him that the enemy is attacking his army. The king's car is prepared, and servants are checking the ardour of the horses, which here, as elsewhere, are drawn to perfection. Farther on is seen the attack made by the enemy in war chariots, charging without order a line of Egyptian cars, ranged regularly. This part of the picture is full of life and action, and may be compared to the most beautiful battles on the Greek vases, of which these pictures constantly put us in mind.—4. The triumph of the king, and his solemn entry (into Thebes, doubtless), standing upright in a magnificent car, drawn by horses richly caparisoned, proceeding at a slow pace. Before the car are two lines of African prisoners: one of the Negro, and the other of the Barabra race, forming groups perfectly designed, and full of effect and life.—5 and 6. The king presenting captives of different nations to the gods of Thebes and Ypsamboul.—We have to finish the drawing of an enormous bas-relief, which covers almost the whole right wall of the temple: an immense composition, representing a battle; an entire camp; the tent of the king; his

guards, his horses, the cars, the baggage of the army, the military games, punishments, &c. &c. In three days, at the most, this great drawing will be completed, but without colours, because the damp has entirely effaced them. This is not the case with the above-mentioned six pictures; the whole are coloured and copied in the minutest details with the most scrupulous care. Thus people will have an idea of the magnificence of the costume, and of the cars of the ancient Pharaohs, 1500 years before the Christian era; they may then comprehend the astonishing effect of these beautiful bas-reliefs, painted with so much care. I wish I could conduct into the great temple of Ypsamboul all those who refuse to believe the elegant richness which painted sculpture adds to architecture; I will answer for it, that in less than a quarter of an hour they would have perspired away all their prejudices, and that their preconceived opinions would ooze away through their pores! Rosellini and myself have reserved to ourselves the hieroglyphic legends, often of great length, which accompany each figure or group in the historical bas-reliefs. We copy them on the spot, or from casts when they are placed at too great a height. I compare them several times with the originals; I make a fair copy of them, and give them to the draughtsmen, who have already drawn and preserved the columns which are to receive them. I have also copied at full length the inscription on a great stela, placed between the two colossi on the left in the interior of the great temple; it contains no fewer than thirty-two lines, and is nothing less than a decree of the god Phtha in favour of Rhameses the Great, on whom he lavishes praises for his labours, and his benefits to Egypt; then follows the king's answer, conceived in terms equally polite. It is a very curious monument, and of a very peculiar kind. So far we have advanced in our memorable campaign of Ypsamboul; it is the most difficult and glorious that we can make during the whole journey. Our French and Tuscan companions rival each other in zeal; and I hope that on the 15th we shall set sail for Egypt with our historical treasures.

Numismatics. Paris, March 6, 1829.—You are aware that the class of coins called Gallique, from their extreme rudeness, and total absence of legend, have hitherto been the despair of all numismatists: I exclude, of course, those where two or three mis-shapen letters have given scope upon which to exercise the imagination. The coins I mean are totally devoid of any thing having the least pretensions to

the respectable *conféris* called the alphabet; but are usually known by a sort of head, setting all "fair proportions" utterly at defiance; and on the reverse, a chariot, or rather wheel of a chariot, with a horse or two and a charioteer, whose whip is like a bunch of spring radishes. Of the Jehu you seldom see more than his head; but then his head is like head, shoulders, and body! The coins are in gold, silver, and copper, and the type of the reverse is taken both from Greek and Roman—the biga, triga, or quadriga, driven by Victory. This most discouraging department has found, in a friend of mine, a person determined to grapple with every difficulty. I know him to possess the requisite perseverance and knowledge, as well as ability. Of the first quality he has already given proof, for he has persevered in this uninviting study for several years, during which he has collected what ought to be called a warehouse of Celtic remains, rather than a cabinet. It consists of an immense quantity of implements and tools which that ancient people employed, mostly of stone (flint), before the use of copper and iron was known to them. Several utensils are of leather; and a prodigious number of their coins occupy a distinguished place in the *warehouse*. His work must throw a new light on the history of the early possessors of the soil of France. But hear what he says himself: I will not disfigure his French by a translation. "*Mon travail sur les Gaules sera d'un très grand intérêt pour les savans de toutes les nations. J'espère que j'ouvrirai une route inconnue, ou du moins que je l'indiquerai; car moi-même, je ne pourrai faire qu'un petit trajet sur cette nouvelle voie: je poserai de principes, j'en montrerai l'application par de nombreux détails; je présenterai quelques problèmes à résoudre; et je prouverai qu'en suivant le même chemin que moi, on finira par arriver à de grands résultats.*" It is a most important work, and the coins form only a division of the whole: it will be some time, however, before it appears. I need not conceal the learned author's name, although his intention in publishing is known to very few. It is M. de Mourcin, formerly a vice-president of the Celtic Society at Paris, a Fellow of many learned societies, and author of the second volume (a comely 4to.) "*Sur les Antiquités de Vesone*," (now Périgueux,) and one or two approved works on antiquities.—I have read for the second time, with much pleasure, "*l'Histoire des Expéditions Maritimes des Normans, et de leurs Etablissements en France*," 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1826, par M. Depping. The

account of the Normans is most interesting; the first half of the first volume particularly so: and his State of the most Ancient Nations in the North, their origin, manners, traditions, and habits, is the best I have read. The Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, a very zealous and distinguished body, of which the venerable Abbé de la Rue is the head, lately sent the diploma of foreign associate to the admirable Sir Walter Scott, Drs. Brewster and Brunton, Thomas Thompson, Esq.—to whom all interested in the preservation and illustration of the ancient records in the Register House of Scotland (of which he is the Deputy Lord Registrar), owe so much—and lastly, to E. Drummond Hay, Esq. the unwearied Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which the other eminent persons are office-bearers. This friendly feeling of the Norman society, I have reason to believe, will be met by a corresponding sentiment towards the office-bearers of the "*Neustrians*," by transmitting the diplomas of the antiquaries of Caledonia."—*Literary Gazette*.

RUSSIA.

Chinese Manuscripts.—The Archimandrite Hyacinth, who has resided for fourteen years at Peking, and who has successfully applied himself to the study of the Chinese language, has collected several Chinese manuscripts, highly important to the history of China. The following list of them cannot fail to be interesting to the lovers of Asiatic literature:—1. Tsii-teun-Tsian-Gang-Mou; Annals of the Chinese Empire, in 8 volumes, already known by the translations of the Jesuits.—2. History of the Dynasty Ming; 1 volume, known, but very interesting.—3. Geography of the Chinese Empire; 2 volumes, with a large map: this important manuscript is in the Russian language.—4. History of the first four Khans of the family Tchingis; 1 volume.—5. Sii-Schou, or the Four Books, with long explanations; 2 volumes.—6. Description of Thibet in its present state; 1 volume.—7. History of Thibet and Tangout; 1 volume.—8. Description of the Mongolian people two centuries before the birth of Christ.—9. Description of Süngary and little Boukhary, a hundred and fifty years before Christ; 1 volume.—10. Description of the same countries in their present state; 1 volume.—11. Description of Peking, and a plan of the city.—12. Description of the Mongolian people until the birth of Christ.—13. Treatise on inoculation for the small-pox.—14. The legal medicine of the Chinese; 1 volume.—15. System of the universe; 1 volume.—16. On the fortifications of the river Jaune; 1 vo-

lume.—17. Mongolian Code; 1 volume. —And, 18. Chinese Dictionary, translated into Russian; 6 volumes.

Russian Literature.—A French translation has recently appeared at Moscow of Igor, an heroic poem, and one of the most valuable remains of ancient Russian poetry. Composed towards the close of the twelfth century, it has for its subject an episode in the reign of Igor, who occupied the throne of Russia from 912 to 925. The continental critics do not speak in high terms of the translation.

Russian Foundlings.—As a proof of the condition of Russia in the memorable year 1812—a year so injurious to that country, and so fatal to France—it is stated, on good authority, that of 417 children received that year into an asylum for foundlings at Archangel, 317 perished for want of sustenance!

POLAND.

Roman Coins.—A peasant of the circle of Gortynsk (Poland) lately found in a field, half a league from the Vistula, an urn, containing eighty-three Roman coins, viz. of Nero, 1; Galba, 3; Vitellius, 1; Vespasian, 17; Titus, 3; Domitian, 17; Nerva, 14; Trajan, 21; Adrian, 5; making 82. The 83d bears on one side the inscription:—JULIA AUGUSTA TITI AUGUSTI. On the reverse; VENUS AUGUSTA. GERMANY.

Lessing.—On the 22d of January last the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lessing was celebrated at Dresden. The day was spent in festivity, and in the evening the tragedy of "Emilia Galotti," which is considered to be Lessing's master-piece, was represented at the theatre.

English Language in Germany.—The best proof how much the English language is now liked and understood in Germany is, that there was published, for this year, at Heidelberg (Grand-Duchy of Baden), an English almanack, under the following title: The English Fire-side upon the Banks of the Rhine: an Almanack for the year 1829; exhibiting a Choice of English and German Tales, Poems, and Historical Anecdotes, selected by J. Hedmann, M.A. embellished with superb Engravings." Besides this, most of the best English classics, old and new ones, have been reprinted in Germany at very low prices.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Press.—Of a hundred and thirty presses in Switzerland, about half are at present unemployed. Geneva has the greatest number, 18; Zurich, 17; Bâle and Aargau, 16; Berne and Saint-Gall, only 9. The Pays de Vaud publishes three gazettes in French, Geneva only one—but it is the best in Switzerland; the Canton of Tessin publishes two gazettes in Italian; Zurich four in German. The journals which are published in the other cantons are all in German.

DENMARK.

Professor Hansteen.—Letters have been received from Professor Hansteen and his companions to the 19th of February. On the 12th of September they left Tobolsk, and travelled on sledges, the cold being at 40 deg. of Réaumur; so that the frozen quicksilver could be cut with a knife. On the 31st they arrived at Tomsk; on the 21st of January, 1829, at Krasnojarsk; and on the 7th of February at Irkutsk, which is about 4000 versts from Tobolsk. They afterwards visited Kiachta, and crossed the frontier of China: but the most agreeable result is, that the desired object of the journey is accomplished, as the observations have proved perfectly satisfactory—and the magnetic pole is found. Centuries will perhaps elapse before Siberia will be again so thoroughly observed. When the letters were despatched, it was resolved that the journey should be extended to Nertschinsk, from which place Professor Hansteen would return to Krasnojarsk. His companion, Lieutenant Due, was to go alone to Jakutsk, 2700 versts N.E. of Irkutsk, and perhaps proceed down the river Lena to the Frozen Ocean; and they intended to meet again at Jeniseisk in September or October.

Schools of mutual instruction have been established in the Danish colonies, both in the East and in the West Indies; and two negroes of the Gold-coast are at present in the normal school of mutual instruction at Copenhagen. One of them applies very closely to his studies; but unfortunately his zeal and diligence do not seem to be sustained by natural talent.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Vazie's Corn Preserver.—The great loss sustained in both the quantity and quality of corn grown in Great Britain, by the unfavourable, and oftentimes tempestuous state of the weather, during autumn,

which the different modes at present applied in harvesting that article are inadequate to guard against, renders the subject interesting to both the landed interest and the community at large, and

admits fair grounds for the introduction of a plan calculated to remedy the evil. The improvement now offered, consists of a stake from six to seven feet in length, proportionate to the height of the sheaves, and pointed at each end, being placed by means of a sharp bar in the ground six inches. Around this stake there are set eight sheaves. A hood-sheaf, of double the size of the upright sheaves, is bound tight near to the straw end of the sheaf; it is then inverted, suspended firmly on the stake, and spread around the top of the upright sheaves. In this state the corn will remain without injury from rain or wind, or any extra expense, until it is in proper condition to be housed; and thus, by this simple expedient, which is perfectly adequate to the required object, the evils attending the existing mode of harvesting corn may be effectually remedied. The principle of the umbrella was never more advantageously applied than in this instance, and there is reason for presuming that the general adoption of this improvement, by securing the produce, will encourage the growth of corn in this country, and prevent the necessity of importing foreign grain.

Iron Hot-houses—heating by hot water.—

The heating of hot-houses and fruit-walls by means of hot water conveyed through tubes, instead of smoke flues, appears to be coming into fashion. The principal advantage is a more equable temperature, dispersed through the whole range of the influence of the heating process. At Woburn Abbey are iron hot-houses, heated by hot water. From observations on a pine-stove of this description, as to what it would lose in heat between eight o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock in the morning, in one of the coldest nights in January last (the 25th), it was ascertained, that at eight o'clock in the evening the thermometer in the open air stood at 13 deg.; that in the pine-stove after the fire was made up for the night at 65 deg. and next morning at 55 deg. The temperature of the atmosphere in a wooden house, as compared with that of an iron house, in neither of which there was any artificial heat, was ascertained, when that of the iron house was 3 deg. higher than the other, owing, as it was conjectured, to the laps of the glass being puttied in the iron house. At any rate the loss of heat, by the conducting qualities of iron is but small. Not a single pane had been broken in these iron houses, either by contraction or expansion.

Subterranean Warehouses for Grain.—

Considerable interest has been excited in Paris, during the late scarcity and high price of corn, by the opening of several

siloes which had been made three or four years ago by M. Ternaux, the celebrated agriculturist and manufacturer, and the supply of corn, in a perfect condition, at something less than the market price. M. Ternaux has been more fortunate in his experiments than others who have made similar attempts to preserve grain under the earth; but the result which has at length been obtained shows that perfect success may be secured under proper management. One of the first persons who have endeavoured to introduce this mode of housing corn into France in modern times is General Demarçay. He began in 1823, and in 1825 opened the siloes which had been made. They were found nearly filled with weevils, and the corn was in almost a rotten state from humidity. At the time of closing the siloes, every precaution that could be thought of had been used to prevent the admission of air; but it seems that the air contained in the straw and in the cars of the corn were quite sufficient to support the weevils. The moisture was found to be occasioned by the evaporation of the earth; to remedy which, new siloes were made in a spot which was constantly in the shade, and means were taken to express the air from the straw with which the siloes were covered. On re-opening the new siloes, the corn was found to be in a much better condition than what had been previously housed, but still not perfect: however, as the mode adopted by M. Ternaux has succeeded, little doubt is entertained by M. Demarçay that his next attempts will also be successful. This gentleman housed a quantity of corn in an ice-house, and on removing it the following year, it was found to be in the best possible condition. The process of this mode of preserving grain is not given, but it is probably similar to the plan adopted by the gardener of Prince Leopold, at Claremont, to preserve vegetables. The articles to be preserved are first covered with powdered ice, then with small pieces of ice, and then with larger, and so on until all air is effectually excluded, and a proper supply of cold is kept up. In this way cauliflowers, asparagus, and other vegetables, are kept until the following year, without the slightest deterioration in appearance or flavour.

Experiment for the Destruction of Blight.

—W. Cotton, Esq. of Wellwood House, near Laytonstone, lately communicated to the Horticultural Society the effects of an experiment in washing an old garden-wall with seal-oil, with which anti-corrosion paint was mixed. He had first used the mixture for the purpose of colouring the bricks of a new wall near a flower-

garden; and having an old wall contiguous, on which the trees had been blighted and nearly unproductive for several years, he washed it with the oil, mixing a small quantity of the paint with it. In the seasons which have succeeded the operation, the trees on the old wall so coloured have borne good fruit and made strong wood, whilst those on a much better wall in another part of his garden, having the same aspect, which had not been painted, were much injured by the blight. This wall he has since washed over with cod-oil and a small quantity of anti-corrosion paint. The cod oil was used as being less offensive in smell than the seal-oil: the effect has been considerable, but the cod-oil does not appear to be so great a preservative against blight.

Plan of a Pine-Pit.—A plan of a pineapple erected in the garden of W. Forman, Esq. at Penndarron Place, in Glamorgan-shire, was exhibited to the Society; it is found to answer all the purposes for which it was designed. The pit is heated from a chamber below it. A flue of the usual construction is carried through the chamber. This flue passes from the furnace, which is situated at one end of the pit in the front of the chamber, and, turning at the opposite end, is carried into the chimney at the back of the pit. The flue rises gradually, but more rapidly, as it approaches

the chimney; still, however, the whole rise does not exceed six inches. The top of the chamber is formed with oak beams, three inches wide by one and a half thick, placed at intervals of three inches, and supported in the middle by a wall of open brick-work; the beams are covered with a course of turf, on which the tan is placed for the reception of the pine plants. The warmed air is conveyed into the upper part of the pit by means of small apertures built in the walls, at four inches and a half apart, both in the back and front of the pit, also through iron pipes, resting on the beams and passing through the tan. The ventilation is effected in front by air holes (stopped, when necessary, by plugs) passing through the wall, and at the back by sliding shutters at the top of the wall. The flue is covered at top with hollow tiles, and water is poured upon the front part of it by means of an iron pipe passing from the outside, for the purpose of raising steam within the chamber and pit. —*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

Vinegar.—It is found that the gastric tympany, or the inflation which sometimes takes place in the stomachs of horses, cows, or sheep, in consequence of an excess of green food, and of the gas thereby produced, and which cannot escape, may be frequently relieved by vinegar, which puts an end to the production of gas.

USEFUL ARTS.

Improved Globes.—Major Muller, of Hanover, librarian to the Duke of Cambridge, has recently obtained a patent in England, for improved modes of mounting artificial globes, which are designed to solve a variety of problems, in astronomy, spherical trigonometry, and navigation, with much greater precision than can be effected on globes mounted in the ordinary way; besides which, the wooden horizon being dispensed with, and the globes suspended in a more independent way, the real and apparent movement of the earth and the heavens will be more rationally represented, and it is supposed more easily comprehended by the tyro in science. This instrument has been exhibited in the National Gallery.

Food for Silk-worms.—Dr. Sterler, a member of the Commission appointed for improving the production of silk, and Botanist to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, has succeeded in discovering a kind of food for the silk-worms, which will replace the use of the mulberry-tree. This too, it is said, the silk-worms prefer.

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and it renders them less subject to disease. The silk which the worms, in this manner, produce, is much more beautiful, and of a better quality than that formerly produced; and specimens of it have been presented to his Majesty, which have received his approbation. Great advantage will result from this discovery.

To preserve Black-Lead Pencil Drawings.—A thin wash of isinglass may be used, to prevent their rubbing out. The same effect may be produced by the simple application of skimmed milk: the best way of using this is to lay the drawing flat upon the surface of the milk, taking it up expeditiously, and hanging it by one corner till it drains and dries. The milk must be perfectly free from cream, otherwise it will grease the paper. To prevent the lead from smearing, the loose particles should first be taken off with a dry hair pencil, or even by blowing it.

Eriometre, or Wool Measurer.—M. Skidan, land-proprietor in the province of Noroneg, Russia, has lately invented an instrument, the eriometre, for the mea-

surement of bodies so small as to be scarcely visible. It measures the ten thousandth part of an inch. The inventor has already used it in several experiments, in which the aid of the microscope would have given merely approximate results; and by it he has ascertained that the thread of the spider's web is thicker than gold leaf. The "*Revue Encyclopedique*," in expressing an opinion on the invention, says it appears to be free from the disadvantages to be objected against all instruments that have been hitherto used for the same purpose. The measurement, it seems, is effected with astonishing promptitude, and the nicest exactness, without fatiguing the sight. The measure is divided into one hundred thousandth parts of an English inch. By the assistance of the erimetre, the breeders of sheep who desire to improve their stock, may choose, by the fineness of their wool, the best rams to breed from; they may even ascertain the different degrees of fineness of the wool, in different parts of the body of the animal, or if a single hair be of the same diameter throughout its whole length.

Diamond Microscope.—Of all the various

substances furnished by nature or art, the diamond seems to be that most pre-eminent calculated to form small deep lenses for single microscopes, possessing a most enormous refractive power, combined with a low dispersive one, together with a very little longitudinal aberration. Mr. A. Pritchard, 18, Picket Street, Strand, has succeeded in forming a very thin double convex lens, of equal radii, and about 125-th inch focus, from a perfect stone of the finest water. Its polish is very beautiful, and by its strong reflective power, at once informs us of the peculiar and invulnerable material of which it consists; while the large angle of aperture which it bears, attests the faintness of its spherical chromatic aberration. It appears from experiment, that, though the refractive power of different stones varies considerably, if a diamond and a piece of plate glass are ground in tools of the same figure and radius, the magnifying power of the former will surpass that of the latter as eight to three, so that if the power of the glass microscope should be twenty-four, that of the diamond will be sixty-four. What a lift does this give us in the construction of deep single microscopes.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

M. Dick, of the town of Irvine, in the county of Air, North Britain, for an improved rail-road, and method of propelling carriages thereon by machinery, for the purpose of conveying passengers, letters, intelligence, packets, and other goods, with great velocity. May 21, 1820.

T. R. Williams, of Norfolk-street, Strand, for improvements in the making or manufacturing of felt, or a substance in the nature thereof, applicable to covering the bottoms of vessels, and other purposes. May 23, 1820.

T. Arnold, of Hoxton, Middlesex, for a new or improved machine or gauge, for the purpose of denoting the quality or strength of certain fluids or spirituous liquors, and for measuring or denoting the quantity of fluids or spirituous liquors withdrawn from the vessel or receptacle in which the same are contained, and which machine or gauge may be so constructed as to effect either of the above objects without the other, if required. May 26, 1820.

W. Poole, of the parish of St. Michael on the Mount, London, for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels, and giving motion to mills and other machinery. May 26, 1820.

C. T. Sturtevant, of Hackney, Middlesex, for improvements in the process of manufacturing soap. May 26, 1820.

J. C. Daniell, of Limpley Stoke, Bradford, for certain improvements in machinery applicable to dressing of woollen cloth. May 26, 1820.

R. Winans, of Vernon, Sussex, and New Jersey, North America, resident in London, for im-

provements in diminishing friction in wheeled carriages, to be used on rail and other roads, and which improvements are applicable to other purposes. May 28, 1820.

W. Mann, Effra-road, Brixton, for the application of compressed air to communicate power and motion to fixed machinery, and to carriages and other locomotive machines, and to ships, vessels, and other floating bodies. June 1, 1820.

A. Gottlieb, of Jubilee place, Mile-end-road, Middlesex, for improvements or additions to locks and keys. June 1, 1820.

J. Smith, of Bradford, York, corn miller, for improvements in machinery for dressing flour. June 4, 1820.

C. Brook, of Mielham Mills, Huddersfield, for improvements in machinery for spinning cotton and other fibrous substances. June 4, 1820.

R. Porter, of Carlisle, Cumberland, for improvements in the manufacture of heels and tips for boots and shoes. June 13, 1820.

F. Day, of the Poultry, London, and A. Munch, of the same place, for improvements on musical instruments.—Partly communicated by a Foreigner. June 19, 1820.

C. Wheatstone, of No. 436, in the Strand, Middlesex, for a certain improvement or improvements in the construction of wind musical instruments. June 19, 1820.

M. Poole, of Lincoln's-Inn, for improved machinery for preparing or kneading dough. Communicated by a Foreigner. June 19, 1820.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

The Loves of the Poets. By the author of the "Diary of an Ennuyee." 2 vols. post8vo. 21s.
 Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, royal 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. boards.

Robertson's History of Ancient Greece. 12mo. 7s. bds.

EDUCATION.

The Mine, by the Rev. J. Taylor, 16mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

Mamma's Lessons for Little Boys and Girls. 16mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

Thomson's Edinburgh School Atlas. 8vo. 10s. 6d. half-bound.

Bucke's Classical Grammar of the English Language. 12mo. 3s. bds.

Palin's Persians of Æschylus, Greek and English. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Valpy's Second Latin Delectus. 8vo. 6s. sheep.
 An Analysis of the Second Decade of Livy, by Frederick Russell. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Rabinhorst's German Dictionary. 13s.

Parry's Spelling. 12mo. 2s.

The National Reader. By John Pierpont. 12mo. 4s. 6s. bds.

LAW.

Woolrych on Law of Ways. 8vo. 16s. bds.
 The Law and Judicature of Elections. By C. Sinclair Cullen, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Smith's Medical Witnesses, fcp. 8vo. 6s. bds.
 Medical Transactions, Vol. XV. Part. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Beck's Medical Jurisprudence. 8vo. 18s.
 Pathological Observations, Part II. By W. Stoker, M.D. 8vo. 12s. bds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LITERARY REPORT.

A work of profound interest, not only to the general reader, but also to the moral philosopher, is preparing for publication, by J. A. Jones, Esq. under the title of *Tales of an Indian Camp*. The long residence of the author among the Indian tribes of North America, has enabled him to collect most of the traditions current among all the nations of the Red Men dispersed over three millions of square miles in that vast continent, exhibiting their notions respecting the Supreme Being; the creation; the origin of their tribes; and comprising an account of their manners, habits, mode of life, marriage-ceremonies, &c., and other interesting subjects. The bursts of natural eloquence, deep pathos, and sublime poetry, interspersed, with ingenious fiction, throughout these tales, will appear astonishing, when considered as the effusions of the untutored sons of the New World.

The *Diary and Correspondence* of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, which have been unavoidably delayed, are at length nearly ready for publication. The work will contain much light and agreeable reading, and comprise a variety of interesting particulars in his life, never before made public. Sketches of many eminent and distinguished individuals of the time are introduced, which cannot fail to add to the value and importance of the volumes.

The *Memoirs of the Court and Reign of Louis the Eighteenth*, which have recently excited such a sensation at Paris, will very shortly be published in London. The variety of amusing sketches and anecdotes of a lively and agreeable nature contained in this work, will doubtless render it as attractive as the *Memoirs of the Empress Josephine*.

Tales of my Time, by the deservedly popular authoress of "Blue-stockings Hall," are very nearly ready for publication. They are calculated, it is said, to extend the fame of this successful writer, and to take a distinguished place among the first productions of the day.

A work, that peculiarly recommends itself to the Military reader, under the attractive title of *Stories of Waterloo*, may be very shortly expected.

The *History of the late Catholic Association of Ireland*, by Thomas Wyse, Jun. Esq. is at length on the eve of publication. The account of a Society, which has of late been the subject of so much discussion, and which exercised such an extraordinary influence in the Sister Kingdom, cannot fail to be received with high interest at the present moment.

Tales of the Classics, designed to convey the traditions of the Heathen Mythology in a familiar and agreeable manner to the mind, are in preparation. The work is said to be written by a lady, who has spent several years in its execution.

Lieutenant Rose announces a work, under the title of, *Letters written during a Residence in South Africa*. It will contain an account of the state of society at the Cape, personal observations on the country, and a variety of interesting details, respecting whatever particularly excited his attention.

Preparing for publication, a *Picture of Anstralia*, embodying in a small compass all that is known of the Present State of New Holland and Van Dieman's Land.

Sir Walter Scott is at present engaged on his *Third Series of Tales of a Grandfather*.

In the press, in 1 vol. *Historical Recollections of Henry of Monmouth, the Hero of Agincourt, and other Eminent Characters*.

Publishing by Subscription, a *Collection of Spanish and Portuguese Airs*, by the most esteemed Composers of those Countries, to be entitled *Peninsular Melodies*, the poetry principally by Mrs. Hemans. Selected and compiled by George Lloyd Hodges, Esq.

The Author of "The Revolt of the Bees" is about to publish *Hampden in the Nineteenth Century, or Colloquies on the Errors and Improvement of Society*.

Mrs. Heber is occupied in arranging the *Correspondence of the late Bishop of Calcutta for publication*, interspersed with *Memoirs of his Life*.

Mr. Hood, the author of *Whims and Oddities*, has a new work in the press, entitled *Epping Hunt*.

Messrs. Dymond and Dawson, of Exeter, are about to publish a *Map of England and Wales*, upon a new plan, in which numerals and letters are substituted for the names of places and rivers.

Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Carpenter, for publishing a *Series of Twenty Subjects from the Works of the late R. P. Bonington*, to be lithographed by J. D. Harding. The work will be published in Four Parts.

Mr. Reynold's, Writing Master to Christ's Hospital, has in the press, the *Scholar's Introduction to Merchant's Accounts*, upon an improved Plan.

Memoirs of the Life and Works of George Romney, the celebrated Painter, with various *Letters and Testimonies to his genius*; by his Son, the Rev. John Romney, B.D. formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, are announced for publication.

Mr. William Andrew Mitchell, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, has in preparation a *Tragedy on the story of Masaniello, the Fisherman of Naples*.

An interesting Tract on the *Value and Application of Bones as a Manure*, by the Doncaster Agricultural Association, will shortly make its appearance.

In the press, *The Heraldry of Crests*; containing 3500 Crests, from engravings by the late J. P. Elven, with the bearers' names alphabetically arranged.

Mr. Swan is preparing for publication a *Demonstration of the Nerves of the Human Body*, founded on the Subjects of the two Collegial Anatomical Prizes adjudged to him by the Royal College of Surgeons. The first part, exhibiting the Nerves of the Thoracic Viscera, in large plates, will be ready in January, 1830.

Shortly will be published in 8vo. *Thesaurus Ellipsium Latinarum, sive Vocum, quæ in Ser-mone Latino suppressæ, indicantur, et ex præstantissimis Auctoribus illustrantur, cum Indictibus Necessariis, auctore Elia Palairot, 1760.*

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

LORD COLCHESTER.

At his house in Spring Gardens, May 8, in his 72d year, the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester. He was born at Abingdon, Oct. 14, 1757; the younger son of the Rev. J. Abbot, D.D. by Sarah daughter of Jonathan Farr. He was educated at Westminster School, where he manifested the same diligence which distinguished him in after-life, under Dr. Markham and Dr. Smith; and went off to Christ Church, Oxford, as the Student at head of the Election of the year 1775. He gained the Prize Poem for Latin Verses in 1777. He travelled to Geneva for improvement in foreign law in 1781; took a Law Degree the next year, and became Vinerian Scholar. Soon after he was called to the Bar. Lord Colchester seems to have first turned his thoughts towards public life in the year 1790, when the name of Mr. Abbot appears in the Journals of the House of Commons as having been a candidate for the borough of Helston; and upon a vacancy in the representation of that place he came into Parliament in June 1795. In a subsequent part of the same Session he recommended an improvement in the manner of dealing with Expiring Laws, by establishing a regular method of laying full information before the House on that subject; and the hotch-pot Acts by which the most discordant expiring laws were at that time continued by one Act, fell gradually into disuse, and entirely disappeared after the year 1806. Proceeding in the same course of legislative utility, he brought before Parliament, in 1797, a plan for a due Promulgation of the Statutes among Magistrates, by furnishing each Petty Sessions with a copy of all Acts of Parliament; and thus enabling them at once to see the real state of the law instead of being obliged to refer to private collections of Acts, or decide according to their own notions of the justice of the case before them. At this time Mr. Pitt found it expedient to appoint a Finance Committee, of which Mr. Abbot became the indefatigable chairman, and brought up to the table of the House thirty-six Reports during that Session and the next. An unostentatious Act of great importance was among the best fruits of this Finance Committee; Mr. Abbot (in 1800) having introduced a Bill "for charging Public Accountants with the payment of Interest," whereby the "unaccounted millions" which used to be retained indefinitely by successive paymasters and others, in and out of

office, becoming chargeable with interest, have not since been retained. At this time Mr. Abbot seems to have occupied himself in deliberate preparation for an investigation into the National Records; he moved for a Committee to that effect in Feb. 1800, and presented to the House in the July of that year the large and valuable produce of their labours. From the Reports of the Record Committee naturally sprang the Royal Record Commission, which continued this useful labour with renovated authority under the guidance of Mr. Abbot, till his retirement from public life in the year 1817. In the beginning of the year 1801 Mr. Abbot introduced a Bill for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain, with the Increase and Diminution thereof. The returns obtained under the Population Act of 1801, have been amply confirmed by subsequent Enumerations. At the commencement of the Sidmouth Administration, Mr. Abbot was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Hardwicke, and Keeper of the Privy Seal; and commenced such reforms of the several public offices there, as might be expected from the Chairman of the Finance Committee; but his Parliamentary activity had now marked him out as the successor of Sir John Mitford in the chair of the House of Commons. Mr. Abbot was elected Speaker, February 10, 1802, and took possession of the office as that in which he had resolved to equal, and if possible to surpass, his predecessors, and to maintain with exemplary regularity the useful restrictions imposed by ancient forms on the assembly. In the year 1805 the Speaker was placed in a painful situation: a Parliamentary Commission of Naval Enquiry had been established, in pursuance of the objects of the Finance Committee, and had felt it to be their duty to inculcate Lord Melville, (at that time First Lord of the Admiralty,) for his conduct while Treasurer of the Navy. The question for proceeding to prosecute him was agitated in the House of Commons with no small eagerness, and the parties were equally divided (216 on each side), when the Speaker, on all other occasions a moderator of debates without expression of personal opinion, was called upon for his casting vote. Mr. Abbot gave his vote (as to the disgraceful part of this charge) on the 8th of April 1805. On another occasion the opinion of Mr. Abbot was remarkably influential; the Roman Catholic Question had been fre-

quently agitated in the House of Commons from the year 1805, and with growing strength on the part of those who wished to remove the remaining disabilities of the Roman Catholics. In the year 1813 they succeeded so far as to carry a Bill to this effect through a second reading by a majority of 42; but in the Committee on the Bill (May 24), the Speaker moved that the important clause for admitting Roman Catholics into the Legislature, should be left out of the Bill. A majority of 4 decided against the clause, and the Bill in consequence was abandoned. The forms of the House of Commons having been accommodated to the variegated business of nearly three centuries now on record, cannot but be convenient and plastic for all purposes; in no place does so much regularity spring out of seeming hurry and disorder. Yet the increasing number of private bills (200 or 300 in a session) had given occasion for complaints of injuries sustained from the haste or inattention of members; thereupon the Speaker, watchful of the protection of private rights in Private Bills, and of the reputation of the House of Commons, recommended for the sanction of the House, in the year 1811, the plan of an office for entry of notices, called the "Private Bill Office," where the progress of every private bill is open to all enquirers, and the monopoly of practice in soliciting such bills being thus abolished, complaint was no longer heard. Another inconvenience, personal to members, had gradually arisen from the same overwhelming quantity of private business. In former times the Votes of a day, seldom or never exceeding a printed sheet, were distributed so regularly as to have obtained considerable sale as a newspaper; but the increasing quantity of matter, and the prolonged sitting of the House, had by degrees so delayed the delivery of the Votes, that before Mr. Abbot came to the Chair, they were usually two or three days in arrear, and sometimes a whole week. Mr. Speaker Abbot saw this with dissatisfaction; and after due consideration of the interests and habits which had grown up in consequence of this dilatory publication, he resolved to attempt a reformation suitable to the change of hours, and the load of public and private business. For this purpose the marginal notes of the old-fashioned Votes were assumed as a basis upon which to add whatever necessity or perspicuity demanded; inserting also matters of information formerly reserved for the journals, and giving a short narrative of some proceedings which even the journals (which are now printed weekly

instead of annually) do not furnish. A farther convenience resulted from the early distribution of the Votes; the business of the current day was thenceforth displayed on every Member's breakfast-table; and this sort of information has now become so copious and particular, that the sitting of every Select Committee, public and private, and all the material Notices given in the Private Bill Office, appear in the Votes, to whatever hour in the preceding night the sitting of the House is protracted. This reform and improvement of the Votes was the last labour of Speaker Abbot. A serious attack of the same disease (erysipelas) which twelve years afterwards proved fatal to him, compelled him to quit his office in 1817; and all Members who knew him in the Chair feel the value of this legacy to the House,—while younger members can scarcely believe that business could proceed with regularity and comfort in the comparative obscurity of earlier years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Abbot, the House of Commons addressed the King to bestow upon him some mark of his royal favour; and he was created a peer by the title of Baron Colchester, and a pension of 4000*l.* a year to himself, and 3000*l.* to his next successor in the title, was voted by Parliament. He shortly afterwards went abroad for recovery of his health; and after a residence of three years, chiefly in France and Italy, he returned to England, and divided his time between a London residence and his seat at Kidbrooke, near East Grinstead, where he solaced such of his hours as were vacant from the duties of an active magistrate, in observing the progress of his plantations of timber-trees, in which he greatly delighted. Lord Colchester carried into the House of Lords the same species of improvement which he had effected in the House of Commons; and their Lordships will owe to his short appearance among them, the daily publication and distribution of their proceedings. They are also indebted to him for the establishment of a Library, on the same plan as that at the House of Commons. In the year 1827, his Lordship made a considerable journey to the Northern Highlands of Scotland, which possessed peculiar claims to his notice. He visited the Roads, the Caledonian Canal, and the new Churches, and placed himself in pleasing contact with a population sensible of the benefits bestowed upon them; nor did he fail at his return to exert himself in refreshing the attention of the other Commissioners by statements of the vast improvements under their fostering

care, which he had personally witnessed in the Highlands. The only works of Lord Colchester, hitherto printed, are *The Practice of the Chester Circuit*, published in 1795, with a Preface, recommending those alterations in the Welsh Judicature which now appear likely to be carried into effect; and a pamphlet containing six of his Speeches on the Roman Catholic Question, with Preliminary Observations on the State of that Question as it stood in November last, when that pamphlet was published. Lord Colchester married, Dec. 29, 1796, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Gibbs, Bart.; and has left two sons; Charles (born in 1798) a Post Captain in the royal navy, now Lord Colchester; and Philip Henry (born after his father's return from Ireland in 1802) a barrister. His Lordship's remains were interred privately in Westminster Abbey by the side of those of his mother.

JOHN CURTIS, M.D.

Dr. Curtis was born at Alton, in Hampshire, and descended of a respectable family there, of the persuasion of Quakers, for many generations. At the well-known school at Burford, in Oxfordshire, he received his attainments in classical and general literature, preparatory to his making medicine his professional occupation. On leaving Burford, he became apprentice to his brother, the late celebrated botanist, then practising as a surgeon, who may be considered in some degree as the British Linnæus, and whose *Botanical Magazine* has been so long the favourite publication with every lover of science. Under his brother, Dr. Curtis, acquired a taste for botany, a subject with which he was well acquainted, which was shown by the choice collection of plants he possessed. On finishing his apprenticeship, he diligently attended the lectures of Dr. Fordyce, Mr. Cline, and the other celebrated teachers of the day, joined with the practical instructions which the hospitals so amply afforded. Having thus completed in due time his professional studies, and fitted himself for general practice, he sat down at Uxbridge, and afterwards formed a matrimonial connection with the amiable and accomplished Miss Davis, of Reading, in Berkshire, of the same persuasion, a connection which turned out happily; and by this lady he had several children, who have survived him. From Dr. Curtis being early under the tuition of his brother, he naturally acquired a taste for subjects of natural history, and ornithology in particular formed with him a favourite pursuit. No one was better acquainted with British birds: he took also a delight in

having them preserved, and accordingly he has left a small but interesting collection of them, being the produce of his own sport or acquirements. So delicate was his ear, and so much attention had he paid to its cultivation, that he could distinguish by its note every bird within hearing. It may be mentioned here that he was a considerable contributor to the Zoological gardens and museum. He had a great taste for British zoology, for it was his general observation that British ornithology was not known as it ought to be. The department of a country physician gave him a taste for every thing rural, both in study and conversation. His taste rendered him a fit companion for his patients, and those with whom he was obliged to associate; and by his attachment to it he was enabled both to please himself, and also to instruct and entertain others. Circumstances thus rendered him the sportsman as well as the naturalist; for like the clergyman, the physician is at all times a welcome guest at the tables of the first circles, particularly where he brings with him such companionable qualities as Dr. Curtis possessed. He was accordingly on an intimate footing with the first families in his neighbourhood, and equally domesticated in society as the friend and the medical attendant. As a physician, Dr. Curtis united sound judgment with great experience; but though thus gifted, he never showed an overweening confidence in himself, but, whenever danger appeared, gave timely notice, that he might be aided by the opinion of others. Thus he secured the confidence of his patients, as they knew he was not one to deceive them by false hopes. Few physicians had a better knowledge of the treatment of fevers than Dr. Curtis, and he prided himself on his attachment to the doctrines of the old school: at the same time he was the first to introduce vaccination in his neighbourhood. Accordingly he was in frequent attendance with the first names of the profession, by all of whom he was highly respected, and by none more so than by his late friend, Dr. Pope, of Staines, with whom he had maintained an unembarrassed friendship for more than half a century. Some years before his death, Dr. Curtis felt anxious to limit the fatigues of his practice, and to confine his attention to his particular friends, on whom he had so long bestowed his attendance. As a proper step to this, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In doing this, the testimonials of his character and acquirements were of the first description. We may indeed say, no one conducted himself through a long and active life with more probity as a man, or

conscientious assiduity and humanity as a medical character. Thus he possessed a host of friends, with few or no enemies, and no man is without some: it may be justly said he did not strive to make them. It was his ambition to pursue the even path of his way without murmur or strife, and where he could not approve he was slow to condemn. Such a character cannot fail to be long regretted, and to live, not only in the memory of his friends, but of all those who were acquainted with his worth, and capable of appreciating the better part of human nature. Dr. Curtis's early habits of life, and natural activity, joined to a good constitution, enabled him to enjoy a length of uninterrupted health; he was at last, however, seized with some symptoms which showed that his constitution began to give way, which in his own opinion he considered as forebodings of his end. The symptoms for some time were not alarming to his medical friends, but they suddenly took an unfavourable issue, in spite of the best exertions of his physicians, and he died with that resignation and fortitude, which, in consequence of a well-spent life, a mind unbiassed by prejudice produces. He was attended in his last moments by Dr. Tatersall, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Mr. Green, of Saint Thomas's Hospital, Mr. Stilwell, and by his eldest son, Mr. J. Harrison Curtis, Surgeon Aurist to his Majesty, so well known for his improvements in the department of acoustic surgery. In conclusion, we may remark that the poor in his neighbourhood have, by his death, lost their best friend, for his liberality was unbounded; and whenever applied to by objects of distress, it was his creed, that while in his life the main object should be to do good for his fellow-creatures, and not to be actuated by pecuniary remuneration; for it was well known to be his great delight to do a kind act. The Doctor died in his 75th year.

FREDERIC VON SCHLEGEL.

This celebrated writer died of apoplexy at Dresden on the 11th of January last. He was born at Hanover in the year 1772, and was afterwards apprenticed to a merchant in Leipzig; whilst his elder brother, A. W. Von Schlegel, was highly distinguishing himself at Gottingen. Frederic, however, evincing a decided distaste for the mercantile profession, returned upon his father's hands, and was permitted to follow the natural bent of his genius, which led him, during his sojourn at the universities of Gottingen and Leipzig, to devote himself to the study of languages with exemplary ardour. He entered the lists as an author at a very early age, attracted

the attention of the public by the novelty of his opinions on subjects connected with ancient literature, and acquired no little fame by his critical labours in the field of ancient and modern poetry. His first attempts, the "History of Poetry among the Greeks and Romans," which appeared in 1792, and the "Greeks and Romans," which followed in 1797, were very favourably received. At a later period, particularly after his conversion to the Roman Catholic religion, his favourite pursuit was ethics and romantic literature, in which departments his "Prelections on German History," and "History of Literature," are highly creditable to his attainments. His public lectures on Modern History, and on the Literary Annals of all nations, delivered in 1811-12, created a deep sensation throughout Germany, as combining a high degree of literary attainments with much originality of perception. His manner of viewing and treating these subjects, no less than his dramatic compositions and poems, afforded abundant aliment to the new school of the *Romantesque* in that country, soon after its foundation had been laid in contra-distinction to the "Classical school," and through the chief instrumentality of his brother. An overwrought impression of the pre-eminent genius and glory of the middle ages strengthened the principles his mind had already imbibed; and though himself the son of a Protestant clergyman, he scrupled not to pass over to the Roman Catholic religion, within the exclusive pale of which he conceived the regeneration of that golden epocha to be placed. Having prevailed upon his wife, a daughter of the celebrated Jewish deist, Mendelsohn, to follow his example, he had associated himself with Gentz and other converts to the same opinion, and in 1808 transferred his residence to Vienna, where he was appointed to the situation of counsellor of legation in the imperial chancery by Prince Metternich; and for several years conducted the affairs of secretary to the Austrian envoy at the diet of Frankfort, where the fervour of religious feeling does not appear to have rendered him a less useful tool in promoting the machinations of his princely patron. In 1819 he was allowed to retire from official avocations, and zealously embarked in labours calculated to promote the interests of the faith to which he had attached himself: his days were now absorbed by religious studies and spiritual speculations, and the fruits of his investigations were exhibited in the lectures he had begun to deliver at Dresden a few days before his decease. It is a remarkable circumstance,

that the intelligence of his death so deeply affected his fellow-labourer and bosom friend, Adam Muller von Nutterdorf, that he died of grief the day after the tidings reached Vienna.

W. WEATHERBY, ESQ.

At Torquay, Devon, on the 28th of May, William Weatherby, Esq. of Newmarket, at the age of thirty-five, leaving a widow and young family to lament their irreparable loss. But it is not in the bosom of his family only that his premature death is felt as a severe privation,—to his friends, and they were many, the brightest sun of their circle has set, and they may look hopelessly around for

others to fill the void which has followed the loss of his inestimable society. He was highly gifted in those powers of the mind which distinguish an excellent judgment and refined taste: he had read extensively, and was an acute observer. In his relations with society, his high sense of honour was strikingly observable, and in domestic life he was all that was amiable and excellent. Few have died more sincerely lamented, and none have better deserved to be held in cherished remembrance. One who possessed his friendship, offers this tribute to his virtues and to his memory.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Hungerford Market.—A subscription has been opened for the revival and reconstruction of Hungerford Market, particularly with a view to making it an entrepot for fish, a convenience much wanted in that part of London. It is calculated that the sum of 210,000*l.* will be required to carry the scheme into effect handsomely. The following noblemen and gentlemen have agreed to act as a Provisional Committee, and to exert their influence in promoting the objects contemplated:—Honourable G. A. Ellis, M.P. A. Baring, Esq. M.P., W. Courtenay, Esq. Trustees; the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Clarendon, the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, the Hon. W. Ponsonby, the Hon. F. Byng, Sir T. Tyrwhitt, C. B. Wall, Esq. M.P. Rev. Dr. Richards, Vicar of St. Martin's, Rev. Dr. Crane, J. Neeld, Esq. V. Wentworth, Esq. J. Pensam, Esq. J. Morris, Esq. J. Watta, Esq.—Mr. J. Britton, Honorary Secretary.

Law of Real Property.—The first Report of the Commissioners on the Law of Real Property has been printed. It embraces a variety of subjects. Among other alterations, the Commissioners propose that Tithes in the hands of the laity should be placed on the same footing as any other profit issuing out of the land; and where the landholder purchases the tithes of his own land, he should, they propose, have the power of merging them in it. As to the tithes of the lands of churchmen, they delay proposing any alteration till they have received answers to questions they have submitted to the Bishops.

Exports and Imports.—In the Table of Imports and Exports, printed by an order of the House of Commons last Session, it appears that the total value of exports

from Great Britain, for the year ending 5th of January 1829, was nearly 62,000,000*l.* sterling, of which rather more than 52,000,000*l.* consisted of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The remaining 10,000,000*l.* exported were only *in transitu* through this country; and of them about 1,000,000*l.* was the produce of our Colonial possessions. The imports for home consumption amounted (officially) to 43,500,000*l.* Among these there are more than 800,000*l.* from British North American Colonies, and consisting in the greater proportion of timber; the whole of which is of infinitely inferior quality to the growth of Norway, from which country, under the existing system of taxation, England cannot afford consumption for more than between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.* All the buildings, public and private, in this kingdom, where American deal has been used instead of Norway, have suffered more or less from the substitution. Germany is the portion of Europe with which we drive the most extensive trade, our exports of home produce and manufactures thither having amounted last year to 7,500,000*l.* those to Italy to upwards of 3,000,000*l.*; to the Netherlands little short of 3,000,000*l.*; to Portugal, &c. 2,500,000*l.*; to Russia, 1,800,000*l.*; while to the United States of North America we export above 2,200,000*l.* and to Brazil 3,750,000*l.* Our trade with France amounts to no more than an import of 2,500,000*l.* principally wines, and an export of 500,000*l.*

Printers' Pension Society.—A sermon was lately preached at Christ Church, Newgate-street, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, by the Venerable Dr. Hollingworth, for the benefit of this charity. The Reverend Divine chose for his text

the 13th verse of the 29th chapter of Job—"The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and caused the widow's heart to sing for joy," who powerfully advocated the cause of charity generally, but more especially in favour of the Printers' Pension Society. "To the matchless art of printing," said the eloquent divine, "the most powerful influence on the destinies and happiness of man—the greatest tendency to enlighten the understanding and improve the character—and the most rational views of our duty to God, and of the benevolence we owe to our fellow-men, were to be attributed." He concluded his sermon with a powerful appeal to the feelings of the congregation in favour of the aged and the widow, in which he truly stated, that the immense labour attending the preparation of the daily journals, the midnight toil necessary to produce an early publication, and the constant and unremitting attention requisite to insure regularity, demanded from the journeyman printer an expenditure of mental and bodily strength which produced, at an early period of life, debility and premature decay.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Earl of Ashburnham, to be a Knight Companion of the Garter.

W. Pennell, Esq. to be Consul-General at Brazil.

J. Barker, Esq. to be Consul-General in Egypt.

R. W. Brant, Esq. to be Consul at Smyrna.

Lord Lyndoch, to be Governor of Dumbarton Castle.

F. B. Sugden, to be Sir E. B. Sugden, Knt.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Corfe Castle—G. Bankes, Esq.

Peterborough—Sir J. Scarlett, Knt.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. Davy, to the Vicarage of Prebute, Wilts.

The Rev. E. H. G. Williams, A.M. to the Rectory of St. Peter's, in Marlborough.

The Rev. Mr. Braham, son of the celebrated vocalist, to a Minor Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. A. Metlow.

The Rev. F. L. W. Yonge, B. A. to the Perpetual Cure of Frithelstock, Devon.

The Rev. J. Allgood, to the Rectory of Ingram, Northumberland.

The Rev. H. T. Payne, to the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, vacated by the death of the Rev. G. Millingham, D.D.

The Rev. E. Thorold, to the Rectory of Morcott, Rutlandshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Corrie.

The Rev. C. Rookes, to the Rectory of Teffont Ewyas, Wilts.

The Rev. H. Salmon, M.A. to the Vicarage of Hartley Wintney, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. Mears.

The Rev. T. Speldell, to the Rectory of Crick, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. L. Schoen, LL.D.

The Rev. J. L. Hesse, B.A. to the Vicarage of Rowbarrow, Somersetshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Price.

The Rev. W. Barlow, to the Rectory of Weston-super-Mare, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. Blackburne.

The Rev. R. W. Moor, to the Perpetual and augmented Curacy of Stoke St. Gregory, Somerset.

The Rev. C. F. Bromhead, to the Vicarage of Cardington, Bedfordshire vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Ward, M.A.

Married.—At Toulouse, W. Yelverton, Esq. to the Hon. Anna Maria Bingham, sister of Lord Clanmorris.

At St. James's, Lord Wriothsley Russell, fourth son of the Duke of Bedford, to Elizabeth Laura Henrietta, youngest daughter of Lord William Russell.

At Blendworth, M. Seymour, Esq. Capt. R.N. to Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir W. Knighton, Bart.

At Great Thornham, Suffolk, John Longueville, eldest son of J. J. Beddingfield, Esq. to the Hon. Mary, second daughter of Lord Henniker.

At Marylebone, Sheffield Grace, Esq. to Harriet Georgiana, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hamilton, Bart.

At Marylebone, Robert T. J. Glyn, Esq. to Frederica Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Harford, Esq.

At Midhurst, Sussex, Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge, to Mary Jane, third dau. of R. Wardroper, Esq.

At Marylebone, Captain John Potter Macqueen, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Arabella, daughter of Robert Holden, Esq. of Baker-street.

At Wargrave, Edmund Currie, Esq. to Margaret, daughter of the late T. V. Cooke, Esq.

Died.—At Bedwell Park, Sir Culling Smith, Bart.

At Presbury, Rev. Edward Southouse, Rector of Wolstone, Gloucestershire, many years Chaplain to the British Army.

At Ravensdale Park, in the county of Louth, Viscount Clermont.

At Stoke Newington Parsonage, Rev. George Gaskin, D.D. Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Stoke Newington, and of St. Bene't Gracechurch, London.

Daniel Leonard, Esq. formerly Chief Justice of Bermuda.

The wife of Edmond Wodehouse, Esq. M.P. for Suffolk.

At Leamington, Sir N. C. Colthurst, Bart. M.P. for the City of Cork.

In Laugham Place, Eleanor, wife of T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq. M.P.

At Boyle Farm, Surrey, Lord Henry Fitzgerald.

At Barnwell Rectory, near Oundle, Rev. Robert Roberts, D.D.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Richardson, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex.

Rev. John Bringham, Rector of Woodstone, Huntingdonshire.

Rev. A. B. Haden, Rector of Saddington, Leicestershire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The second meeting of the Windsor Horticultural Society lately took place, at the Town-Hall. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Pinks, 1st, Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury; 2d, Mr. Gould, Royal Gardens, Windsor; 3d, Mr. Weedon, Hillingdon; 4th, Mr. Lillewhite, Windsor; 5th, Mr. Cooper, Bray; 6th, Mr. Bowyer, Bray.—Geraniums, 1st, Mr. Brown, Slough; 2d, Mr. Ingram, Frogmore; 3d, Mr. Cameron (E. Foster's, Esq.), Clewer; 4th, Mr. Cooper.—Roses, 1st, Mr. Willmer; 2d, Mr. Gould.—Strawberries, Kean's Seedling, 1st, Mr. Cameron; 2d, Mr. Ingram.—Willmott's Superb, 1st, Mr. Robertson, Windsor.—Dahlias, Mr. Cameron; Geum Cocciniam, Mr. Vane, Windsor.—Poppies, Mr. Lovegrove, Windsor.—A great number of other articles were produced; amongst them, we particularly noticed *Cactus speciosissimus*, *Lilium longiflorum*, *Poligala cordata*, the Iwer Cottage Brier, from Mr. Woodcock, Iwer, &c.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge.—Sir William Browne's three medals for the present year have been awarded as follows; Greek Ode, Charles Rann Kennedy, Trin. Coll.; Latin Ode, Epigrams, Charles Merivale, St. John's College. The following are the respective subjects:—Greek Ode, *Νῆσσαν, Ἀργαλὴ θοαὴ εἰν ὄλ' αἰετδοῦσι*; Latin Ode, "Cæsar, consecutus cohortes ad Rubiconem flumen, qui provinciæ ejus finis erat, paulum constitit." Greek Epigram, *Σκόρον δεδορκός*; Latin Epigram, "Splendide mendax."—The Members' prizes of fifteen guineas each, to two Bachelors of Arts, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, were lately adjudged to George Langshaw, of St. John's College. Subject: "An putandum sit posthac fore ut gentes Meridionales sub Septentrionalium viribus iterum succumbant?"

The following is a summary of the Votes at the respective Colleges at the late election, from which it appears that Mr. Cavendish's triumphant majority at Trinity determined the contest:—

	C.	B.	Votes.
St. Peter's College . . .	15	14	29
Clare Hall	12	20	38
Pembroke College . . .	17	11	28
Caius College	21	33	54
Trinity Hall	5	10	15
Corpus Christi College .	17	14	31
King's College	24	9	33
Queen's College	10	30	40
Catharine Hall	10	12	22
Jesus College	23	29	52
Christ's College	24	15	39
St. John's College . . .	108	101	209
Magdalene College . . .	23	7	30
Trinity College	259	79	338
Emanuel College	17	45	62
Sidney Sussex College . .	10	14	24
Downing College	10	3	13
Commorantes in Villa . .	4	1	5

Total 609 402 1071

CHESHIRE.

A resolution was passed by a numerous bench of magistrates, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions lately held at Knutsford, expressing a decided opinion that it would be extremely desirable for the county of Chester to be included in the circuits of the Judges of Westminster Hall, provided that such arrangement would not interfere, in other respects, with the constitution of the Palatine Courts, which have some advantages of importance to the county. The thanks of the Court were unanimously voted to George Wilbraham, of Delamere House, Esq. M. P. for his energetic and able exertions in calling the attention of the legislature to this very important subject.

CUMBERLAND.

The annual general meeting of the Carlisle Canal Navigation Company was held at Carlisle. In the absence of Dr. Blamire, John Forster, Esq. was called to the chair. Mr. Nanson read the report of the committee. It stated that the total receipts during the year amounted to 3409*l*. and the disbursements to 3273*l*. The revenue had gradually increased, and the expenditure decreased, during the year; but still the outlay had been heavy, on account of various payments which would not again occur; as, for instance, the sums paid to the different landowners for the property. The committee had entertained the hope of being able to divide one per cent. upon the capital embarked; but though they had been unable to accomplish this at present, they had no doubt they would be able to make a dividend next year. The works were at present all in good order; and the contemplated railway to Newcastle would, doubtless, very considerably increase the amount of tonnage in the canal. With the directors of the railway the committee had made such arrangements as would best secure the interest of the canal shareholders. A short discussion followed, but little information was added to that contained in the report.

DEVONSHIRE.

The prizes to be distributed by the Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society have been circulated. The management of the exhibition is entrusted to a committee, who employ an experienced gardener to attend, to receive and unpack the articles intended to be exhibited, to pay proper attention to them while they remain, and to repack and deliver such as are returned to the contributors. Contributions to the exhibition are solicited of articles not mentioned in the prize list, especially of plants and flowers, to give interest and splendour to the exhibition. The judges are three in number; they will be non-exhibitors for the time being, and chosen by the committee; they will be either gentlemen of eminence in horticultural knowledge, or first-rate gardeners residing in Devonshire. The first exhibition is to be held at Exeter. In addition to certain enumerated prizes, the committee are authorised to award the sum of ten guineas, in such proportion as they shall think proper, to such other fruits, vegetables,

and flowers, not having gained prizes, as they shall consider deserving of reward.

A monument to the memory of the late Doctor Hawker is erected on the north side of the communion table in Charles Church. It consists of a tablet of white marble, surmounted by a bust of the same, relieved by a dove-coloured Italian back. Beneath the tablet are engraved the Doctor's arms. At one side of the bust, resting on the tablet, are a bible and chalice cup, and on the other a scroll. The monument measures in height seven feet seven inches. The bust is taken from a copy of the picture in the possession of Mrs. Hodson, and is a striking likeness of the Doctor. The monument, though extremely simple, is altogether one of elegant design and workmanship. The tablet contains the following inscription:—"A public tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D. six years Curate and forty-three years Vicar of this parish, who died the 6th of April, 1827, aged 74 years."

DORSETSHIRE.

A short time since, as some workmen were excavating a cellar, under part of the mansion of the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, at Sherborne, they discovered four ancient stone coffins of immense weight. Three of them were without covers, and one was covered with a lid about three-fourths of its length, with a star engraved on the part over the breast. The heads were almost perfect, but there were no inscriptions to record the names and rank of the deceased.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The increasing traffic on the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, and the consequent important addition to the mercantile transactions of the city, is evinced by the following statement. The amount of tonnages on the canal in the year 1827, was 106,998 tons; in the year 1828, the total was 223,574 tons; thus showing an increase in the last year of not less than 116,578 tons. Remembering that the calculations of the sanguine promoters of this navigation did not contemplate a greater yearly amount than 83,600 tons, this result in its present state of infancy justifies expectations of an accession of commerce to an immense extent. The number of vessels which entered the canal in the year 1827, was 3256; in the past year, 4272, being an increase of 1016. The receipt of duties at the Custom House during the past year, exceeded that of the one preceding by no less a sum than 16,000*l*.

The Gloucestershire Irish Association lately held its third anniversary, at the Tolsey, in Gloucester. Although the meeting was not large, the collection at the door amounted to 17*l*. 6*s*. It was also reported, that one family had sent 12*l*. as the produce of the ladies' fancy work, and another family a donation of 12*l*.

HAMPSHIRE.

In the left wing of Haslar Hospital, the Commissioners of the Victualling Department have recently erected two elegant rooms; the lower superbly fitted up with mahogany cases, commodious seats, &c. as a library and lecture-room for the delivery of lectures to the medical pupils; the upper finished in the most costly style of Grecian design, for the reception of a museum; the table and upright cases being of solid mahogany, with brass ornaments, and the whole arrangement strikingly tasteful. It already contains many curious

specimens in morbid anatomy, and a considerable number of foreign birds, insects, shells, minerals, plants, &c. principally presented by the medical officers of his Majesty's navy. From the peculiar advantages possessed by this museum, and the professional acquisitions of its directors and supporters, it may be expected to become particularly rich and valuable in morbid and comparative anatomy, as well as highly interesting as a general collection.

KENT:

In the evidence annexed to the Report of the Committee on the Relief given to able-bodied Labourers, there are many passages tending to confirm the opinion, that much of the evils which have arisen in the Poor Laws is attributable to the humane and well-meant, but injudicious interference of magistrates with the internal affairs of parishes. Mr. Boyce, a large farmer in Kent, says, "One man told me, when I offered to give him work at 4*s*. per acre for hoeing barley, he would not do it, because he could get 7*s*. 6*d*. per week for doing nothing." He was asked, "Supposing you offered these single men (the men supported by the parish) a lower sum, do you believe the Magistrates of the district would desire you to make up their pay to 7*s*. 6*d*.?" Answer: "I am sure they would."—"Do they actually do so?" "They have done so at Wingham, &c." Mr. Richard Martin, speaking of Shipley and the neighbourhood, in *Sussex*, says it is the custom there to allow a weekly sum to the labourers for each child above two, "without reference to the wages they receive from their employers." He is asked, "Is this allowance for every child above two made under a magistrate's order, or do you do it of yourselves?" Answer: "It is under the custom of the parish, and the magistrates would make an order for it if we were to refuse it." It does not seem wonderful that, where the Magistrates interfere in this manner, or where the opinion prevails from the past experience that they will interfere, to enforce a certain scale of allowance, without reference to conduct, or even the earnings of the labourer, pauperism should have increased.

LANCASHIRE.

At the last annual meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, John Dalton, Esq. was elected President; Dr. Holme, Dr. Henry, and Messrs. P. Ewart and G. W. Wood, Vice-Presidents; Mr. P. Clare, and the Rev. J. J. Taylor, Secretaries; Mr. B. Haywood, Treasurer; Mr. W. R. Wharton, Librarian; and Messrs. J. Blackwell, J. Davies, T. Hopkins, L. Buchan, J. C. Dyer, and Dr. E. Carbutt, of the Council. What we have seen of the proceedings of this Society induces us to wish it every possible success in the prosecution of its useful plans, inquiries, and undertakings.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A labourer lately employed in baring the soil above a chalk quarry at Barton upon Humber, struck upon a Roman urn, of elegant shape, in which were deposited some fragments of human bones. The workmen employed on this particular duty, had taken what they consider rather a hard job, and which they were about to run, had it not been for the encouragement of the foreman and some of their comrades, who jokingly said they should find "a pot of gold" before they had done.

When this urn turned up, it was hailed as the great and promised reward, and was immediately surrounded by the labourers present, one of whom, more eager than the rest, as soon as the lid was taken off, put in his hand, when, instead of guineas, he brought up a handful of bones, amongst which were parts of a human skull, which so dismayed him, that he readily disclaimed all property in them. For the satisfaction of the party, however, the urn was emptied of its contents, and nothing but two or three highly corroded iron nails being found with the bones, a sort of panic was the result, and the whole of the contents were returned into the urn with awful minuteness, and the vessel and its contents afterwards, by a great effort of courage, were removed. Upon a careful investigation of the fragments, and particularly of the sockets in a part of the lower jaw-bone, and a tooth, (one of the *incisors*, yet perfect), it is conjectured that the bones were those of a female. Some of them were also partly black, from the action of fire. The urn is twelve inches in height, and is entire. A sort of saucer, which, being inverted, covered the top, was broken by the pick-axe. It is plain, like the common saucer of a flower-pot, and both are formed of unburnt but baked clay, and have, without doubt, rested quietly with their contents for fifteen centuries. It is somewhat remarkable, that where this urn was found, there is a regular seam of earth of about seven feet deep and five yards wide, which runs in a direct line down the hill, when all around there is not more than three feet of earth above the chalk stone, and no vestige of any thing near the spot to denote any former place of residence or worship.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The twenty-first show of the Ross Horticultural Society lately took place, and notwithstanding the late cold weather, the exhibition proved the elements had not prevailed against the known skill and active perseverance of the Ross florists. This did not prevent the accustomed attendance of a fashionable company, who unanimously evinced astonishment at the extraordinary display of miscellaneous stove, green-house, and hardy plants on the grand stand, which produced a cheering effect; great attention was excited by an *Acacia armata*, and a *Cactus speciosa*, exhibited by the gardener of John Cook, Esq.

NORFOLK.

Lately, at the Common Council Chamber of the city of Norwich, the sum of 100*l.* was voted to the Norfolk and Suffolk Artists' Society, to assist in enabling them to enlarge their premises in Norwich, and to purchase casts and models, with a view to the farther promotion of the Fine Arts in this part of the country.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Yarmouth was lately held at the Commercial Hall Quay, for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics Institution in that town, which was unanimously agreed to, and a committee immediately appointed to form rules and regulations for its management.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The committee for erecting a new bridge across the Wansbeck, at Morpeth, have held a meeting. The Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P. was in the chair. Mr. Telford's and Mr. Dobson's plans were produced. Both these gentlemen's designs were to

have the intended bridge near the present one, the only difference being, that Mr. Telford's line was to pass through the old house of correction, east of the dam, and Mr. Dobson's was to pass a little to the west of the same building, but above the dam. A line was proposed by some of the gentlemen on the committee to go from the turnpike at the Rectory to the Market Place, but the other line was considered most eligible, and was adopted. Mr. Telford's plan was agreed upon, and was lodged at the Clerk of the Peace's office, with the view to the obtaining of the Act of Parliament.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. P. Myers lately gave his instructive Lecture on Astronomy, at Bromley House, before the Literary Society, which he illustrated by transparent representations of the various planetary bodies, telescopic appearances of the moon, diagrams explanatory of the tides, eclipses, &c. The adjourned debate on the question, "Whether the recent improvements in machinery benefit the country or not," was then resumed, and the discussion became particularly animated. F. Hart, Esq. the Rev. W. J. Butler, Rev. B. Carpenter, Messrs. Grisenthwaite, Hopper, Barker, G. Gill, Jowett, and Hicklin, severally delivered their sentiments, when the farther consideration of the subject was postponed.

OXFORDSHIRE.

One of those singular birds, the Albatross, was lately brought from London to the Oxford Museum. It is one of the largest specimens ever seen in this kingdom. The wings, when expanded, measure nearly thirteen feet from tip to tip.

Oxford.—On Trinity Monday, the following Gentlemen were elected Scholars of Trinity College: Messrs. T. L. Cloughton of Trinity College; A. Menzies, of Worcester College; N. Oxnam, of Oriel College; W. Laxton, of Trinity College; — Richards, from Eton School, Scholars on the Old Foundation; and Mr. Guillemard, from Tiverton's School, Blount's Scholar. The Rev. J. M. Echallaz, M.A. elected Probationary Fellow. The Prizes for the year 1829 were on Tuesday adjudged to the following Gentlemen:—Latin Verse: "M. T. Cicero cum familiaribus suis apud Tusculum," to Mr. J. E. Wilmot, Scholar of Balliol. English Essay, "The power and stability of federative governments," to Mr. Denison, Fellow of Oriel. Latin Essay, "Quibus potissimum rationibus gentes a Romanis debellatæ ita afficerentur ut cum victoribus in unius imperii corpus coaluerint?" to Mr. Sewell, Fellow of Exeter. English Verse, (Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize), "Voyages of Discovery to the Polar Regions," to Mr. Cloughton, Blount's Scholar of Trinity College. Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize on the following subject: "What were the causes of the persecution to which the Christians were subject in the first centuries of Christianity?" has been adjudged to Mr. Wm. Jacobson, B.A. of Lincoln College.—June 23. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz. For Latin Verse, Tyrus; for an English Essay, "The character of Socrates, as described by his disciples Xenophon and Plato, under the different points of view in which it is contemplated by each of them;" for a Latin Essay, "An apud Græcos aut apud Romanos magis exulta fuerit civis Scientia?" Sir Roger Newdigate's prize, for the best composition

in English verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any under-graduate who, on the day specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation, "The African Desert."

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A plan has been contemplated to render navigable the King's Sedgemoor and other principal drains between the river Parrett and the town of Yeovil, and effecting a more complete drainage of the adjoining lands. The prospectus describes the present drainage as highly inefficient, and the requisite repairs extremely expensive, and states the practicability of widening and deepening the drains and rivers Parrett and Yeo, with some short cuttings from Dunbill to Yeovil, at a cost of 48,000*l*. It is also anticipated that collateral branches or rail-roads would open a communication with Sherborne, Crewkerne, Chard, &c.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The new rail-road from Kingswinford to join the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal was opened lately, and a locomotive steam-engine was started, amidst an immense concourse of persons from the surrounding country. The rail-way is upwards of three miles in length. That part of the road along which the engine travels is one mile and seven-eighths in length, at an inclination of sixteen feet in a mile. With eight carriages and three hundred and sixty passengers, weighing forty-one tons eighteen hundred weight, the engine proceeded at the rate of seven miles and a half per hour. With twenty carriages, nine hundred and twenty passengers, and forty-two cwt. of coal, weighing altogether one hundred and thirty-one tons twelve cwt. it travelled at the rate of three miles and a half per hour. With light load it travelled eleven miles per hour, though not half the engine-power was laid on.

SUFFOLK.

The Ipswich Mechanics' Institution continues to flourish—numerous lectures have been delivered this year. The officers chosen for 1829 are as follow:—President, J. Fitzgerald, Esq. M.P.; Vice-Presidents, W. Batley, Esq. E. Bacon, Esq. Rev. W. Kirby, T. B. Western, Esq. H. Alexander, Esq. R. D. Alexander, Esq. W. Pearson, Esq. J. Head, Esq. J. C. Cobbold, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Brown; Secretaries, Mr. J. King, Jun. and Mr. Morris; Committee, twenty-four Members; Sub-Committee of Inquiry respecting a New Building, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. J. Head, Mr. J. King, Mr. G. Bayley, Mr. J. Hearnsum.

YORKSHIRE.

The late Mr. John Carter made a series of large and elaborate drawings of York Minster, for Sir Mark Sykes. They were some years in progress, and during their execution the worthy baronet died. He had, however, advanced (as reported) 500*l*. to the artist; and as there was a demand for 400*l*. or 500*l*. more, the executors declined to complete the purchase. The volume came to the hammer, with the artist's immense collection of drawings, MSS. antiquarian fragments, &c. and was knocked down for 337*l*. It has since been purchased by John Broadley, Esq. of South Ella, Yorkshire, who has thus enhanced his very valuable and very choice library with one of the finest collections of architectural drawings ever executed. There are twenty-four drawings of plans, elevations, sections, and minute details, of every

part of this much-famed minster; and Mr. Broadley has very generously sent this volume to London, subject to the custody of his old friend Mr. Britton, that Mr. Smirke may profit by the authentic evidence it affords in rebuilding and fitting up the choir.

Amongst the many accessions lately made to the museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, is a very valuable present from John Marshall, Esq. M.P. Mr. Marshall's donation consists of the heads of an elephant and of two bisons. The elephant, although a young one, is much larger than those usually exhibited; the head measures about four feet in height, and its breadth is two feet. The Bison is, from its untameable ferocity, seldom seen in this country, and those which have been shown are young ones. The specimens presented to the Museum appear to be of the full-grown animal.

The Junction Dock at Hull has been completed, at an expense of 180,000*l*.; its water surface is about six acres, and it affords accommodation for upwards of sixty square-rigged vessels; a communication is, by this enterprise, now opened (independently of the Old Harbour) with the Old Dock, one of the most capacious in England.

WALES.

It appears from Parliamentary Returns, that the number of bills filed in the Courts of Great Session in Wales during the eleven years ending in 1823, amounted to no more than 689, the number of common law causes to 1317, and the criminal trials to 1107; but as the decrees pronounced in the various bills filed did not exceed 256, and the orders were only 7, the aggregate causes actually despatched but just reaches 2037. This, divided over a period of eleven years, will give an average of 244 and a fraction for each year; and this again distributed among the eight judges, the share of each will be a fraction more than 30. Their wages, however, for trying 50 causes, amounting to 1150*l*. it follows that the cost of judgment in each cause is somewhat more than 38*l*.—So much for the cost to the public! Let us next see what the proportion of payment is to those who receive it. Now both circuits together never occupy more than six weeks in the year,—three in the spring, and three in autumn; and, as there are but six working days in the week, there can be but 36 for the adjudication of these 30 and a fraction causes. From this we may fairly strike off the odd six for the days idled away in opening commissions, and all the parade of wasting time, and the estimate will be for each judge one cause per day, and that, be it remembered, at the rate of 38*l*. per cause. There are, however, just 313 working days in every year; if, then, the Welsh judges were in actual employment all the year round, at the same rate of business, and at the same scale of wages, each of these inferior functionaries would just receive the trifling salary of eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-four pounds, which is one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four pounds more than the Chief Justice of all England.

SCOTLAND.

The merchants of Leith and Glasgow are still urging the Post-office to expedite the arrival of the mail-coaches from London. As the utmost that can be done by the power of horses is already effected, the Postmaster-General is seriously considering the means of shortening the road, by avoid-

ing angles and obstructions. A great measure of this kind has been submitted to the judgment of the Commissioners of several roads in this part of the kingdom; and it is the plan upon which the Trustees of the road from Foston Bridge, through Grantham to Witham Common, were called to deliberate on the 7th of January. It proceeds upon a report made by Mr. Telford last year, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, respecting the mail-road from London to Morpeth; from which report the following is an extract:—"Upon perambulating the country, it was found, that a line might be had between Welwyn and Newark, a distance of 100 miles, by which ten miles might be saved, compared with the present line by Barnet and Hatfield. The new line commences at Welwyn, and terminates at Long Bennington (eight miles north of Grantham); it passes through Hitchin and Shefford, and near the following places, viz. Willington, Renhold, Bolnhurst, Keysoe, Swineshead, Lower Dean, Keyston, Titchmarsh, Wadenhoe, Benefield, Blatherwick, Tixover, Duddington, Empingham, Exton, Sewstern, Skilling-

ton, and Woolsthorpe, to Long Bennington. It passes three miles east of Bedford, one and a half of Thrapston, and two miles west of Kimbolton and Oundle. To have passed through these last-mentioned towns would have entangled the mail in crooked, narrow streets, as the present at Stamford and most old towns.—From the town of Shefford to Long Bennington, sixty-eight miles, an entire new road must be made; for most of the way, excellent materials for bottoming the road, making bridges, cross-drains, &c. may be found, but for top-metal considerable expense will be incurred. The inclinations in the accompanying section have all been reduced to 1 in 30, but much expense may be saved by not exceeding 1 in 92 for moderate distances. To render either of the present mail-roads suitable, forty miles of new road would be required; it is therefore more advisable to make an entirely new line, upon good principles, and at the same time greatly shorten the distance. The line of road from Shefford to Long Bennington is 68 miles and 82 yards; the estimate of expense, including bridges, is 157,550*l*."

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JUNE 19 TO JULY 19, 1829.

June and July.	Lunations	Thermometer. Mean Alt	Barometer. 0 hour	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
				A.M.	P.M.	9 A.M.	0 h.	3 P.M.	During Night	
Fri. 19	0 h. 57' A.M.	64.5	29.75	S.W.	S.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostratus
Sat. 20		66.5	.68	S.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Sun. 21		68	.57	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	Cumulus
Mon. 22		68.5	Stat.	—	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	—	Cirrostr. Nimbus
Tues. 23		69.5	.63	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	Cumulus
Wed. 24	(	73.5	.76	S.	S.W.	—	—	—	Fair	—
Thur. 25		71.72	.83	E.	E.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Fri. 26		70	.77	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	Rain	Rain	—
Sat. 27		60.5	.40	S.	E.	Rain	Rain	—	Fair	Cirrostratus
Sun. 28		64	.13	E.	E.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	Rain	—
Mon. 29	5 h. 40' P.M.	56.5	.37	N.	W.	Rain	Moist	—	Fair	—
Tues. 30		63.5	.41	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Rain	Nimbus
Wed. 1		59.5	20.35	S.	S.	Rain	—	—	—	—
Thur. 2		62.5	.23	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cumulus
Fri. 3		62.5	.30	S.	S.H.	—	Shrs.	Shrs.	Rain	—
Sat. 4	6 h. 31' A.M.	61.5	.20	S.W.	W.	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sun. 5		59.5	.26	—	—	Moist	Rain	—	—	Cumulostratus Nim.
Mon. 6		64.5	.55	W.	—	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cumulus
Tues. 7		61.25	.60	S.W.	S.W.	Rain	M.Rn.	Rain	—	Cirrostr. Nim.
Wed. 8		67.72	.50	—	W.	Cldy.	Clear	Cldy.	—	Cumulus
Thur. 9	)	60	Stat.	W.	N.W.	—	Cldy.	Clear	—	Cirrocnimbus
Fri. 10		64.5	.60	S.W.	S.	—	—	Rain	Rain	Cumulus
Sat. 11		62	.28	S.E.	S.W.	—	Rain	—	Fair	Cirrostr.
Sun. 12		65.5	.11	S.W.	—	—	—	—	Rain	Cumulus
Mon. 13		65	.30	S.	S.	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Tues. 14	2 h. 41' P.M.	61.5	.57	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 15		64.5	.72	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—
Thur. 16		69.25	Stat.	W.	—	—	Cldy.	Shrs.	—	—
Fri. 17		65	.50	S.	—	Moist	M.Rn.	Rain	Rain	—
Sat. 18		63.5	.33	S.W.	W.	M.Rn.	—	—	—	—
Sun. 19		64.5	.50	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	Fair	—

Mean temperature, 67°; mean atmospheric pressure, 29.47. Stormy wind on the night of the 3rd Thunder on the 14th, 17th, and 19th. Phenomena—two meteors, one parselene, several halos.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

There per Cent. Consols were, on the 27th of July, 80 one-eighths, 88 seven-eighths—Three per Cent. Reduced, 80 seven-eighths, 80 five-eighths—Three and Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 one-eighth, 90—Three and Half per Cent. Consols, 90 one-

eighth—Four per Cent. 1822, 103 quarter, one-eighth—Four per Cent. 1820, 105 three-quarters—India Stock, 228—Bank Stock 214 half—Exchequer Bills, 74, 75—India Bonds, 58, 59—Long Annuities, 19 fifteen-sixteenths, 20.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 23, TO JULY 14, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

June 23. G. BURGESS, White Conduit-street, Pentonville, wine merchant. W. CLEVELAND, late of Gravel-lane, Southwark, innkeeper. A. CLARKSON, Houselov, Middlesex, coach builder. D. FEARN, Vera-street, Oxford-street, carpet warehouseman. H. BRISCOE, Denton, Lancashire, shopkeeper. W. COCHRAN, Lima, South America, and J. P. ROBERTSON, London, Merchants. W. HIGGINS, Shafton, Yorkshire, draper. O. LEICESTER, Liverpool, wine merchant. R. WESTRAY, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer. J. GOULD, Lichfield, Staffordshire, timber merchant. J. MUSGRAVE, Sudbury, Suffolk, tailor. C. DYE, High street, Marylebone, coach maker. W. JONES, Brecon, innkeeper. N. PHILLIPS, Exeter, dealer. F. MATHER, Manchester, publican. J. DAVENPORT, Birmingham, victualler. T. FLOOD, Exeter, banker.

June 26. J. EASTMAN and J. EASTMAN, Streatham, Surrey, wheelwrights. W. NORTON, Uxbridge, Middlesex, timber merchant. J. BARKER, 365, High Holborn, Middlesex, straw hat manufacturer. S. ESCUDIER, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, hotel keeper. W. PLENTY, No. 83, West Smithfield, iron founder and agricultural machine maker. J. MATHWY, Watling-street, London, builder. W. PAPE, Northampton-square, Middlesex, tailor. J. CRESSWELL, Manchester, cabinet maker. B. CANTLE, No. 7, Tilly-street, Tenner Ground, Spitalfields, Middlesex, basket maker. G. ANDERSON, Great St Thomas Apostle, London, surgeon. J. BANKS, Louthbury, auctioneer. J. CLARK, Eagle Wharf, Montague-Close, Southwark, and of Walsorth, Surrey, coal merchant. J. SIMONDS, Wansford, Suffolk, innholder. S. COOK and C. M. OLIVER, late of Ains-street, Goodman's-fields, upholsterers. J. WHEELER, Pershore, Worcestershire, corn dealer. J. MARTIN, Walcot, Somersetshire, straw hat manufacturer. R. W. STONE and F. J. STONE, Bath, coach makers. W. H. FREEMAN, Princes-street, Westminster, composition ornament maker. J. ESDALE, Manchester, hat manufacturer. C. BUTCHER, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham, Yorkshire, victualler. T. BRATTLE, Maidstone, Kent, tailor.

June 30. H. HALLAM, Salford, Lancashire, tallow chandler. L. SHEPHERD, New Milton, Yorkshire, yeoman. J. J. PARRY, Madresfield, Worcestershire, boarding-house keeper. H. HERRING, Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, general shopkeeper. J. JONES the younger, Tottenham Court-road, hat manufacturer. T. MARTIN, Croydon, Surrey, linen draper. J. WAMSLEY, St. Peter's-road, Hammer-smith, victualler. J. KIRKMAN, Cockney Moor and Manchester, warehouseman. R. FERGUSON, Leek, Staffordshire, draper. R. NEWTON and W. BASSETT, late of King-street, Commercial-road, Whitechapel, ship owners.

July 3. J. SANDERS, Fleet Market, London, licensed victualler. G. DAVIS, Dover-place, New Kent road, Southwark, carpenter. T. STEVENSON, late of Lime-street, London, merchant. E. FLETCHER, late of Brown's-buildings, New North-road, Middlesex, boarding school keeper and music seller. R. EASTERBROOK, St. Stephens, in Brannell, Cornwall, clay merchant. T. POWELL, late of Cheltenham, since of Worcester, innkeeper. A. WHITE and W. METCALFE, Lamb's Conduit-street, Middlesex, linen drapers. J. ANDERSON, West Smithfield, London, bootmaker. ERWOOD, No. 9, Brownlow-street, Holborn, Middlesex, billiard table manufacturer. J. LONGHORST, Reigate, Surrey, ironmonger. J. ADAMS, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer. J. NORRIS, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, draper. H. T. STURLEY, late of Aylsham, Norfolk, linen draper. T. DAWSON, Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, grocer. W. R. ISLES, New Sarum, Wilts, linen draper. G. LOFT, Bowdidge, Suffolk, corn merchant. W. C. HINDLEY, Boston, Lincolnshire, draper. E. M. PAGE the younger, and J. ANTHONY, Bristol, commission agents. J. TOPPING, Liverpool,

boot and shoe maker. J. JONES, Liverpool, bricklayer. F. COTTINGHAM, Duxley, Kent, surgeon. J. S. SOUTHGATE, Wells next the Sea, Norfolk, ship owner. W. W. EDWARDS, Fleet-street, London, boot and shoe maker.

July 7. E. ESAM and J. CRAIG, Chesapeake, London, linen drapers. R. MOTT, Newington Causeway, Surrey, tailor. E. MUTLOW, Leamington, Herefordshire, linen draper. J. P. BENNETT, No. 11, Union-court, Broad-street, London, merchant. G. HEWETT, Reading, Berks, corn factor. E. TYRELL, late of the Sun public house, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, Middlesex, victualler. E. ALDRED, Milk-street, Chancery, London, warehouseman. J. TWIMLOW, Hatherston, Cheshire, maltster. W. HARRISON, Cover Hill, within Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer. J. RUSSELL, Keswick, Cumberland, mercer. J. FIRTH and R. FIRTH, late of Sheepridge, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers. T. KELSHAW, Liverpool, merchant. W. F. BRADBIDGE, Liverpool, linen draper. R. FOX, Quorndon, Leicestershire, baker. T. EVERILL, Worcester, Lehigh and straw hat manufacturer. G. ATKINSON the younger, Seacombe, Yorkshire, grocer. J. STEVENSON, Birmingham, grocer. J. PIDGEON, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, boat builder. R. RIDLEY, Brighton, hat maker. M. CHARLES and T. BURROWS, Duke-street, Westminster, tailors. J. GILBERT, High street, Southwark, hosier.

July 10. C. SMITH, Phoenix Wharf, London, coal merchant. J. CLARK, Regent-street, Middlesex, linen draper. R. S. FREYMAN, 266, Regent Circus, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen draper. S. LEF, Church-row, Newington, Surrey, master mariner. J. BOWLER, Petworth, Sussex, scrivener. J. PIERSON, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, linen draper. D. DAWSON, Guisborough, Yorkshire, mercer. W. HILL, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, coal merchant. J. GARDNER, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, baker. J. WYATT, Plymouth, rope maker. H. KNOWLES, Hand Cross, Cuckfield, Sussex, common carrier. M. NEVETT and W. NEVETT, Liverpool, brokers and commission agents. R. WHITE the younger, Blackney, Gloucestershire, tanner. E. GATES and W. CORNFIELD, Northampton, drapers.

July 14. H. HALLAM and J. TAYLOR, late of Salford, Lancashire, tallow chandlers. J. WILLIAMS, late of Manchester, manufacturing chemist. R. BADEN, Burford, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. J. WILLIAMS, Holborn, Fleet-street, Chancery, and Skinner-street, St. Paul's, London, boot and shoe maker. E. MITCHELL, Mincing-lane, London, broker. W. FULLER, Pimlico, Middlesex, builder. J. STONEHOUSE, Mincing-lane, London, and of Lark Hall-lane, Clapham, Surrey, wine merchant. S. HALENTZ and J. BAKER, St. James's-street, Middlesex, dealers in ready-made linen and gloves. W. DUNN, Hotten Garden, Middlesex, perfumer. H. H. SUTTON, Rutland Wharf, Upper Thames-street, London, and Kennington Oval, Surrey, coal merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. LANDLIS, Edinburgh, Wright. P. DAVIDSON, Aberdeen, flasher and cattle dealer. J. NIMMO, Gallargate, Glasgow, grocer. J. GRANT, of Brughall, Berwickshire, baker. Edinburgh. J. FINLAYSON, Al-lan, Ross-shire, cattle dealer, grazier, and coal merchant. R. HAMILTON, Glasgow, spirit dealer. W. NEILSON, Paisley, manufacturer. J. FARQUHAR, Leith, horse biter and spirit dealer. BUSBY COTTON COMPANY. J. LOWE and CO Glasgow, hat manufacturers. T. SMART, Althly, Perth, ironmonger and merchant. A. CHALMERS, Dundee, formerly builder in Edinburgh. J. AYMUR, Glasgow, grain merchant. J. SMITH, Edinburgh, and J. SMITH, Kirkcaldy, Dumfries, cattle dealers. ALLAN and SIMPSON, Aberdeen, iron-mongers.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following is the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued against the forming unlawful processions, and resistance thereto:—

“By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland—A Proclamation.

“NORTHUMBERLAND.

“Whereas, in certain counties of this part of the United Kingdom, meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have lately been held, for the avowed purpose of commemorating political events, or for the manifestation of particular opinions, political or religious; as also for the purpose of resisting, by violent and illegal means, such commemoration or manifestation, to the great danger of the public peace, and the well-founded terror and dread of his Majesty's peaceable and well-disposed subjects: and whereas such meetings have, in recent instances, been attended with loss of life to some, and personal injury to other individuals attending them, and whereas we have reason to apprehend a recurrence of similar assemblages; and whereas many well-affected but unwary persons may be seduced by divers pretences to attend the same.—We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being resolved to put down and suppress such meetings, and to prevent the recurrence thereof, have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, solemnly and strictly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects from henceforth to discontinue the assembling, either for the purpose of assisting in such meetings or assemblies as aforesaid, or for illegally resisting the same; and do charge and earnestly exhort them, to the utmost of their power, to effect the discontinuance of all such meetings and assemblies, and thereby to prevent the dangers and mischief consequent on the same: and, being determined strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof against persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and all other Magistrates, Officers, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing such meetings and assemblies from being held, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who shall offend in the respects

aforesaid. Given at the Lodge in his Majesty's Park, the Phoenix, the 18th day of July, 1829.

“ANT. HART, C.
W. DUBLIN,
GORT,
PLUNKETT,
W. M'MAHON,

“G. F. HILL.
J. RADCLIFF,
H. JOY,
F. L. GOWER,
JOHN BYNG.”

Large packets of these Proclamations were immediately forwarded to the magistrates throughout the North of Ireland, as well as to all other parts of the country.

It is to be feared that no proclamation will have due effect, nor any mode short of changing the magistrates in the Orange districts. No Orange murderer is ever convicted, because the jury which tries him is Orange, and the officers of the court often lean the same way. No Catholic is returned upon a jury where an Orangeman is to be tried, and Catholics are often excluded from juries when their lives are concerned. The Orange yeomanry should be disbanded, and a strong military force posted in the districts where these rioters are numerically greatest. Every man, of either party, bearing arms in public, should be severely punished, let the excuse be what it may. Without going to the root of the evil, and removing or purifying the Orange magistracy, it is to be feared that little good will be effected. A stipendiary magistracy, for a limited period, would perhaps be the best mode of quelling the turbulent spirit of Orangism. Mr. O'Connell has been re-elected for Clare without opposition. Every thing went off free of the slightest disturbance, but his constituents were not a little elate at his success, and testified their feelings by a general illumination. There was not a labourer's cottage but had some candles, and bonfires blazed in all directions. Mr. T. Glascock left Dublin on Wednesday for Ennis, to redeem his promise of opposing Mr. O'Connell, but was intercepted in his progress at different stages; and on his arrival at Gort, on the morning of the election, only a few miles from the end of his journey, the rabble surrounded his carriage, broke the windows, destroyed the pannels, and severely injured the driver. He consequently did not arrive.

till after Mr. O'Connell was declared duly elected. Mr. Glascock has since conveyed to the High Sheriff of Clare a formal protest against Mr. O'Connell's return.

There never was a period when a more stagnant state of things prevailed in this country than at present. Whether political, commercial, and even moral, there is a stand in every thing, as if affairs were about to take a turn for the better or worse, and were for a little suspended in equilibrium. The Prime Minister of the country seems to await circumstances, which have not yet developed themselves to the public view, ere he discloses the line of foreign policy he intends to follow, if, indeed, he intend to change his present peaceful and salutary career for one of a hostile character.

The following is a copy of the answer given by the Earl of Aberdeen to the memorial presented to his Lordship by the merchants interested in Mexican affairs, in consequence of the expedition from Cuba:—"Foreign Office, August 6, 1829:—Gentlemen, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant; and I am to acquaint you, in answer to that part of it which relates to the protection of British property and persons, that his Lordship had already given directions for a ship of war to be stationed off Vera Cruz, for the purpose of affording protection, in case of need, to his Majesty's subjects in that quarter. I am, &c. DUNGLASS."

The new arrangements of the Metropolitan police, according to the Act of Parliament for the last session, are as follow:—The district of which the new police force will take charge, at the outset, includes the parishes of St. James's, Westminster; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. George, Hanover-square; St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist; St. Paul, Covent-garden; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes; St. Anne, Soho; St. Marylebone; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Andrew, Holborn; St. George the Martyr. Extra-parochial—Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Staple Inn, Furnival's Inn, (that part in Middlesex). The district, including the parishes above-mentioned, will be divided into five divisions, each division under the charge of a superior officer, named a Superintendent of Police, to whom it is proposed to allot a salary of 200*l.* per annum, and who will be considered responsible for the activity and good conduct of the police force acting within his division. The total amount of force for the whole of the five divisions will not fall short of 800 men. The men employed will be divided into four classes. The superintendent, above mentioned; the inspector, at a salary of

100*l.* per annum; the police serjeant, with pay at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* a day; the ordinary police constable, with pay at the rate of 3*s.* per diem. The men are to provide themselves out of their pay with a plain uniform, of a fixed pattern, at contract prices.

All appointments to the higher stations in the police will in future be confined to those men who have distinguished themselves by good conduct in the lower ranks. Each man will have some distinguishing badge by which the division to which he is attached, and his number in that division, can be at once ascertained. No man will be accepted for the office of police constable who is not of vigorous constitution, who is above thirty-five years of age, and under five feet seven inches in height. As the amount of pay will enable a man of good character to earn a comfortable livelihood, and the number of candidates is very considerable, it has been distinctly notified to every man examined by the Commissioners of Police (Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne), that he will be instantly dismissed on a well-founded complaint of drunkenness or neglect of duty of any kind. The Commissioners require that the whole time of each man employed shall be devoted to the service of the police; no man will be allowed to exhaust his strength by labour during the day at other occupations. The whole police force will be gradually placed under such a degree of discipline as may enable it to act with effect, should any occasion arise for its services, as a united corps—for instance, the late riots in Spitalfields, and tumultuous mobs of any kind. Measures are in contemplation, by which the new police force will be made useful in preventing and in extinguishing fires, and in the preservation of life and property endangered by fire. The required number of men has been enrolled, and there is every prospect that at length a vigilant and attentive police will remedy the existing evils of the old system.

House of Lords.—On the 21st, being the day appointed for the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, at half-past two o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the House of Peers, and soon after was followed by Earls Rosslyn and Shaftesbury, the Lords Commissioners. The Commons were immediately summoned to attend the Lords Commissioners, by Mr. Quarne Deputy Usher of the Black Rod. In a short time the Clerks, Messengers, and other servants of the House of Commons, to the number of about twenty (as representing that House,) entered, and advanced towards their Lordships' Bar.—The Lord Chancellor read the Commission for farther proroguing Parliament till Thursday the 15th day of October.

THE COLONIES.

Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, has afforded another very satisfactory proof of his disposition to promote the prosperity of the country entrusted to his care. He has issued a notice, addressed to Natives as well as Europeans, inviting suggestions for the advancement of the prosperity of British India, particularly the promotion of national industry, the improvement of commercial intercourse, the amendment of defects in the existing establishments, and the encouragement of education and useful knowledge. This manifestation for the internal improvement of India is a decided evidence of a new era in the Government of those extensive possessions, by which the resources of one of the finest regions of the earth would be available to British skill and British enterprise.

On the morning of the 21st of February last, a fire broke out at Kamattce-poor, (about three miles from the Fort, on the Bycellah-road,) at Bombay, and consumed nearly 400 small houses in an hour.

Singapore papers, to the 13th of February, state that an attempt at revolution has

been detected and crushed at Manilla. The conspiracy was of an extensive nature, and its object was to declare Manilla independent. The conspirators intended, it is said, to murder the Governor and the other authorities: the signal of revolt was to be the firing of the town on the 26th of January. The plot was detected, and the soldiery, awaiting the event, took a great number of conspirators with fire-brands in their hands.

Accounts are received from Antigua, with information that, by a despatch from Sir George Murray, the judgment of the Chief Justice and Assistants in the Court of Common Pleas, in the dismissal of Mr. Osborne from the bar, has been confirmed; and farther, this gentleman is removed from his office of Solicitor-General of Grenada.

By an Order in Council, which General Steuart, of Garth, the Governor of St. Lucia, published by proclamation on the 6th of April, the free people of colour in that island are relieved from all restrictions, and placed on the same footing as the White inhabitants.

FOREIGN STATES.

The all-absorbing subject at present is the change of the French Ministry by the King, who is said to have been acted upon by his superstition and bigotry in calling to power the persons of his realm most obnoxious to the liberal spirit of the age, and most prone to arbitrary doctrines. All France is loud against the appointments, which only hold out prospects of the increase of kingly power, and destruction to public freedom. The cry of indignation is loud and deep; and many of the journals attribute the change to the influence of the Duke of Wellington upon the mind of the French King, than which nothing can be more ridiculous. The ordinance relative to the new appointments is signed by the King. The following is a list of the new Ministry:—Prince de Polignac, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Monsieur de la Bourdonnaye, Minister of the Interior; Admiral de Rigny, Minister of Marine; Count de Chabrol, Minister of Finance; General Bourmont, Minister at War; M. Courvoisier, Minister of Justice. The offices of the Ministry of Commerce, Public Instruction, and Religion, are united with the Ministry of the Interior, by which a considerable diminution of expense will be effected. M. de Portalis to be First President of the Court of Cassation. Admiral de Rigny has since refused to accept office.

The Russians pursue a victorious career towards Adrianople, having passed the Balkan, and some corps been pushed on nearly to Bourgas. After the fall of Silistria, the opposition of the Turks seems to have been but feeble. The Russian army effected the passage of the Balkan, and reached Aidos on the 24th of July. This event cannot fail to be productive of the most momentous consequences, and such as must in an imminent degree influence the result of the present campaign. Either the victorious progress of the Russians must speedily and effectually be arrested by the Turkish legions now marching under the "invincible standard" of the Great Prophet, or the invaders will soon be undisputed masters of the whole of European Turkey. The British and French Ambassadors had been presented to the Sultan, and experienced the most friendly reception; immediately after which Mr. Gordon despatched a courier to London. It was reported that the Dragoman of the Porte had already set out for the army; and it should seem, from the language in which this intelligence is conveyed, that an expectation was entertained of his being vested with power to conclude an immediate armistice with the Russian Commander-in-Chief. With respect to Greece, however, it was not pretended that there was any appearance of

an amicable adjustment of differences. (On the contrary, it was understood that the Reis Effendi had replied to the proposition of the Ambassadors from the Allied Powers, that the Porte had resolved to act in this respect without the intervention of Foreign Powers. Immediately after the battle of the 11th of June, it is said, the Emperor Nicholas transmitted to each of the Allied Courts a copy of the bulletin announcing General Diebitsch's victory, accompanied by a note, in which he renewed the assurance of his wish to avoid farther effusion of blood by concluding a peace with the Porte. It remains to be seen whether the loss of Silistria, and the Russian advance, will induce the Sultan to listen to the propositions of Russia. It appears, however, that amidst all their difficulties, the military preparations of the Turks are going on with increased activity; that the Sultan had given orders immediately to fortify Adrianople, Kirk, Kälissa, Sophia, and Nissa; and that the Pacha of Scutari had arrived in the vicinity of Widdin with 20,000 Albanians. It is added, that a Russian fleet of sixteen sail had made its appearance off the mouth of the Bosphorus.

The Spaniards have been unwise enough to fit out an expedition against Mexico, on too small a scale to afford them any hope of success. The intention of the Spanish Government is said to be to introduce the plan proposed by Iturbide, for placing one of the Princes of the Royal Family of Spain on the South American throne. The military force destined for this enterprise is stated at 4000 men, which is to be accompanied by one ship of the line, two frigates of sixty guns each, two frigates of forty-four guns each, one sloop of war of twenty guns, one sloop of war of eighteen guns; but some accounts state the number of troops to amount to 6000.

Letters from Corfu, stating the very decided advantages which the Greeks in Livadia have obtained in the last half of June, add, that the military chiefs have resolved to attack the island of Negropont. It is thought that the English cruizers will oppose the execution of the design; but it is equally believed that the Greek Government will do its utmost to extend its frontiers on the continent to the Gulfs of Arta and Volo, and to add to their State the island of Negropont. It is affirmed that Count Capo d'Istria has instructed his marine to follow up the advantages already gained, in order to secure the future prosperity of the country; and in

case the English fleet should take measures to oppose them, the Greek commanders are ordered to declare that Greece is not at war with England; and if this is not sufficient, they are ordered to strike their flag, and to give themselves up as prisoners of war, with their crews, to the English. Such conduct might cause a little embarrassment to the British Cabinet, but would in the end be prejudicial to Greece, if England is resolved to support the declaration it has made, that it will not permit any military operations of the Greeks beyond the frontiers of the Morea and the Cyclades, which the three Powers have received under their protection. A letter from Egina says—"The National Assembly of Greece was to meet at Argos, in the Gulf of Napoli di Romania, on the 12th of June, when matters of the highest importance were expected to come under discussion, and the fate of Greece to be decided. It seems to be hinted that there is an intention of placing a Foreign Sovereign over that State; but this attempt is expected to be resisted in favour of Count Capo d'Istria, who it is said will be elected President for life."

Letters by the Brazil and Lisbon mails bring the intelligence that the Senate of Rio de Janeiro are decidedly averse from any interference on the part of Don Pedro in the affairs of Portugal, thus in a great measure confirming Miguel in the undisturbed and permanent sovereignty of that kingdom. The private letters dispel all fear as to reprisals on the Brazil flag. A mixed Commission, Portuguese and English, had been appointed to investigate and settle all claims of the English merchants for spoiliations during the blockade of the River Plate by the Brazilian fleet.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 16th of May have been received. The Monteneros have come down upon the Buenos Ayreans, and skirmishes are daily taking place. A general battle was daily expected, in which, if the Monteneros were victorious, it was apprehended that the city would be sacked. The civil war between Lavalle and Lopez was still going on, but it was hoped that an accommodation would be brought about at last. An action had taken place between General Paz and Bostas, in which the latter was routed, and Paz entered Cordova in triumph. The papers are filled with orders of the day, decrees, and new appointments; they assert that the war with Santa Fé would be carried into that province, and that an expedition under Admiral Browne was in a forward state.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

History of the late Catholic Association.
By Thomas Wyse, Jun. Esq. of Waterford, one of the Members. 2 vols. 8vo.

The one purpose of the Catholics in "associating," was to emancipate themselves from political restrictions. The efforts of seventy years have been crowned with success. The restrictions, one and all, have been removed; the object is accomplished, and the Association ends. It belongs to the past, and its history already appears, written freely, forcibly, and ably, by one of its own members—a descendant of one of its first institutors. In a brace of spirited volumes, Mr. Wyse has traced his career, from its first feeble institution in 1756, through all its revivals (it has had six lives), and "all its conflicts within and without, till it finally drew in and embraced all ranks and distinctions of Catholics, with many of the Protestant ones—an amalgamation and union which forced upon the Government the concession of all its equitable demands. The instructive history is preceded by a rapid sketch of the depressed condition of the Catholics, beginning with the violation of the Treaty of Limerick, and conducting the narrative through the successive enactments—all of the same oppressive cast—of William, Anne, George I. and George II. till the last completed their political degradation. They were prohibited from re-purchasing forfeit-lands; they were deprived of their franchise; they could not educate their children, nor receive religious instruction. The grinding policy of their oppressors, by dint of main force, sunk them into abject and confirmed submission. They dared not lift up their heads in the presence of their masters, and scarcely had spirit enough left even to desire to shake off their chains. At this lowest ebb of their fortunes, on the 23rd of October, 1746—the date well deserves to be recorded—an incident, trifling in appearance, but indicative of wide-spread feelings, first awakened Dr. Curry, the father of the Association, and decided him to devote his energies to the rescue of his Catholic brethren. A young girl, who had just left a church, where the preacher, as was then the weekly practice, had been railing against the Catholics, passed Dr. Curry, lifting up her hands in amazement and horror, and exclaiming, "Are there any of those bloody Papists now in Dublin?" Struck to his heart's core by the bigotry and demon-spirit thus excited in the girl, his determination was instantly taken, and never to the day of his death shaken. He had himself been driven to Paris for education. His skill as a medical man made him conspicuous, and acceptable at home even among Protestants; but from that moment all his faculties of body and mind were dedicated to the cause he had undertaken. In his private efforts, the first obvious result of his labours was his "Review of the Catholic Laws;" a work, by the way, which Mr. Hallam, and we are sorry to see it, has recently treated with a sweeping and most unjust censure. He has suffered his party prejudices to decide upon a matter which he cannot have contemplated with his usual care; for Dr. Curry's book abounds with authorities, and Protestant authorities, and was therefore entitled to a more sober estimate. In aid of his public exertions, Dr. Curry was quickly joined by Mr.

Charles O'Connor, of Ballenager, and Mr. Wyse, of the county of Waterford. The first a man of moral and intellectual endowments, equal perhaps to Dr. Curry, but of inferior cultivation; he was the immediate ancestor of the present O'Connor Don, and a collateral descendant of the last Irish king—reduced by successive forfeitures to the possession of a few hundred acres of miserable land. Mr. Wyse was the descendant of one of Strongbow's companions, and a man of more energy than either of his associates, but perhaps of less discretion. Uniting, these three gentlemen issued a circular to their Catholic countrymen, to aid them in their endeavours. It was treated with disregard, and even contempt, by the landlords and the clergy, and listened to only by the merchants of Dublin, some few of whom became at once their active coadjutors. An address to the Lord-Lieutenant was now got up, signed with four hundred names, expressive of the loyalty of the Catholic gentlemen, merchants, and citizens of Dublin, and presented to the Speaker, Ponsonby, the Catholics not yet daring to solicit an audience of the Lord-Lieutenant himself. Contrary to all expectation, the address met with a civil reception, amounting to an assurance, that if they continued to conduct themselves with *duty and affection*, they could not fail of receiving his Majesty's protection. These gracious words—the first of encouragement from the House of Hanover—diffused universal joy. "Addresses poured in on all sides; but so debased," says Mr. Wyse, "by the most servile adulation of the reigning powers, by ungrateful vituperation of the French, to whom; from the Treaty of Limerick up to that hour, they were indebted for every benefit—the exile for his home, the scholar for his education, their ancient and decayed aristocracy for commissions in the army for their younger sons—that their freer descendants blush in reading the disgraceful record, and turn aside in disgust from the melancholy evidence of the corrupting and enduring influences of a long-continued state of slavery."

This occurred in 1750. In the following year an Association was effected on a representative principle, consisting of Dr. Curry and his friends, and a few members elected for counties—three or four only at first attending the meetings. On the accession of George III. the new Association ventured on an address of congratulation directly to the Sovereign; still without the concurrence, or rather with the disapprobation of the lords and the clergy, who even held a separate meeting at Trim, and passed a second address. The gracious reception of the Association gave them importance; their friends increased, their spirits rose, and they prepared to make another step—to think of themselves, and lay a detail of their grievances before the Sovereign, under the title of a "Remonstrance." The Lords Trimlestone and Taaffe took part in this business, and unfortunately opposite sides. Their dissensions on this matter, together with Lord Trimlestone's hauteur, and his refusal (he acted as treasurer) to account for the Society's funds, finally, in the year 1763, broke up the Association.

Though thus ineffective in specific measures, the Association had roused up the Catholics to a sense of their degradation; they began to think,

and to feel that acquiescence and submission would never work out their redemption. Discussion begot hope, and hope prepared them for new struggles. In 1773, a new committee was formed, under the auspices of Lord Kenmare; and in 1778 the severity of the Catholic code was first relaxed; but as much, it must be confessed, from the necessities of the Protestants, as the exertions of the Committee. For the truth is, the Catholics had all along been industrious and accumulating, the Protestants, at the same period, idle and expensive, till the former had capital without the means of investment, and the latter lands to dispose of without being able to find purchasers. Avarice triumphed over fanaticism, and their consent was thus graciously given to the Catholics to re-purchase forfeit-estates. This Committee of 1773 was broken up 1783, by the treachery of Kenmare and the lords generally, and the secession of others.

Tune's plan of a committee was adopted in 1793; and that same year, the Government, already alarmed by the appearance of activity and organization in the north of Ireland, and suddenly decided by the war with France, hastily and ingloriously conceded the Relief Bill, relative to the franchise—the very bill which only the year before they contemptuously rejected. The chief manager of this committee was the celebrated John Keogh, a merchant of Dublin. With the exception of some feeble efforts to recover the relics of their political rights, in 1796 and 1797, no movements of any importance proceeding from Catholic assemblies took place till 1815; for, with the intervening period, embracing the Rebellion and the Union, the Association strictly has nothing to do. But in 1805 the efforts of the Committee were renewed; their petition, which was presented to the House, was rejected by a large majority; and a few months after, on the accession of their friends the Whigs, a second petition met with the same fate as the first. Keogh had now, from his inimitables, withdrawn, and Ryan was the star of the 1805 Committee, who, from a leader, became, in the natural course of things, an usurper, and was, as all usurpers, deposed. In 1809 was re-instituted, in a more formal manner, the old General Committee, which was distinguished by the appearance, for the first time, of the Catholic barristers; and to their love and facility of talking, as much as to their patriotism or their ambition, may be traced from that period the rapid growth in importance of the Catholic Association. Some lords also now joined them—Fingal, Gormanston, Trimlestone, and French, whose characters, by the way, are admirably delineated by Mr. Wyse. Scully, Hussey, Clinch, and Dr. Dromgoole, the Duigenan of the Association, were the most conspicuous managers; and Mr. O'Connell's name also appears for the first time. The Veto question, and the trial of the members, fill up the intervening space till 1813, when a new formation of the General Committee, under the name of the Catholic Board, began, which, by the quarrels of the members, and the secession of the aristocracy, sunk again into insignificance the following year. The last memorable revival was in 1823, by the influence of O'Connell and Shiel, the history of which is full in our remembrance; but every remarkable incident which occurred, down to the recent period of its dissolution, is carefully re-

corded by Mr. Wyse, though we have no space to pursue its interesting course. For history, this latter part is much too particular, though each single incident has doubtless had its influence; but years alone will determine their relative importance. The effect of time is analogous to that of distance, and it cannot be anticipated; the smaller objects vanish, the more prominent alone are left visible. These prominent matters constitute, in strictness, the materials of history; the rest belongs to memoirs. The reader of Mr. Wyse's book will remark his account of Lawless's mission to the North. Mr. Lawless has contradicted that account, as to the main facts relative to Ballybay. This may teach the reader, of even contemporary history, to distrust. Even a man, like Mr. Wyse, intently and actively concerned in Catholic affairs, is mistaken upon facts that may be said to have occurred almost under his own nose—at least within reach, it might have been supposed, of accurate information. But, on the other hand, here is the advantage of speedy publication; opportunity is given for the actors themselves to explain, and subsequent historians to rectify.

But now that this memorable Association is done with, what is to be anticipated? Will the Catholics be content? No. New Associations will spring up for new objects—for emancipation from Protestant tithes, and for a repeal of the Union—or rather for the latter, first, for then the Catholics will be able to settle the tithe question more to their own fancy. Independent kingdoms the two islands can never become—they are too intimately connected by nature and circumstances. No improvement can bring up Ireland to an equality with England. England must always be superior in numbers, and of course in strength; she may not for ever keep ahead in point of civilization, but there is no reason at any period, however remote, to anticipate inferiority. Numbers, then, will give England the supremacy; but so near to equality may and will Ireland approximate, that she must finally be suffered herself to manage her domestic government; as much so, we mean, as the provinces of the United States do, unshackled and uncontrolled by the general and central government. The two kingdoms will thus become federal states, under one monarch, as the United States of America are under one President. And what is there to be lamented or deprecated in such a state of things? Is America the less potent because she is not one for all domestic purposes? She is one for public purposes, for repelling foreign aggression, and that is surely the main point. Ireland is now, and not less since the Emancipation, nothing but a burden round the neck of England, a dead weight upon her resources; she costs millions to keep her in subjection, while not one farthing would be demanded for the maintenance of friendship. The accomplishment of this conclusion we shall not live to see; but the march towards it is inevitable, even though it be through blood. But through blood it will not be, unless urged by the passions of disappointed men, and the encouragement, on the side of power, of party-feelings. Let the Government rule the whole, and not itself be ruled by a party; let them not regard Catholic and Protestant, but *Irishmen* only, and amalgamation will insensibly follow; distinctions, at least as to religious matters, be forgotten. The first

duty of the Government will be the arrangement of ecclesiastical matters, and that *before* any proposal for the repeal of the Union is entertained. This will, no doubt, be attended with difficulty; but a firm hand, and a bold and just spirit, will break difficulties into imperceptible atoms. Perfect unanimity can never be expected; therefore, if distinctions must be made, if advantages must be given, equity requires the will of the majority should be consulted; and, if the population of Ireland consists of seven millions, and six of them be Catholic, and an establishment be imperative, that establishment, in common fairness, should be Catholic. But the necessity for a state-church at all—for any union between church and state, is no longer so convincingly indispensable, so binding an obligation, as our forefathers deemed it. The evidence of America proves that religion is not destroyed by a separation, that was once thought to be equivalent to extinction. The wisest and the most useful course will be for the Government to take the management of the matter into their own hands before it be snatched from them by others, and break up the Irish Protestant hierarchy themselves, not violently, but by degrees. The only persons interested in the Irish establishment, in reality, are the holders of Church preferment, and the patrons. But the patronage may be safely left out of consideration, for the mass of it belongs to the Crown or the bishops; and as for private patrons, they have converted a trust into a property, and are not entitled to legal indemnity for their own wrong. Lay Protestants are indifferent about the continuance of the hierarchy, for voluntary teachers will present themselves, and the cost, to secure their respectability, will not be more to laymen than now. Existing holders may be suffered to retain their tithes for their lives, or what is perhaps better, receive the value of them from the funds of the crown. In the mean while, titheable estates may be declared redeemable, after the manner of the land-tax, upon liberal terms to the owners, and the Church lands, as they fall, be applied to the general services of the State; and finally, when the present incumbents have all passed off the stage, let every hearer pay his own teacher, as justice or generosity prompts. This will be better than establishing the Catholic, and tolerating the Protestant—the arrangement which will infallibly be enforced, if the matter be finally left to the Irish themselves. Difficulties will attend the settlement, no doubt, but the question is not between difficulties and facilities, but which difficulty is the least; what measure will best secure the happiness of Ireland and the British empire, not what will be most favourable to Protestant or Catholic. Such partial considerations ought no longer to guide the statesman, but the quiet, safe, and satisfactory arrangement of the whole should be the sole criterion. The cry will come solely from the clergy, and that settles the equity of the matter—it is high time to ask the question, are the interests of the teacher to stand before the utilities of those he is only engaged to teach?

The condition of Ireland, in short, recently brought about by the sweeping away of all political distinctions, will and must force upon the government farther measures, and decisive ones. Never let them flatter themselves they have accomplished all that Ireland requires. Common

sense revolts at such a thought; and the eternal claims of justice will soon make themselves heard trumpet-tongued, with an energy and strength that will be irresistible. If a government be really, as no man of common sense and sensibility questions, instituted for general benefit, the duty of that Government is itself to remove all obstructions to the enjoyment of those benefits; nor have we any doubt of the weight of a feather in the scale; but these sentiments are every day making converts among the old, whilst the young, with scarcely an exception, adopt them. The effect is obvious.

The Book of the Boudoir. By Lady Morgan. 2 vols. post 8vo.

No more acceptable service can be performed for those who are out of the world by those who are in it, than by gathering up the odds and ends of their experience, and frankly and liberally communicating them; nor of such experience is any thing more generally welcome than sketches and details of persons distinguished for talents, or station, or eccentricity, or notoriety even of almost any kind. The appetite for such communication is insatiable, and mere cynicism alone can throw over it indiscriminate censure—warnings are as didactic as examples, and amusement not to be excluded by either. Materials abound of all sorts and on all sides, but the artist is often wanting. The effect is all in his skill—in the incommunicable tact for seizing the effective, and spiritedly exhibiting its exciting phases. Attempts have of late years been numerous, and their very failures show the possibility of success; for those failures are obviously attributable to the lack of executive power in the performers. Everyone feels the very same materials, in abler hands, might have made admirable books. Two circumstances, not every day united, are indispensable—easy access to eminent persons, and intimate communion with them, with a certain facility of expression to give life and individuality to the representation; nor would it be easy to name the person, man or woman, who has been, and is, more favourably situated than Lady Morgan, or one more fitted, by her mercurial energies, for making a ready and amusing use of her opportunities. To use one of her own phrases, she has been a lion in her day—not by any means meaning to hint that *her* day is over—and while thus the object of others' gazing, all alive and elated she seized her advantage, and gazed in her turn, and gazed to good purpose. Her early publications, while yet a girl, introduced her, in Dublin, to the notice of the leaders of fashionable life, the Ladies-Lieutenant and their suites; and the same motives, partly of curiosity and patronage, and partly of real kindness and goodwill, threw open to her even London drawing-rooms. Her opinions in conversation, not remarkable for their reserve, still farther contributed to extend her fame and her acquaintance; and after her marriage, her tours in France and Italy enlarged again her sphere of observation, and brought her in contact with men of "mark and likelihood," to an extent perhaps that has not been equalled by any individual of the day. She has an European, a sort of cosmopolitan notoriety; and her visiting lists, which she reviews with a pardonable triumph, contain a galaxy of names, scarcely any where else perhaps assembled toge-

ther. Her intrepidity of sentiment, and some want perhaps of *retenue* occasionally, have subjected her to most unmerited obloquy; so ready is the world to infer acts from words, and give the worst construction words will bear and malignant feelings suggest. By perseverance, she has run down most of her foes—even slashing Gifford. The not very uncommon sin of a lady, her vanity, betrays her into offences against taste, but never against good feeling. It is not the little nonsense that now and then occurs, or the flippancy, but her bold and unflinching politics, that have drawn down upon her the fire and sword of her reviewers. Ireland and its wrongs lie at the root of all her literary offences. She saw and felt the indignities inflicted on her country, and without mincing or measuring her phrases, she gave utterance to her abhorrence of the insulting tyranny. One subject drew on another, for the discovery of one class of oppressions sharpened the eye for the detection of others. One freedom leads to another, and she has as freely expressed her disgust for the exclusions and antipathies of private life, as of public measures; and above all, of religious uncharitableness. She has thus insensibly and conspicuously become distinguished for radicalism in politics, morals, manners, and establishments; interweaving, moreover, the physique and morale of her husband, a man of unquestionable ability and close research, but whose powers are spent on subjects that are yet caviare to the multitude. Her favourite topics are in many quarters unwelcome ones, and especially with her own sex; and a certain freedom and fearlessness of phrase has added to the unreasoning odium thus excited. Though possessed of all her sex's softness, of all their subtleness of discernment, yet, mingling more with men than women, aspiring to open competition with them, and entering into colloquial conflicts more freely than Englishwomen usually do, she has insensibly taken the tone the phraseology, and the dash and venture of men; but though "betrayed thus into coarseness," she is never vulgar; for assumption, and not pretension, is the failing of the clever, brilliant, but *trop prononcee*" Lady Morgan. Apt, as she says she is, to forget what she writes, she will perhaps recollect these recent phrases. Give what weight we will to these foibles, her redeeming points are numerous and preponderating; for all her sentiments lean to virtue's side, and independent thinking. She may be often mistaken as to means and measures, but her ends and aims are ever admirable: the removal of prejudice, the repression of injustice, the pursuit of utility, the progress of intelligence, and the cultivation of good feeling.

To turn from herself to her book, though that is almost the same thing, for it is all of herself, or her intercourse with others, where she herself is conspicuous, we shall but glance at a topic or two, being sure that every body will look at the work itself, and that there can scarcely be two opinions about her clever and amusing production. Among the more remarkable subjects is Kirwan, the Irish chemist. Born during the worst periods of Catholic restrictions, he was, perforce, educated abroad, and lived long enough in France to attain to celebrity before he was known at home. Returning to Ireland, almost a stranger to his country, he retained all his continental predilec-

tions, and indulged in valetudinarian habits, muffled up to the throat, sitting in a room heated like a furnace, and never visiting without his own *tay* and *taypot*. Pertinaciously cherishing his brogue, and full of prejudice and early-inbibed opinion, but withal a man of strong perception and vigorous expression, and, where his peculiarities did not interpose, sagacious and clear: his society was naturally courted. Soon after Lady Morgan's first publication, the great man volunteered a visit. The interview is related with all her own vivacity. The chariot drove to the door, and up came a card—Mr. Kirwan, to pay his respects to the fair authoress of "The Wild Irish Girl." My stars! what a fuss! The great Richard Kirwan, the philosopher, the chemist, &c. Conversation soon became animated. He seized upon a volume of "Helvetius," which he railed against with more feeling than truth. Sympathy was his leading dogma, and the prevalence of good his creed. During the heat of discussion, a miserable, half-starved, or rather whole-starved horse, dropped down dead within sight of the window. "So much for the prevalence of good!" exultingly exclaimed the lady. The old man's feelings were excited, and in defence of his doctrine of optimism, he insisted that animals did not suffer; that the indications of suffering were only signs calculated to awaken sympathy for them, and check the disposition of men to tyrannize. We are tempted, by a careless remark of hers, to add one word on the doctrine of evil. The religionist, by which must be understood the man who sticksles for phrases and forms, makes use of the established words "infinite goodness of God." Taken strictly, the phrase must mean universal, unequivocal, and unexceptionable goodness; but the phrase is a technical, conventional one, and implies a degree of goodness not inconsistent with the production and presence of evil; or more correctly, no more than the predominance of good. Lady Morgan, like many others, partly for the sake of point and smartness, and partly from contempt for dogmatists, no sooner meets with a case of evil, than she levels it against "infinite goodness," and crows over the discovery. There is, obviously, good by design, and evil by design; and our wisdom would surely be to forbear making general or at least absolute conclusions; submit to a confession of ignorance, and be content with the knowledge of what is before us. It is enough to enjoy the good, and escape, if we can, from the evil,—and especially our wisdom to do nothing to contribute to its extension, but rather all we can to counteract it. Lady Morgan will bear with our preaching; we respect her talents, we more than tolerate her liveliness, and love her frankness and liberality; and are sure she will accept our suggestion, and perhaps forbear the use of expressions, which she must know have an air of flippancy, and are unworthy of her superiority. She will remember La Marechale's *Taisez-vous*, &c. to Rousseau.

Kirwan's prejudice against Irish music Miss Owenson attempted to overcome by playing herself, on the harp, "Ned of the Hills," an old tune, that dates as far back as Henry VIII. Before she had finished the first stanza, tears gushed from his eyes, and seizing her hands, he exclaimed, "Madam, I won't hear you, 'tis terrible, it goes to my very soul, it wrings every nerve in my body."—

'Then, Sir, I ask no more; the effect Irish music produces on you is the best proof of its excellence.'—'You may as well,' says he, 'say the howl of a dying dog, which would produce the same effect, is a proof of its excellence,' &c. His opinions—this is no proof—were as singular as his appearance and manners. Abhorring the revolutionary war, he was in the habit of calculating the expense, and adding, "How much better it would have been bestowed in building a causeway across the Channel. Works of equal magnitude had been accomplished by the ancients with less aid from science than could now be had. Buonaparte would effect works as useful and as sublime, if the old dynasties would let him alone. We derived all our lights from the antediluvians. Adam spoke Greek with a purity that might have elicited applause from the Portico," &c.

Lady Morgan's first rout in London, at Lady Cork's, is a good scene. She was the lion of the night. Kemble was of the party, and very tipsy. He was seated *vis-à-vis*, and Miss Owenson observed him fix his glazed eye upon her, and repeatedly raise his arm, and stretch it across the table, apparently to help himself to some boar's-head in a jelly. "Alas! no; the *bore* (Lady Morgan must have her pun,) was," says she, "that my head happened to be the object which fixed his tenacious attention, and which being a true Irish cat-hair head, dark, cropped, and curly, struck him as a particularly well-organized Briton, and better than any in his repertoire of theatrical perukes. Succeeding at last in his teline and fixed purpose, he actually struck his claws into my locks, and addressing me in one of his deepest sepulchral tones, asked, 'Little girl, where did you buy your wig?' Baffled of his purpose by the interference of two gallant peers, Kemble drew out a volume of 'The Wild Irish Girl,' and, to the amusement of the party, reading emphatically one of the most high-flown of its passages, he paused, and then patting the page with his forefinger, with the look of Hamlet addressing Polonius, said, 'Little Girl, why did you write such nonsense, and where did you get all these d— and had words?'"

Of Kemble's eccentricities, she relates another instance, on the authority of the late Marquess of A—. "He was seated between the two Scotch Dukes of H— and of A—; the conversation turned upon genealogy, and the two peers grew warm on the antiquity of their blood; when Kemble, who had drunk nothing pending the argument, and who saw with despair the bottle in abeyance, broke out on the sudden with, 'D— both your bloods! send the wine round.'—'Nobody,' added Lord A—, 'appeals to Kemble sober against Kemble tipsy; he is such an excellent fellow, and such a perfect gentleman!'"

At Stanmore Priory, she had frequently the pleasure of meeting Lord Castlereagh. "I say *pleasure*," she adds, "for (I take him in his social phases only) he was one of those cheerful, lively, give-and-take persons, in private, who are so invaluable in villa life, where pleasure and repose are the object and the end. His imperturbable placidity, his cloudless smile, his mildness of demeanour, his love of music, his untunable voice, and passion for singing all the songs of 'The Beggar's Opera,' (in which Miss Owenson had always the honour of accompanying him, because nobody else would;) his expertness at small games, and

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the unalterable good-humour with which he stood the brunt of the frequent practical jokes played on at his expense; these qualities rendered him most welcome in all the circles which he frequented in the pauses of his arduous avocations. I had no acquaintance," adds Lady Morgan, "with European politics, but I was a Turious little Irishwoman, and Lord Castlereagh used frequently to say, 'No one cares for Ireland but Miss Owenson and I.' I took this for sober earnest, and in the pride of my ignorance and credulity, repeated poor Louis XVI's 'Il n'y a que moi et M. Turgot qui aime le peuple.'"

But Lady Morgan's French recollections are among the most entertaining. Denon was a brilliant raconteur. "Bonaparte and Bourbon," says Lady Morgan, "with royal impatience, were wont to cut short a prosier in his tedious tale; and the same habit of command detracting to both despots precisely the same phrase, each would exclaim, 'Denon, contez nous cela!' He used to describe Voltaire in his last days, sitting up late with him, mutually excited and charmed. Madam Denis's repeated endeavours to get her uncle to bed, were repelled with the querulousness of a child who refuses to go with his nurse. 'Mais, allez donc, qu'est ce que ça fait, si je m'amuse?' One evening, when Lady Morgan and her "master," after a month's nightly dissipation in Paris, were for once going to bed at an early hour, Denon broke in upon them, each with a chamber candlestick in hand. "We were going to bed, Denon.—'I see it,' and gently taking my candle," relates Lady Morgan, "he lighted the bourgeois on the table, drew a chair for me near the fire, threw a log on the hearth, and, with a pettishing air, solicited 'Encore un petit moment.' His own superb work on Egypt lay on the table, at the sight of which Denon, assuming his raconteur's face, rushed into the subject, and gave such curious and interesting details of his sojourn with Bonaparte in Egypt, and Dessaix, and others of distinction, that insensibly they became as animated in their questions, as he in his narratives. From one topic to another, he got into the German campaign, and described the entrance into Potsdam, pantomiming as much as relating. The visit to Sans Souci, and the plunder of the palace followed; the Emperor seized Frederick's sword, while Denon's booty was equally characteristic, a MS. bouillon of the King's poetry, in his own royal autograph, with Voltaire's corrections. Under some of the stanzas was written 'Digne des meilleurs Poëtes Français,' and under others, the simple corrective criticism of 'he done.' This was what Voltaire called washing the King's linen. Gossiping thus till the clock struck three, he started up, apparently all confusion and apology.—'But finish your story,' cried Lady Morgan. 'Trois heures bien sonnées,' said Denon, now at the door. 'Mais qu'est ce que ça fait, si je m'amuse,' exclaimed Lady Morgan, adopting Voltaire's words. 'A la bonne heure,' said Denon triumphantly. 'I saw that I was a bore, that you had taken your resolution, and I took mine; so, good morning, I will finish my story another time,' and into his cabriolet skipt the gay old man of seventy."

A little scene with Owen of Lanark is irresistibly comic.

An article, suggested by the religious austerities of some of her Catholic acquaintance, has some

good points in it; she concludes it thus—"An old Irish woman, walking with her naked feet over some flinty stones instead of the green-sward, which offered itself to her acceptance, was asked why she chose this painful path. She replied, 'Och! sure, I'd do more than that for sweet Jasus!' The world is full of such old women."

Her occasional remarks of the graver cast have great truth and point in them. Speaking of the attitudes of grief—"it probably arises from the acute, though not very durable sensibility of southern countries, that on the occasions of heavy suffering, the afflicted sink at once into the utter helplessness of a prostrate attitude. That which nature inspired as a relief, pride soon converted into a ceremony. As soon as the death of a near friend occurred in any of the royal, noble, or even gentle-blooded families of the continent, the nearest relative, in former times, went to bed, where he or she remained till the visits of condolence were all paid," &c.

"Le Comte de Segur observes, 'Si Dieu a fait l'homme a son image, l'homme le lui a bien rendu.' Reason leads to the discovery of the Divine attributes as pure abstractions; but as no man can rise to the conception of higher principles of action than those of which he is himself conscious, when fools or imposters throw the divinity into action, they necessarily impart to their idea something of their own weakness and infirmities. Let the creed of any sect be as pure and as elevated as it may be, the mass of bigots, hypocrites, and mal-organized beings among its professors, inevitably end in worshipping a demon," &c.

On turning a piece of Irish naivete into French, she was surprised at the success, and observes, acutely enough, "True passion is translatable into all languages; with conventional feelings it is quite the reverse."

"Mesdames de la Fayette, Sevigné, Coulange, Cornuel, and others of the female wits who surrounded the gouty chair of the once brilliant cavalier of the beautiful De Longueville, saw the work (Rochevoucauld's) in MS. long before it was published, and probably helped the illustrious author to some of the poignant maxims, to which female finesse seems to have lent its delicacy and its bitterness."

"Women of strong tempers always govern their husbands; women of strong minds influence them. The key to the government of all men is their passions; and after these—but this is showing up the mystery of the craft. Plague on't! that rogue can't be true to themselves."

"Truth is the first interest of society; more harm is done by falsehood in an hour than by violence in a year; yet have all nations paid dearly for establishments, calculated for the express purpose of confining inquiry in one exclusive direction, and shutting out all other avenues of light but their own."

"Maternity is noobstruction; and when people say such an one is injudicious, or ignorant, or feeble, or shallow, but she is a good mother, they talk nonsense. That which the woman is, the mother will be; and her personal qualities will direct and govern her maternal instinct, as her taste will influence her appetite. If she be prejudiced and ignorant, the good mother will mismanage her children;

and if she be violent in temper, and vehement in opinion, the good mother will be petulant and unjust towards them: if she be inconsistent and capricious, she will alternate between fits of severity and bursts of indulgence, equally fatal: if she be vain, and coquettish, and selfish, she may be fond of her children through her pride, but she will always be ready to sacrifice their enjoyments, and even their interests, to the triumphs of her own vanity, or the gratification of her egotism."

This is good, and the volumes have much of the same sterling stamp.

Mexico, by W. H. Ward, late his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in that country. Second Edition, revised. Comprising an account of the Mining Companies, and of the Political events in that Republic, to the present time. In 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous plates from drawings by Mrs. Ward.

Since the publication of Mr. Ward's account of Mexico, the only one that has come with competent authority, (certainly no other writer had his opportunities,) the only one that has distinctly exhibited the political state of the country, and the chief actors on that turbulent scene—a new revolution has taken place, attended too with circumstances of disorder and atrocity, which the comparatively settled state of Victoria's government had not at all prepared us to expect. Mr. Ward himself, who had but just quitted the country, though, before he wound up his book, he observed something like threatening clouds gathering in the horizon, yet anticipated nothing of the fearful tempest that was soon to break upon the miserable capital. He has, however, seized the opportunity presented to him by the demand for a second edition of his work, to add another chapter descriptive of the disastrous event, and the causes which led to it; and as no connected statement has yet been gatherable from the public prints, a brief sketch of the matter will probably not be unwelcome to such of our readers as keep an eye upon American affairs—full of interest as they are, and calculated to read a lesson of some importance to the progress of civilization in the world.

The new revolution, like the many that have preceded it in Mexico, has been effected by the wills and weapons of the army. In 1810, the army, by espousing the cause of the mother country, enabled the viceroys to put down the first insurrection. In 1821, it deserted the Viceroy, and proclaimed, with Iturbide, the independence at Iguala; in 1823, it drove the Emperor, (by the declaration of Casa Mata,) from a throne to which, but the year before, he had been elevated by the same body; and, in 1829, it has become instrumental in effecting a change, which, says Mr. Ward, "upon whatever plea it may be justified by those concerned in it, can certainly not be regarded as a part, or consequence of that system, to which the nation pledged its faith by the Federal Act of 1824."

The fact is, Mexico is split into two rival factions, headed by restless and ambitious spirits, each of whom will submit to no superior. These parties have the appellations or soubriquets of Escoceces and Yorkinos—the aristocrats and the democrats—the men of property and consideration on the one hand, and adventurers and aspi-

rants on the other, not exclusively but predominantly so; both parties Mexican, that is, neither of them Spanish, though the Escoceses, apparently quite without foundation, are suspected, as they phrase it there, of Bourbonism. The old Spaniards are not strong enough to form a checking party, and one of the first objects of the Yorkinos is to expel them altogether from the country. Their expulsion is identified with their views; the hope of plunder, masked by patriotism, prompting them; and they are already following up their successes by an Act of Congress, which will dismiss those unhappy persons within a period, in which it will be impracticable to realize their property, and satisfactorily settle their affairs.

Victoria, the late president, is himself strongly suspected of having leant towards the Yorkinos; certainly several of his ministers were of that party; and his personal conduct during the period of confusion proves him to have been either treacherous or imbecile.

With respect to the mining concerns, too, Mr. Ward's sanguine anticipations have been almost universally defeated. The Catorce and the Talpujahu have been entirely broken up; the first from the difficulty of raising funds to commence operations, and the second from the manifest inadequacy of the remaining capital to complete the works. "Of the rest, not one—we use Mr. Ward's own words—not one, with the exception of Bolanos, has fulfilled the expectations entertained in Mexico three years ago—not one has hitherto covered the current expenses, much less repaid any portion of the investment. The consequence, of course, is," he observes, "an almost invincible repugnance on the part of European capitalists to make any farther advances; while, in the market, the depreciation of the shares is such, that those who wish to realize can only do so by sacrificing two-thirds of the money already sunk." Mr. Ward discusses the causes of these failures *seriatim*, through each company; but as few sober persons expected any other result, we hold the specification to be matter of perfect indifference. The holders of these precious shares may be willing to think differently, and for them Mr. Ward will furnish, if not satisfaction, plenty of information.

To return for a moment to the Government: the revenues are inadequate to the current expenses, and a new loan is contemplated. To come to England again will, of course, be useless, and the sole resource appears to be pawning Texas to America. The United States have long had an eye upon this province, which some time ago Mr. Owen was begging of Mexico for his new society. Mr. Ward's remarks are worth attending to.

"It is now seven years," says he, "since the design of appropriating to themselves that fertile province, and thus extending their frontier to the Rio Bravo del Norte, was first attributed to the United States; nor have the Escoceses hesitated, since Mr. Poinsett's arrival in Mexico, to ascribe to an ardent wish on his part to secure this prize, the share which he has taken, or is thought to have taken, in the intestine divisions of the Republic. It is not for me to determine how far this supposition is just; but it would derive a certain degree of plausibility, to say the least, from the confirmation of the present report, should the loan, and the terms upon which it is offered, prove to be

correct. The amount is said to be twelve millions of dollars, for the repayment of which the province is to serve as a pledge. We are not informed what security the United States propose for the restoration of the territory, in the event of the money being repaid; but when we reflect upon the perseverance and assiduity with which, since the acquisition of the Floridas, their establishments have been pushed in a south-westerly direction—roads having been traced, and canals opened, in such a manner as to admit of their being prolonged at once, should an extension of territory render it advisable—those least disposed to question the good faith of nations, will find reason to suspect that possession, if once obtained, will not easily be relinquished."

Historical and Biographical Atlas, and its companion, a Summary of Ancient History. By John Bruce.

Nobody questions the utility of tabular constructions on these subjects, especially such as place contemporaneous names and events before us at one view. To obtain such a synopsis by dint of general reading is the labour of a life, and acquirable by none but dead fags, whose energies are thus mainly spent, and themselves left with scarcely the power of making use of the acquirement. Not only is memory relieved by these tables, and the labour of research reduced to a glance, but correctness of conception secured. Wat Tyler and Moses will jostle no longer in any one's brains. Multitudes of similar publications have been produced within the last half century—Priestley's charts among the best of them. The constructor of this new set of tables, which, by the additional facilities it presents, is calculated to supersede all its predecessors, is Mr. Bruce, of Newcastle, already favourably known as the author of an Introduction to Geography and Astronomy. He has improved upon Priestley by commencing with the creation, and splitting the whole chronological period from that point to the birth of Christ into five divisions, instead of crowding the whole into one confounding and overwhelming mass. The first table extends from the creation to 1800 before the common era, embracing the chief events recorded in the Bible, together with the founders of Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, and Argos, the only known "profane" events within the limits. In the four succeeding tables an enlarged scale is adopted, each containing 450 years, of which the first two carry the chronology to 900, mixing up events sacred and profane; but the two latter, facts multiplying rapidly, give separate columns for sacred and profane story—others for the sovereigns of each country, which was wanting in Priestley—and others, again, for statesmen, philosophers, poets, historians, &c.

These tables, moreover—which are of a convenient size, and neatly engraved—are accompanied by a distinct publication, entitled, "A Summary of Ancient History," in a small compass, and at a moderate price; and each section is followed by a series of questions, intended to elicit from the pupil specific answers, the materials for which are gatherable from the foregoing summary. This is of use, also, to the teacher, and saves him or her the trouble of thinking—"Non omnia possunt omnes."

THE DRAMA.

SUMMER THEATRES.

Both the summer theatres have been successful during the last month, and have deserved their success by the activity with which novelties have been produced on their boards; but they have afforded grievously scanty matter for critical observation. The trifles which are enjoyed most at such a season have "no hinge or loop" to hang remarks on; and criticism, which becomes important only when applied to things of some pretension and likelihood, which affects thick substantial tragedy or rich comedy, sinks into mere inanity in the attempt to delineate the forms of farces, "that idly wanton in the summer air." At the Haymarket, we have had our old friend Mr. Thompson, the actor, in the new character of an author, producing an ingenious interlude, called, "Nothing Superfluous;" a practical lesson got up to teach us how our wishes increase with our resources, which is highly respectable as a lesson, and only, like Joseph Surface, "too moral by half." Here, better far, we have had a really droll farce, with the title of "The Happiest Day of my Life," which it is worthy to hear, for to all who love Liston and laughter, it has offered the means of enjoying one of their happiest evenings. Its name must not be taken as importing a picture of happiness, than which few things would be less amusing to a Haymarket audience; but a series of ludicrous vexations which overtake Mr. Gillman, to wit, Mr. Liston, on his wedding-day, which he has fondly promised himself would prove "the happiest day of his life," and which realizes the old truth, that there is something pleasant in the misfortunes of our best friends. In this piece, Mrs. Glover has ample scope in a hypocritical, canting, heartless, match-making mother, and improves it greatly. It is one of those extraordinary pieces of acting which all recognise at once, not as the copy of any one person, but as the most vivid and familiar index of qualities they have often recognised and felt; "involving," as the German critics and Mr. Coleridge have it, "the universal in the individual," for which Mrs. Glover has large capacities; and becoming for ever after the embodied picture of those qualities to the mind's eye. Do we hear or read of a wheedling, domineering, grasping housekeeper, we unconsciously assign to her the very form, voice, and gesture of Mrs. Glover in Mrs. Subtle. Shall we hereafter think of a mother, "fat, fair, and fifty," intent on marrying her daughters richly, without

regard to their well-being, her figure in this piece will rise unbidden before us. Mrs. Humby, also, is the perfect pattern of a butterfly bride, made up of the idlest vanities, and of the flimsiest and gayest weaknesses. To contrast with these agreeable frivolities, Mr. Farren has presented us with a startling piece of truth, in his representation of Lovegold, in "The Miser," which is "in outward show elaborate," and not "in inward less exact." The lean, wasted frame—wasted no less by intense yearning after an imaginary good, than by actual hunger; the little characteristic traits of miserly watchfulness, which would be comic if the abstracted nature of the object did not impart to them a character of the sublime; the fanaticism of his religion of wealth, shining through the anatomy which it has made him; and the passion, the agony, which follows the loss of his hoard, are unequalled in force by any actor who is at present on the London stage. In the scene where the Miser rushes on the stage after the discovery of his loss, Mr. Farren appears to us greatly to excel Perlet, who had the advantage of speaking the genuine Moliere, instead of the meagre translation of Fielding. He is, to our thinking, more truly passionate, and less extravagant; and, indeed, it is curious to observe how wild and tasteless the French actors usually become whenever they break through the ordinary rules of their artificial decorum. In this scene, Perlet, in the midst of his rage, after flinging about his limbs in all directions like a windmill, imitates the action of cutting his own throat with his hand; as if a man, in ever so great a fury, could imagine his hand to be a razor, or, not so imagining it, would imitate this physical act of butchery. Farren's performance is not so loud or violent, but seems to us far more natural and impressive, and is not far behind the last scene of Kean's Sir Giles Overreach, except that its duration is so much shorter. In making this comparison, we do not intend the least disrespect to M. Perlet, who, as a comic actor, is at once the most perfect, and nearly the most agreeable we ever saw, but merely to refer to an isolated passage, which is a breaking out from his usual style. The proper comedy of the French is admitted by every one to be far superior to ours, and their tragedy has high merit of its own; but it seems to us, that whenever they deviate into an attempt to imitate passion, they become as extravagant as before they were frigid. It is true of them, in their acting as in their history, that extremes are always

meeting; their refinement is ever bordering on grossness: the moment they get free from the trammels of a see-saw declamation, they indulge in the utmost rapidity of tone and contortion of gesture; and once abandoning their squeamish objections to the representation of death on the stage, they revel in the sight of physical sufferings, and accumulate horrors on horrors. Their melodrame takes revenge on their tragedy. Talma was a great exception to this rule, as genius may be to any rule; but Madame Georges is a most striking example.

At the English Opera-house, two new pieces have been produced; "The Witness," and "The Spring-Lock." The first is a melodrame of what may be termed the *judicial* class, in which the interest is derived from matter connected with the legal investigation of real or supposed guilt, and which has always possessed a certain peculiar charm. Just at the present moment, indeed, such a drama is perhaps out of season; as the deepest horror which its manufacturer could venture on, is exceeded by the strange and unaccountable tragedies which fill the columns of the newspapers, as proved to demonstration on the oath of credible witnesses. The bills of the Coburg have been surpassed in frightful incident by the sober columns of "The Times." In Berkshire, for instance, two shepherd lads go out on a Sabbath morning to watch the sheep in a retired spot, surrounded by trees, on the borders of a pool; one of them lies down on his face to sleep; he is awakened by dreadful blows and kicks on the back of his head which cover him with blood; he staggers to a tree, and, on recovering from a state of insensibility, sees his comrade coming towards him, sprinkled over with blood; and it is satisfactorily proved that the injury, which must have been intended to murder, was perpetrated by that youth; and yet there is no trace discoverable of any motive of malice or of lucre which could occasion this murderous vagary in a shepherd's brain. At Bury, an apprentice lad, of mild disposition and effeminate manners, rises in the night, and cuts the throat of his fellow-apprentice, having previously drawn a picture of his own execution, as if he had been fascinated with the idea of murder, and enamoured of the gallows. At Norwich, a good-natured smith, having fallen into an unhappy intrigue with the wife of a miserable wretch dying in a workhouse, resolves to cut short the poor remnant of his days by poison; purchases arsenic himself without disguise, carries the poison himself, in open day, to the

workhouse, mixed with a little flour, and never fancies he is committing a crime till it is too late. These are only specimens of the extraordinary catastrophes which the late assizes have disclosed; and amidst such realities, the horrors of the stage wax pale; "direness familiar with our slaughterous thoughts cannot once start us." The melodrame which has been produced at such a time, is made up of sufficiently old materials—some which were handled with such prodigious force in "Calch Williams;" some which were poetically treated in a printed play called "The Witness;" and some which have long been the common property of the melodramatic scene;—but they are strikingly arranged, and give opportunity for some fine specimens of Miss Kelly's potent art. There was a time when, in the great variety of her performances, we preferred these terrible actings; but now, we must confess that we turn from them with relief to her lighter and gayer moods, when her face breaks out from a fine sulkiness into joy, and sparkles all over, and her clear voice is attuned to gladness. Such, we suspect, is the usual and natural progress of theatrical taste. In the heyday of youth, we eagerly seek after serious interest, which we can well afford to hear, in the guilt and misery which seems far off from ourselves; but as life thickens with sad experience, we grow weary of the representations of crime and suffering, then all too real; with us, "murder's out of tune, and sweet revenge grows harsh," and we seek for temporary diversion in comedy and farce. What thanks, then, does that actress deserve, who has thus an appropriate charm for every season of life; who can make children serious, and old men gay; and enable us either to anticipate the darker passages of human nature, or enable us to forget them!

The "Spring-Lock" is a curious *melange* of music, melodrame, and broad farce—engrafting the incident of a bride shut up by a spring-lock on a wedding-day in a cabinet, beautifully told by Rogers, but here rendered less tragical, on the story of Doctor Manento, so pleasantly related in "Blackwood's Magazine" some years ago. There is some pretty music; but the great attraction of the piece consists in Keeley, who is a drunken quack-doctor, whom a certain grand-duke makes drunk, and then causes to be treated as dead, and plays on him some most infernal tricks. Keeley was very rich in all this Stygian business; but who shall console us for the mighty Sly of Munden, of which, at distance, it reminds us?

MUSIC.

THE KING'S THEATRE.

This theatre terminated its performances on Saturday, the 1st of August, with Cimarosa's serious opera, "Gli Orazj e Curiazj," and the ballet of "Masaniello;" the few representations subsequent to our last report consisting, besides the above opera, of "Il Don Giovanni," "Otello," and "L'Italiana in Algeri."

"Gli Orazj e Curiazj," as was stated in our last report, had been postponed, and indeed nearly given up altogether, in consequence of the indisposition of Madame Malibran Garcia, the continuance of which deprived the establishment of her services for the remainder of the season. The part of Orazia, intended for this lady, was in consequence assigned to Madame Pisaroni; the other principal characters being, according to their original allotment, sustained as follows:—

M. Orazio Signor Donzelli.

Curiazio Signor Curioni.

The High Priest . . . Signor De Angeli.

Sabina Madame Castelli.

It is many years ago that this opera was performed on our stage, and it then met with great success. But musical taste has undergone a vital change since that time; and, had the expiring season rendered more than two representations practicable, we doubt whether the opera could profitably have been continued for more nights. Cimarosa's forte lay obviously not in the serious drama; he was essentially a comic composer. In the Orazj e Curiazj, there are, as might be expected from the production of a writer of his genius, some few pieces of great melodic attraction and high dramatic interest; but, as a whole, the composition appeared to us frequently of a tame character, often extremely plain, both as to harmony and melody, and occasionally, even commonplace, and marked by auto-reminiscences. The overture is decidedly mediocre.

The recent representation, it must be admitted, laboured under some serious disadvantages. Nearly all the parties, including the orchestra, were far from being perfect; the principal bass part was indifferently filled, and, with the exception of Madame Castelli, who had little or nothing to do, the total want of a soprano was severely felt. It injured the concerted pieces, and deprived the aggregate of the performance of the effect of contrast produced by the notes of a soprano in alternation with the pieces for tenors and basses. We are far from underrating the value of Madame Pisaroni's cultivated talents, her skill, her animated and emphatic vocal delivery, and her pathetic

dramatic conceptions and exertions. But, independently of an exterior, which neutralizes every effort at illusion, especially in parts marked by youth, beauty, and the tender passion, the masculine tones of Madame Pisaroni, with every imaginable remedy of transposition, are totally unfit to undertake a soprano part. In conjunction with male performers, they cause monotony, and, even by themselves, as has already been observed, they fail in producing that contrast of *timbre*, which is so essential in the general effect of a vocal score.

Donzelli and Curioni acquitted themselves admirably of their respective parts, the execution of which may fairly be said to have been perfect in every respect. There seemed to be a laudable emulation between both these tenors; and however powerfully the grandeur and immense volume of Donzelli's voice excited universal admiration, the audience justly appreciated the sweet and mellow tones of Curioni, whose cavatina at the close of the second scene in the first act received very loud tokens of general approbation. A trio in the same scene, between Pisaroni, Donzelli, and Curioni, "Oh dolce e caro istante," was also beautifully executed by all the parties, and its repetition insisted on.

The Second Act, upon the whole, is less effective than the First; the predominance of recitative also tends to create some languor; but, in a scenic point of view, the combat between the three Aiban and three Roman youths afforded an opportunity for *spectacle*, which was not neglected. The military array of the combatants, and of the spectators, presented an imposing *coup-d'œil*.

It now remains for us to cast a retrospective glance at the material features of the season just terminated. The undertaking, as far as we can learn, will leave a considerable balance in favour of Mons. Laporte, when he shall have received the whole of the rents of the boxes; in discharging which there surely ought to be no delay, considering the hazardous nature of the enterprise, and the great exertions that have been made, especially in the latter half of the season, to satisfy public expectation.

The season has been remarkable by the permanent establishment of four rows of locked seats in the pit, to which the term "stalls" appears to be as permanently attached. The opposition to this important innovation did not survive the first quarter of an hour on the first performance. The public, therefore, may fairly

be supposed to be satisfied with the alteration.

Another and more serious cause of dissatisfaction was the secession of nearly all the first-rate orchestral performers, on grounds fully stated in our first report of this season, and the substitution of instrumentalists considerably inferior in talent, upon the whole. As if our pen had been guided by some misgivings, we at the close of the previous season presented our readers with a nominal list of all the individuals composing the orchestra of 1828, little thinking that we were penning a farewell catalogue of such a rare combination of instrumental talent. Indeed, we still entertain a hope that the experience acquired of the insufficiency of the orchestra of this season may be the means of restoring to their places some, if not all, of its former members. For although the present band, by force of hard training, gained greater unity and general amelioration, the necessity of its being improved and remodelled is apparent, and universally acknowledged.

As regards the vocal *personnel* of the establishment, inadequate as it was at the beginning of the season, we must do Mons. Laporte the justice to declare that, from about Easter to its termination, (the really important and more active part of every season,) the theatre numbered a host of first-rate vocal talent, which, with the exception of the Benelli season, was perhaps never before equalled. In presenting the following list of the singers on the establishment of 1829, it is to be observed, however, that about one moiety only were engaged for the *whole* season, and that the others, with some exceptions not worth notice, joined chiefly about Easter. Those of the latter class are marked with an asterisk (*)

Soprani and Mezzo-Soprani.

- *Mademoiselle Sontag.
- *Madame Malibran Garcia.
- Madame Pisoni.
- *Mademoiselle Blais.
- Mademoiselle Monticelli.
- Madame Castelli.
- Mademoiselle Specchi.
- Miss Neville.

(Besides the above, Mademoiselle Nina Sontag and Miss Bartolozzi sang two or three nights each.)

Tenori.

- Signor Donzelli.
- Curioni.
- * — Bordogni
- Deville.
- Specchi.

Bassi.

- *Signor Zucchelli.
- * — Pellegrini.

Signor Vincenzo Galli.

- * — Levasseur.
- De Angeli.
- * — Graziani.

The representations were, we believe, sixty-two in number; fifty-three subscription-nights and nine benefits; the performances consisting of ten operas of Rossini, three of Mozart, two of Cimarosa, part of an opera of Zingarelli, and the strange compilation produced under the title of "I Messicani;" and, with the exception of "Count Ory," which had only one *entire* representation, all the operas had been previously given at the King's Theatre; the greater part, indeed, having long been standing dishes on our stage.

The following list shows the operas performed during the season:—

ROSSINI.	wholly.	in part.
La Donna del Lago . . .	11 times . .	twice
L'Italiana in Algeri . . .	5 — . .	once
Il Conte Ory . . .	1 — . .	once
Ricciardo e Zoraide . . .	3 — . .	—
La Gazza Ladra . . .	5 — . .	once
Otello . . .	5 — . .	twice
Il Barbiere di Siviglia . . .	4 — . .	twice
La Cenerentola . . .	3 — . .	—
Semiramide . . .	6 — . .	—
Tancredi . . .	3 — . .	—
MOZART.		
Il Don Giovanni . . .	3 — . .	—
Le Nozze di Figaro . . .	3 — . .	—
Il Flauto Magico (in German) . . .	1 — . .	—
CIMAROSA.		
Il Matrimonio Segreto . . .	2 — . .	—
Gli Orazi e Curiazi . . .	2 — . .	—
ZINGARELLI.		
Romeo e Giulietta . . .	— . .	once
COMPILED.		
I Messicani . . .	2 — . .	—

Of regular ballets there were only two, viz. "La Somnambule," which was performed about twenty times, and "Masaniello," upwards of thirty times. A minor production, called "Les Deguisements Imprévus," had a run of a few nights; and a short *divertissement* was occasionally introduced, perhaps eight times in all.

MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

A Selection of English, German, and French Melodies. Dedicated to Lady Macdonald. By Miss Turnbull. The words by Mrs. Turnbull.

This is a selection of five songs, with accompaniments and symphonies, by Miss Turnbull, in which are displayed much taste and musical feeling. To an old English air, "The Warrior's Death," the chords are remarkably well arranged; and a French air, "Oh what a Joy!" is a light and pleasing melody, which Miss Turnbull has arranged with great taste and judgment. The poetry is well adapted to the airs, and the volume is a very pleasing addition to the musical library.

FINE ARTS.

Provincial progress in the Fine Arts.—Birmingham.—Every body is gone out of town. If we walk up Bond-street, we find it deserted; if we grind the gravel in the Park, we find our cab the sole occupant of the soil, or ourself the “cavalier seul” in Rotten-row. If we look for an exhibition, there are none left but the Cosmorama or the immoveable Colosseum. Those that are stationary are shut up, and those that are itinerant have, like Robin Adair, quitted “this dull town,” and have gone “over the hills and far away,” to astonish and attract the natives. Why, therefore, should not the Fine Arts emigrate into the country, and why should we not pursue their progress in the provinces as well as in the metropolis?

In these days, we must not imagine that the march of intellect and art is confined to London: so far from it, our metropolitan exhibitions are frequently indebted to country artists for many of their greatest attractions; and we have often reproached ourselves for having neglected to notice the efforts of several of our provincial towns in the promotion of art, and for not having recorded the success with which their efforts have been attended.

During this interregnum, therefore, of metropolitan attraction, perhaps our readers will have no objection to travel with us into the country, and join us in our observations on the state of the arts in some of our provincial towns.

Our neglect struck our consciences first on our passing through Birmingham in 1827, when we found an exhibition of the productions of modern artists that would not have disgraced the Royal Academy itself—and again, in 1828, when we were gratified by an assemblage of the works of the ancient masters, that would have been a credit to the British Gallery, in the very zenith of its celebrity. Birmingham must, therefore, be the first provincial town to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers; and during the rest of the “country months,” we hope to show them similar efforts and intentions in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and such other of the consequential towns as have encouraged the “Fine Arts,” by their patronage and exhibitions.

We have always been too much in the habit of associating the idea of Birmingham with buttons: the term “Brummagem” has been long considered almost a term of reproach, and has always been received as another name for “counterfeit:” indeed, in this particular signifi-

cation, it has almost grown into an adage, from the circumstance of Birmingham having been the great manufactory for pocket-pieces. In spite, however, of the unjust prejudice which has existed against Birmingham manufacturers in this point of view, their efforts have been gradually advancing every production of their town to perfection. All their manufactures in plate, such as vases, candelabras, branches, &c. have assumed the classic shapes of the antique; their pocket-pieces have grown into medals of exquisite workmanship; and in every department of their manufacture, the beauty of the article has rivalled its utility. This has, of course, not been accomplished without the employment of competent artists. These have been engaged, and their effect has been felt by the more humble as well as by the richest of the manufacturers; so that what we have formerly been used to designate as a “Brummagem article,” has now become a thing admirable as a work of art; and it is from this “despised place” that many of those beautiful specimens of plate come, which grace the windows of our most fashionable depots.

Many of the manufactures of Birmingham must have naturally led the minds of those engaged in their pursuit to the study of the higher branches of mechanics; and the consequence has been, that several of the most eminent men in mechanical science have derived their origin from Birmingham and its neighbourhood. By the influence of these persons, aided by that inquiring mind which so often characterises a manufacturing district, societies were formed for the promotion of all the pursuits of science, and the abstruse can never exist long without the relief which is afforded by the mere pursuit of art; but when it was perceived how the study of the arts might tend to the improvement of their manufactures, and to the credit of their town, they were patronized with redoubled energy.

Fortunately for Birmingham, both in the town and its neighbourhood, there are gentlemen, not only feelingly alive to the advancement of the interests of the place, but who, from education and study, have imbibed the laudable wish to give to their manufactures a higher character than they could derive from mere excellence of workmanship; and this has led to the encouragement of artists, until Birmingham has really become a school of the Fine Arts as well as an example of mechanical skill.

For the furtherance of this laudable project, a “Society” was formed in Bir-

mingham, in the year 1821, "in order to promote extensively and efficiently the study of the Fine Arts, by providing ready means of acquiring a correct taste, and affording to the artists of Birmingham the opportunity of making their talents known to the public." Such were the objects of "the Society of Arts," as described in one of their own reports; and for the exhibitions which we have had the pleasure to witness, and the number of pictures which have been sold in consequence, the artists of Birmingham owe much to the spirit, liberality, and exertions of those gentlemen who have been so active in forming and promoting the objects of the Society.

On its formation, Sir Robert Lawley presented a very valuable collection of those perfect casts from Grecian sculpture, which were modelled in Paris when that capital possessed the original marbles. This liberal donation was followed by subscriptions from noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, amounting to 1500*l*. A part of this sum has been expended in adding to the collection of the works of art, by purchases in Italy and elsewhere, and in providing a building for their reception.

From the period of its formation, this collection formed an academy of models and examples for the young artists, who profited so well by the opportunity thus afforded them, that, in the autumn of 1827, the Society, acceding to their wishes, appropriated their building to the purpose of an exhibition of modern works of art, which was honoured by a contribution from the President of the Royal Academy; and was otherwise very ably supported by the productions of the Birmingham artists, aided by their brother artists in London.

The success of this exhibition was particularly gratifying; it comprised many works of art of distinguished merit, and gave to the public a very favourable impression of the skill of the artists, justifying the expectation, that such exhibitions would not only be acceptable to the public, but prove exceedingly instrumental in encouraging the genius and industry of the artists.

For our own parts, we confess, that we were both surprised and pleased at finding, in this exhibition in 1827, a collection of nearly three hundred pictures, in every department of the art; all, with the exception of a very few, the production of provincial artists, the most part gentlemen of Birmingham; out of sixty-eight provincial contributors, there being actually fifty-eight resident artists in Birmingham and its immediate neighbourhood.

Among these, many had produced pictures which, by their rapid sale, and by the names of the purchasers, proved that they were not unworthy of forming parts of some of the most celebrated private collections; while others betrayed that incipient genius which is likely to render the artists ornaments to their profession.

Perhaps the best proof of the general excellence of this exhibition may be found in the circumstance of the productions of some of the best artists in the metropolis which adorned the walls on this occasion, so far from standing prominent in point of attraction, being rivalled, and in some departments outdone by the provincial contributions.

The Society has, therefore, accomplished the great object of its exertions; and having created that emulation which is the greatest stimulus of genius, has thus added to the means of improvement already afforded by its collection, periodical opportunities of displaying its progress.

There are those, perhaps, who may argue that the Royal Academy already afforded these opportunities to the Birmingham as well as the London artist. But who does not love more the odour of his own fame amidst his more immediate connexions, and in his more immediate neighbourhood, than in all the struggling bustle and speedy oblivion of metropolitan praise?

Look at the Soldier. His bravery is recorded in the *Gazette*—it becomes the momentary praise of his comrades, and produces a laudatory comment from headquarters or the pay-office, and is forgotten. But let the soldier return to his native village—to the bosom of his friends—and he is a hero still; it is among them he reaps the best reward of his courage. And thus it is with the Artist. In the numerous collection of a London exhibition, with its elbowing crowd of spectators, himself and his work pass unknown; but exhibit his picture in his own neighbourhood, where he is known in society, where every spectator has a personal knowledge of the artist; and he immediately feels the strength of his own pretensions; the praise or the blame tells to his feelings as a man as well as an artist, and he is thus doubly excited to the exertion and cultivation of his genius.

Encouraged by their success in having thus, as we may say, called into existence so many artists likely to become ornaments to their country, the Society determined to increase, if possible, the means afforded for instruction; and accordingly, in the succeeding year, 1828, we find them adopting the example of the British Institution, by exhibiting to their

native artists a collection of the pictures of the old masters, most liberally contributed for this purpose by those proprietors who feel the true use of their collections to be, to inform the living artists, by the exhibition of the efforts which have made the celebrity of those that are gone—"all but their names and works."

About one hundred and fifty pictures of the most celebrated artists were accordingly collected; and these examples afforded food for the daily contemplation of the Birmingham artists, of which they well know how to make the most use; while a *catalogue raisonné* of the pictures and their artists, was made an interesting medium for conveying biographical intelligence.

By this time the Society had succeeded so well, that it was determined to pull down the old exhibition room, and to erect a building worthy of the purpose to which it was devoted. Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson were the architects employed, and they produced a design every way in accordance with the objects of the Institution; one of which was, of course, that the building should be such a specimen of architecture as should not disgrace a work expressly dedicated to the improvement of art.

In thus reviewing the successful endeavours of the gentlemen of Birmingham to promote the Fine Arts, it is painful to find how men, with the same objects in view, differ in opinion among themselves; and that those benefited prefer being benefited in their own way, instead of the way pursued by their patrons. Some dissensions having arisen in Birmingham, which it is not our business here to enter into, a second society has been formed, called "The Birmingham Institution," professedly with the same views as the Society of Arts. So long as the members of the Institution act solely with these views, however we may regret this division of their forces, we must give them credit for laudable endeavours. Yet we cannot but feel that these endeavours would have been more useful if directed towards the upholding and improvement of an original institution, which had already done so much good, instead of founding a new one, where no new one was necessary, and which, though it may not create dissension, is certainly very likely to sow the seeds of a weed, which is always found to be so obnoxious to improvement of any kind.

The gentlemen of Birmingham have not, however, confined their exertions to the mere encouragement of artists; they

have devoted much time and money to the improvement of their town. Imitating the metropolis, they have swept away acres of nuisances, and converted narrow and tortuous lanes into handsome and regular streets: their various and laudable institutions exhibit buildings worthy of the purpose for which they are intended; and Birmingham, under the auspices of the enlightened and liberal conductors of their projects of improvement, is rapidly increasing in beauty and convenience, and bids fair not to be, in these particulars, inferior to any provincial town in the kingdom. For most of its new buildings, Birmingham is indebted to the taste of Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, under whose able superintendence most of the improvements have taken place.

An Act of Parliament is now procured for the erection of a Town Hall, and for other public works; and the Committee are striving against the mere technicals of their old school charter, for the purpose of procuring separate public schools for the classics, and for commercial purposes.

Birmingham is thus bidding fair to become as celebrated for the beauty of the town, as it has long been for the excellence of its charitable institutions, and for the attractions of its triennial music meetings, which are not outvalued even by the colossal attempts at York. We trust this weak endeavour to give a slight account of the rapid progress made in those works which strike the eye and attract the attention of society, will help to redeem Birmingham from that term of reproach which has been so very unjustly its general accompaniment in the conversation of those who were, of course, ignorant that the place has long possessed schools, hospitals, and other institutions, unrivalled in excellence both of conduct and usefulness.

Show is, however, more calculated for celebrity than usefulness; and the Fine Arts are more likely to bring Birmingham into notice, than all that the gentlemen of the town have done for more than half a century to relieve the diseases and distresses, and to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-townsmen.

The object of the gentlemen who first formed this Society of Arts, was, "to contribute to foster the proud and virtuous independence of genius; or, amid the gloom of poverty and solitude, to gild the distant prospects of the unfriended artist, whose laurels are now slowly ripening in the unnoticed privacy of humble life."

Such has been their laudable object, and it has fully succeeded.

VARIETIES.

Asiatic Society, July 25.—Mr. J. F. Davis, late of China, read the second part of his Essay on the Poetry of the Chinese: in the course of which he introduced the translation of a Chinese poem, descriptive of London, written in 1813 by a Chinese who had visited the metropolis; and an abstract of another poem, illustrative of some peculiarities in the manners of Europeans, written by a Hong merchant who had never been out of China. The latter, as might be expected, excited the risible muscles of the members who heard it read. Sir Alexander Johnston presented to the Society a continuation of the series of maps and charts of Ceylon, formerly presented by him. Colonel Fitzclarence presented his Hussar's Life on Service; Mr. Ackermann, of the Strand, a very elegant engraving, representing the introduction of Trial by Jury and the Abolition of Domestic Slavery in the Island of Ceylon; Mr. Klaproth his Critical Observations upon some recent Discoveries in Egyptian Hieroglyphics: the Transactions of the Medico-Botanical Society, and several other works of literature and art, were likewise presented.—The Rev. Dr. Mill, principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, was introduced, and took his seat as a member. M. Cæsar Moreau was elected a foreign member; Don N. Pereira, Dr. Waitz, and Lieutenant Rowlandson, were elected corresponding members. The meeting then adjourned till the first Saturday in December.

Institution of Civil Engineers, June 1.—Mr. Seaward read a paper on well-boring, and cited instances of the effect produced by sinking wells too closely adjacent beneath the blue clay. Mr. Simpson, in allusion to these facts, remarked on the quantity of water obtainable from a given bulk of sand, and on the constant decrease of supply by the gradual accumulation of deposit. He also noticed the method of sinking pipes by a leverage acting in a spiral direction. Mr. Nimmo submitted some correlative observations on the cause of quicksands, and on the method of driving piles in such localities, by the addition of heavy weights, and the action of light blows often repeated. Mr. Palmer produced a model of the *caisson* for the London Docks, and explained its construction and use.—8th. Mr. J. Donkin presented the valuable results of experiments conducted under his direction, and that of Mr. Brunel, on the ultimate strength of beams variously seasoned: he received the thanks of the Institution for his useful contribution. Mr. S. Seaward gave a minute description and accurate di-

mensions of a high-pressure steam-boiler of his manufacture, now in use at Antwerp, and particularly calculated to obviate the danger of explosion. The meeting and the session closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Telford, the President. Mr. Ather-ton, an Associate, also received this testimony of approbation for his voluntary and able offer to take notes of the conversations.

Medico-Botanical Society, July 28.—The last meeting for the season took place; Dr. Theodore Gordon, one of the Vice-presidents, in the chair. The Grand-duke of Baden, and two of his Royal Highness's brothers, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Calabria, were elected Honorary Fellows. Dr. M. Doyle, of Quebec, Dr. Gladstone, of Greenwich, and George Hume, Esq. were severally balloted for, and elected Fellows. Mr. Frost, Dr. Sigmond, and Dr. Whiting, were re-elected Professors of Botany, Toxicology, and Materia Medica. These gentlemen severally returned thanks. Dr. Whiting stated, in particular, that though, during the past year, he had not been enabled to impart much information to the Society, yet he had derived great benefit from its proceedings; of which he had availed himself, not only in his lectures to his pupils, but at the bed-sides of his patients. The chairman announced that the annual oration would be delivered on the 10th of November, and that candidates for the Society's gold and silver medals must send in their communications before the 1st of January, 1830. P. Sandoz, Esq. was admitted a corresponding member. On the table was placed a fine collection of plants, most of them rare, and many of them unique, from the King's gardens at Kew; presented by Mr. Aiton, and well-arranged by Mr. Cunningham.

Zoological Society.—Since the Anniversary Meeting, on the 29th of April, upwards of a hundred Fellows have been elected into the Society. Many important accessions have been made to the several collections, and various improvements effected in the arrangement of the garden, &c. In addition to purchases made to a considerable extent, the collections have been enriched by a great number of valuable donations, from liberal and scientific contributors. The principal works completed at the garden since the period above-mentioned, consist of cages for foxes, &c. pond and enclosure for otters, dens for large quadrupeds, cage for maccaws, extensive iron enclosures for monkeys, shed and enclosure for deer, &c. Several others are in pro-

gress. These acquisitions and improvements have attracted, during the season, a great increase of visitors; the number admitted in one month only being 34,000. The receipts arising from these admissions have, on some days, exceeded a hundred pounds. An adjustment of the difficulties, which have hitherto prevented the occupation of the land on the north side of the road in the Regent's Park, has recently been effected; by which, it is presumed, the entire collection may be safely and conveniently exhibited, during the ensuing winter, to the Fellows of the Society and their friends.

Windsor Forest Spa.—The spring, it seems, issues from a stratum about twenty-four feet from the surface; and the water possesses considerable aperient powers. About four thousand four hundred persons have, it is stated, already taken these waters with very beneficial effects; and as they are situated in a salubrious and delightful part of the country, it is expected that they will soon become eminent as a spa, towards which a spacious pump-room has been built. Professor Brande's analysis of one pint (7000 grains) gives—

Sulphate of magnesia	38
Muriate of magnesia	245
Sulphate of soda	10.8
Muriate of soda	9.3
Sulphate of lime	1.0
Carbonate of soda	2.1

Total in grains	89.0

The quantity of muriate of magnesia in the Forest spring is nearly double that of the Park.

New Literary Society.—A new society, or club, is about to be established in the metropolis, of which the following are handed about as the resolutions of the projectors:—1st. That a Society shall be established, amounting to four hundred members, for the purpose of promoting frequent meeting and intercourse among the professors and friends of art, literature, and science.—2dly. That the greatest care shall be taken, in the formation of this Society, to admit none but men of unexceptionable personal character.—3. That the Society shall be named "The Literary Union."—4. That simplicity and economy shall be held as leading principles of the Society; that three or four pounds shall be the utmost annual subscription required; and that a house of meeting shall be sought for in a part of London, as central as possible, which shall be well-furnished, and accommodated with proper servants and such refreshments as the Society shall decide upon, as well as with such periodical publications as the

Society may deem proper. The present members of the committee, are—W. Ayrton, Esq. Prince Cimitilli, Sir George Duckett, Bart. Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. J. Goldsmid, Esq. Dr. Henderson, W. Mackinnon, Esq. J. Martin, Esq. W. Newberry, Esq. Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. W. H. Pickersgill, Esq. R. A. Rev. A. Wade, D.D.; Thomas Campbell, Esq. Chairman.

Philology.—A knowledge of the proportions of the letters which compose the alphabet of different languages is useful to the printer and interesting to the philologist. To this, recourse has been had for the purpose of deciphering, with uniform success; and as these proportions are not generally known, we subjoin them for three foreign languages most in use:—

Alphabet.	Dutch.	French.	Italian.
A	313	426	763
B	82	40	70
C	72	153	277
D	243	175	193
E	1000	1000	1000
F	30	61	107
G	173	11	200
H	152	35	90
I	218	301	897
J	5	31	0
K	125	0	0
L	168	298	110
M	112	127	217
N	563	101	640
O	300	312	730
P	13	138	230
Q	0	71	22
R	337	291	517
S	180	188	319
T	277	367	530
U	117	398	100
V	105	78	213
W	113	0	0
X	0	16	0
Y	118	12	10
Z	70	1	50

The letter e is of most frequent recurrence, and the above results express how often the other letters recur as compared with this. It is, however, to be remarked, that these proportions vary not only in passing from one language to another, but in the same language, in passing from one branch to another—from poetry, for example, to prose, or from history to the sciences—even from one author to another, although the variations are then very much less appreciable. The following proportions may also be deduced from the above:—

	Dutch.	French.	Italian.
Vowels	2006	2510	3410
Consonants	2854	2824	3906

In the three languages, the number of the consonants exceeds that of the vowels, and for 1000 letters of the first species,

there are 724 of the second in Dutch, 892 in French, 860 in Italian.

Chronometers.—The annual public trial of these beautiful pieces of mechanism closed on the 31st of July, when the prize was awarded to a chronometer, Dent, No 114.

	Mean rate.	Extreme variation between any two days.
1828, Aug. . .	+3 ^h 43	1828, Aug. 0 ^h 7
Sept. . .	+3 35	Sept. 1 7
Oct. . .	+3 73	Oct. 0 8
Nov. . .	+3 87	Nov. 0 9
Dec. . .	+3 93	Dec. 1 2
1829, Jan. . .	+3 59	1829, Jan. 1 4
Feb. . .	+3 59	Feb. 1 1
March . .	+3 71	March 1 6
April. . .	+3 60	April. 1 1
May . .	+3 58	May 1 2
June . .	+3 77	June 0 8
July . .	+3 97	July 1 6
Greater rate in July, 3 ^h 97		
Lesser rate in Aug. 3 43		

Actual variation, 0^h 51

From the above it will be seen that its variation between any two months during the year is 0^h 54, being a trifle more than half a second! The reward, though now comparatively small, answers the proposed end, the gradual improvement of the chronometer.

Botany.—The Society of Apothecaries have this summer afforded additional facilities to the study of botany, by admitting to their Botanic Garden at Chelsea, the students of the different medical schools of the metropolis. Above two hundred pupils are already diligently availing themselves of the privilege which has been so liberally granted them.

Ascent to the summit of the Jungfrau, in the Canton of Berne.—The two colossal chains of Mont Blanc in Savoy, and Mont Rosa in the Vallais, although they include the highest summits of the Alps, are more accessible to the hunters than that of the Alps of the Bernese Oberland. The latter is rather a group than a chain. In a space of a few leagues are crowded together a number of peaks, little inferior to those of the two other chains. The following are the principal :—

	Feet.
Finsteraarhorn	11,001
Jungfrau	13,746
Mönch	13,498
Schreckhorn	13,383
Grand Eiger	13,071
Wetterhorn	12,291
Blümlisalp	12,143

The sides of these gigantic peaks, covered with eternal snows, present on all hands frightful precipices, and their bases are separated by vast glaciers, which seem to render them for ever inaccessible. Very few of them, accordingly, have ever been

scaled. The perilous attempts made to scale the highest have always been unsuccessful. We now learn that, on the 10th of September 1828, the summit of the Jungfrau was reached by seven hunters or shepherds of the village of Grindelwald, named Peter and Christian Roth, Peter and Christian Baumann, Ulrich Widmer, Peter Moser, and Hidbrand Bürgner. On the 8th, furnished with pikes, ropes, ladders, and a red and white flag, they began to ascend the glacier, which is situated between the Grand Eiger and Mettenberg; then turning to the right, they rested all night under an arch of rocks, on the southern side of the Grand Eiger. On the 9th, they crossed the summits of the Viescherhorn, then descended again upon the glacier of Aletsch, and slept behind some rocks which have fallen from the Twisteraarhorn, having the Mönch to the right. On the 10th, still turning to the right, they scaled and followed the ridge which descends from the Jungfrau towards the Breithorn. There they found several wide crevices, which they crossed with the assistance of a ladder. The ice was so steep in this place that they were obliged to cut steps in it for two hours. At length, about four o'clock, they arrived on the plane of the highest summit, and in half an hour more had ascended the small conical rock which crowns it. There they planted their flag, to the depth of two feet, in the ice, where it was still seen several days after from the village of Interlaken. The same evening they returned to sleep at the rocks of the Finsteraarhorn, on the glacier of Aletsch, and on the 11th, at noon, returned to Grindelwald. The temperature of the summit was pretty mild. The view from the summit was very extensive, as the Jungfrau is only overtopped by the Finsteraarhorn near it, and by some of the summits of the Alps of the Vallais and of Savoy. It is to Mr. Rohrdorf, of Zurich, who has resided for several years at Berne, that we owe the execution of this project, which had often been undertaken, and as often abandoned, on account of the extreme difficulties which it presented. A detailed account of the enterprize ought to be transmitted to the Government.

Height of the Patagonians.—An officer of Captain King's expedition communicated to us the following interesting notice.

Measurement of the largest Patagonian in a tribe of about 150 in number.

	Feet.	Inches.
Height	6	2
Circumference of the chest . .	3	11
Do. of the loins	3	5
Do. of the pelvis	3	10

The limbs in this man were finely formed; but the muscles were not so strongly marked, and did not exhibit those elevations, when thrown into action, so much as in stout sailors, or other athletic Europeans who have been accustomed to muscular exertion. There was seemingly, in the whole of them, of both sexes, a thickish layer of adipose substance under the common integuments, covering the whole of the body, which seemed to fill up the hollows of the muscles, seen so distinctly in most hard-working persons. The shortest man in their party was five feet ten inches and a half high; the generality of them appeared to be about six feet, with large bodies. The women, I thought, were larger in proportion to the men than is observed in civilised society.

Level of the Caspian.—Mr. William Monteith lately made a series of observations with Fahrenheit's thermometer in boiling water, at different heights on the shores of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. At the level of the Caspian Sea, water boiled at 212 deg. 75 min. the barometer stood at 28.7".1; hence the surface of the Caspian is 375 feet below the level of the sea.

Female Child with Two Heads.—M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, on the 25th of May, 1829, a drawing of a monster, which was living at Turin in the beginning of last March, and was two months and a half old. This drawing, and the news of the event, were communicated to him by Professor Rolando and M. Jules Arthaud, a French physician. The individual represented is a girl with two heads. The

lower parts alone are common to the two individuals; the rest is separated, and presents the conformation proper to the normal state. The priest, seeing in this creature two distinct individuals, baptized each of them separately; one received the name of Ritta, the other that of Christina. They were born at Sassari in Sardinia, in the beginning of March 1829. Their common size is that of a child at the full term. Ritta appeared to be suffering. The father has the intention of carrying them to Milan, whence he is to go to Geneva. There have been examples of such monsters living to a pretty advanced age. In the reign of James VI. of Scotland, and at his court, there lived a man who was double from the navel upwards. The king had him carefully brought up. He made rapid progress in music. The two heads acquired several languages; they disputed together, and the two upper halves sometimes even beat each other. In general, however, they lived on good terms. When the lower part of the body was tickled or pricked, the two individuals felt at the same time. When, on the contrary, one of the upper individuals was irritated, it alone experienced the effects. This monster lived to the age of twenty-eight. One of the bodies died several days before the other. In 1723, M. Martinez observed at Madrid a bicephalous man, who was shown there for money. Sigebert also says that he saw a child double above and single below. The one ate, the other did not. They often fought together. One of them dying, the other scarcely survived four hours.—*Edinburgh New Philos. Journal.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a paper was read by M. Roulin on the ergot in Indian corn (*mais*); in which it was stated, that the use of the corn in this state in South America produces epidemic diseases, and has the singular property of causing the hair of the head to fall off. Pigs fed with this corn also lose their hair, and show symptoms of paralysis in the hind quarters. At the last sitting, a paper was read on the pasture-lands of France; in which it is stated, that if the 5,775,000 hectares of pasture-land now used in France were properly improved, they would give, instead of the present net revenue of 282,000,000 francs, no less a sum than 863,000,000 francs!

Greek Scientific Expedition.—The members of the scientific commission are all engaged in excursions. Colonel Bory St. Vincent, accompanied by four of his colleagues, Messrs. Virlet, Baccuet, De Lannay, and Brulé, has succeeded in travelling through Maina, where he was very well received by all the chiefs, especially by Captain Mourtzinos. He took advantage of these favourable circumstances to ascend Mount Taygetus, which had never before been done by any known traveller. These gentlemen, after four days' extreme fatigue, and in spite of the snows with which Taygetus is still covered, reached the summit, and were able correctly to measure the highest mountain in the Morea. They are at present in the heart of Arcadia; and have mea-

sured Mount Lycæus and the ancient Cœtlius. Messrs. Blouet, Dubois, and Amaury Duval, with their assistants, are at Olympia, where some excavations have afforded them very satisfactory results. They have discovered a temple, which they suppose to be that of the Olympian Jupiter. The length of this monument appears to be two hundred and forty feet; the columns are twenty-one feet in circumference. Mr. Baroisier, one of the members of the section of architecture, came, a fortnight ago, to Modon, to ask of General Schneider for a supply of tools, to be able to continue, with more activity, the interesting excavations which they intend to make.

Agriculture.—The Society of Agriculture, Sciences, and the Arts, of the department of Ain, in France, have offered a prize of 400 francs for the best method of making a pleasant and economical beverage, which shall not cost more than one sou per litre (quart). The last Number of the "*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles*," after noticing this offer, gives a great number of receipts for producing a beverage of this description. Amongst others is the following, which may be useful this year in England, on account of the abundance of the fruit required. "Take a sufficient quantity of apples and pears to fill a cask within three inches of the top; bruise them slightly, and place them in the cask by the bung-hole; then pour in sufficient water to fill it; leave this to ferment until the liquor acquires the taste of cider; then draw it off, and replace water as often as it will acquire a sufficient degree of strength." In the cider countries of France, where this process is used, the cost of this production does not exceed one penny per gallon.

Paris, July 2.—After a pretty long interruption, news has been received at Paris from the French and Tuscan literati who are exploring Egypt and Nubia. Having examined the latter country to the second cataract, they returned to Egypt on the first of February last. The letters from M. Champollion, jun. received at three days interval, are dated the 10th and 15th of February, 25th of March, and 2d of April. The last two are from Thebes, where the travellers took up their abode on the 8th of March, and were lodged in the magnificent tomb of Rhomus IV. at Reban-el-Molouk.

Important Discovery.—At a late sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, lately held, a letter was read from Dr. Dudon, stating that he has discovered a perfect solvent for the stone in the bladder, even when it is encysted. He requests the Academy to name commissioners, in

whose presence he will make use of his solvent (which is in the form of powder) upon dead subjects, preparatory to his performing the experiment on a living person. The Academy named Messrs. Dumeril, Boyer, and Magendie, to assist Dr. Dudon, and report upon his proceedings. At the same sitting, a paper was read on the discovery of two new caves filled with fossil bones—one at Combes, and the other at Sauvignard. The presence of human bones, mingled with those of mammiferous animals, the species of which are extinct, was in these instances incontestable. They bear evident traces of the teeth of hyænas. The report states, that the excrement of the latter animal was also found.

Fossil Bones.—Two caves have been discovered in the department of the Gard, in France, in which the remains of human bones are, it is said, mingled with the remains of the bones of various antediluvian animals. A letter on the subject from M. de Christol, the secretary of the Natural-History Society at Montpellier, has been referred by the French Academy to the committee already appointed to investigate the facts connected with similar caves at Bire.

Monkeys.—In a Course of Lectures on Natural History, by M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, recently published, it is stated that monkeys are susceptible of *ennui*. A celebrated philosopher of the last century, who was certainly much more of a man of talents than of a natural philosopher, pretended, in the first instance, that to his hands alone man was indebted for his superiority over other animals. It was objected to Helvetius, that monkeys, having four hands instead of two, ought, according to him, to be much superior to man in intelligence. But he replied, that monkeys, kept by the disposition of their bodies in perpetual motion, were not susceptible of *ennui*,—one of the principles, in his opinion, of human perfectibility. Helvetius would see in M. Geoffroy's work, that in this supposition he was again in error; and besides, that the organization of monkeys differs in so many important respects from that of man, that it is manifest the monkey species must for ever be at an infinite distance from the human. One curious fact, and which alone would determine that question, is, that it has been ascertained, that the young monkey is much more intelligent than the adult. By a remarkable law of nature, the more the physical strength of the monkey increases, the more its intellectual power diminishes.

Roman Antiquities—A. M. Michaud, of Sainte Colombe-les-Vienne, in France, has

recently, while digging foundations in some part of his land, discovered several interesting Roman relics. Among them were two bathing-rooms, beautifully fitted up with white marble, and pipes of baked earth to convey the heat. It is presumed that these remains belonged to a magnificent residence, which was pillaged and destroyed during an irruption of the barbarians of the north. Near the same spot were found several fragments of statues, of exquisite workmanship, and an entire statue of Hygieia, in the finest style of Greek sculpture, larger than life.

Indian Corn.—A Bourdeaux paper states, that an experimental chemist finding, on tasting the stem of Indian corn, in its green state, that it contained a great quantity of saccharine matter, prepared some sugar from it, which is affirmed to be of excellent quality. It would seem, however, that the cost was something more than that of sugar made from beet-root; and that this branch of industry ought not to be practised, except in seasons when there is little probability of the corn ripening. In some parts of Germany, when Indian corn has been extensively cultivated, the grain has been used entirely in the fattening of pigs, for which it is said to be very proper, attended with a saving of at least fifteen per cent. as compared with the use of grain of any other description.

French Journals.—Of the proprietors of seventeen political journals published in Paris, at least one third are noblemen or persons of great distinction in the scientific or literary world. The proprietors of one paper, who are three in number, are said to be a duke, a count, and a baron. To be a known writer in a respectable periodical, is said to be the best passport to good society in Paris.

Influence of the French Clergy.—The "Gazette de l'Instruction Publique" says, "We are told every day that the clergy have lost all influence in public instruction. The following list of the *personnel* which the University has borrowed from the clergy, extracted from the almanack of the University for 1829, will disprove this assertion;—two members of the council-general; three inspectors-general; five rectors; twelve academy inspectors; seventy-seven members of academic councils; twenty proviseurs (out of thirty-eight); nine censeurs, or prefects; three économes of royal colleges; 136 directors, principals, or sub-principals; 269 deans, professors, or régents; and ninety-two institution chiefs or schoolmasters: forming a total of 627; to which may be added ninety-seven almoners attached to different establishments for education.

This is nearly one-fifth of all the persons employed, and it adds 940,000 francs to the budget of the clergy!

Literary Activity.—It is stated, that during the last eight months not fewer than twenty political and literary journals have been started in the French provinces.

BAVARIA.

Population of Bavaria.—It appears from a recent account, that the population of the kingdom of Bavaria has increased to 3,960,000, who reside in 229 towns, 399 *bourgs*, 2900 villages, and 28,450 hamlets. It is composed of 2,720,000 Catholics, 1,103,000 Christians of the Confession of Augsburg, 81,000 Protestants of other sects, and 56,000 Jews. Public instruction costs the Government, annually, 755,000 florins—that is to say, one-sixth of the entire expense of the interior administration. There are 5530 establishments for education; three of them universities, two law schools, seven agricultural schools, 118 colleges, gymnasiums, or boarding-schools, and 5400 preparatory schools. These establishments are directed by 7114 professors, under the care of 300 inspectors. The Jews have one school for the instruction of their children, and a university at Furth. It is reckoned that the total number of scholars who receive their education at these establishments is 500,000—this is about an eighth of the population; but to this must be added the children who assist in the Sunday-schools founded in this country, similar to those in England.

ITALY.

Classical Fragments.—It is stated in a letter from Rome, that Father Angelo Mai, librarian of the Vatican, has just discovered some valuable fragments of Cornelius Nepos, Tacitus, and Sallust.

SWEDEN.

Swedish Iron.—The "Revue Encyclopédique," gives the following as the amount, in tons, of a thousand kilogrammes of iron, exported from Sweden in the year 1828:

To the United States	9,400 tons
Germany	6,076
Great Britain	5,753
France	5,096
Portugal	3,200
Denmark	1,771
The Netherlands	1,436
The Indies	893
Russia	350
Brazil	280
Malta	142
Spain	61
The Antilles	58
Italy	40
Norway	35

Total 35,212 tons.

RUSSIA.

New Russian Expedition.—Baron Humboldt, after a short stay at St. Petersburg, left that city towards the end of May, to proceed to the Ural Mountains. There is every reason to expect from him, if not a number of new observations, at least a series of experiments and notices much more exact than those made by his predecessors, with the exception perhaps of Messrs. Hausten and Erman, of Stockholm and Berlin, whose objects were much more limited. What will give much interest to his journey, is the comparison which will probably be instituted between the Steppes of Asia and Africa; for M. Humboldt is accompanied by Professor Ehrenberg, as zoologist and botanist, who made so interesting a journey through the Libyan deserts, to Dongolah, Mount Sinai, and Mount Lebanon, and who alone will be thus enabled to give a correct comparative table of the phenomena presented by analogous countries in these two parts of the world.

Colonel Trelitzky, of Catherineburg, the first who measured the elevation of the summits of the southern chain of the

Ural, by means of the barometer, has communicated the following results of his operations to the "Northern Bee:"—

Names of the Mountains.	Perpendicular height in English feet.
Great Taganai, eighteen wersts from the works of Zlatoust; the centre peak is above the level of the sea at 45° lat. . .	3675.9
Above the level of the river Ai at the sluice of the works . . .	2566.5
The level of the Ai at Zlatoust is therefore above that of the ocean . . .	1100.4
Little Taganai, the centre peak above the sea . . .	3375.8
Above the Ai at Zlatoust . . .	2266.2
Oural Taou, the extinct volcano in the curl of the ridge, twelve wersts from Zlatoust, towards Miask, above the sea . . .	2584.6
Above the Ai at Zlatoust . . .	1423.8
Yourma Mountain, the most elevated extinct volcano, above the sea . . .	3367.3
Above the river Sikaelga, before the gold mine of Soimonoff . . .	2263.9
Above Lake Oufa, whence the river of the same name issues . . .	1645
Ourenges, at Zlatoust, above the sea . . .	1567.2
Above the Ai . . .	503.4
Aousch (Ouschkoul), near the gold mine of St. Anne, held sacred by the Bashkirs, above the sea . . .	1952.6
Above Lake Ouschikoul . . .	703.6

RURAL ECONOMY.

Method of preserving Apples.—G. Tollet, Esq. of Betley Hall, Staffordshire, described, in a letter to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, the success of his gardener in preserving apples laid in hods, in the manner of potatoes. Some apples, which had been thus treated, were sent to the Society in as fresh a state as if they had been newly gathered from the tree. This plan of preserving apples must be very useful to cottagers and others who have not the advantage of a fruit-room for the protection of the produce of their gardens and orchards during winter. The apples should be of hardy and keeping sorts, and not more than four or five bushels should be put into one hod. It is requisite to place straw at the bottom and sides, and also to cover the top of the heap of apples with straw, so as entirely to separate them from the earth; this is not always done with potatoes.

Method of protecting Onions from the Grub.—Mr. E. Hildyard, gardener to Sir Thomas Frankland, at Thirkleby, in Yorkshire, has stated, in a communication to the Horticultural Society, that having continually lost his crop of onions, in consequence of their being attacked by the grub when half grown, he had tried the effect of trenching his beds, and thus had destroyed or removed his enemy. The soil of the garden is very strong; he

trenched it in winter, digging in manure at the same time, and left it exposed to the frost in a rough state till the time of sowing. It was then raked without digging, and the onion seed was sown in drills, at eight inches apart. The crops obtained by this practice are not only uninjured, but of superior size, and never fail. He finds the plan answers equally well for garlic and shallots; the latter he always plants in preference in November;—they then grow larger, and are more productive. He sows his onions in the middle of February, if the ground be in a fit state to work properly, for the earliest sown onions are always the largest.

Mode of preserving Nuts in a fresh state.

—A. B. Lambert, Esq. sent some specimens of nuts which were quite plump and fresh. They had been preserved to so late a season (July) by a very simple but effectual process. When ripe, they were put into a large brown earthenware pan, which, when filled with nuts, was placed in a deep hole in a dry part of the garden. The top of the pan being covered with a flat piece of wood, on which was put a heavy weight, the hole was filled with earth. By these means nuts may be kept in a fresh state, till the season for gathering them from the trees returns.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

Preservation of Eggs.—A person who dealt largely in eggs at Paris, made some public experiments in order to show his method of preserving them. A large number was placed in a vessel, in which was some water saturated with lime and a little salt. They were locked up, and kept in that state for several years. The

vessel in which they had been placed was opened in the month of January last, and the eggs, without one exception, were found to be in excellent preservation. An omelette was made for the company, and it was declared to be as good as if the eggs had only been kept two or three days.—*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles.*

USEFUL ARTS.

New Buttons, and Machine for making them.—Dr. Church, an American gentleman, has recently obtained a patent, or rather has enabled a person at Birmingham to obtain one, for an improved manufacture of a button constructed in a peculiar way, with a metallic shank; the face of which button may be either of polished metal, or covered with a fabric, such as silk, florentine, or other suitable material. But the leading feature of the invention is a machine, by which the turning of a winch produces all the manipulation necessary for the formation and completion of a button, similar in appearance, though superior in quality, to those usually worn upon clothes: the various operations of shaping the discs of the buttons, forming the shanks, cutting out the pieces of cloth, and covering the faces of the buttons, being all effected by the agency of one revolving shaft. The machine, as a whole, may appear in some degree complicated, but, upon a careful examination, it will be seen that each movement is simple and unerring, being effected by means of cams. This invention is not chimerical, which is sometimes the case with projects exhibiting considerable ingenuity, but is actually making the kind of buttons described.

Heel Brace.—Capt. Hendry, R.N. has invented an ingenious piece of iron-work, which he terms a heel-brace, and which is applicable to the lower part of ships' rudders, in case the lower pintles are broken by the ship grounding, or from any other casualty. This instrument is previously fitted to the lower part of the ship, that, when required, it may be better suspended by two guys from the after-part, and kept in its place by two guys leading forward. It has a hinge in it in lieu of the pintles, and is secured to the rudder by two or three bolts with forelocks. To provide for the whole of the pintles going, he proposes that ships should also be furnished with a hoop or cap, to embrace the head of the rudder, into which the tiller is to be shipped, which will render the rudder as effectually serviceable as ever. Capt. Hendry also suggests a new mode of making a temporary rudder, to

which the above heel-brace and clasp-loop are to be attached, the whole of which can be put together in a short time, and without the use of a forge.

A patent has been lately granted to Mr. John Hawks, of Weymouth-street, Portland-place, for an improvement in the construction of Ship's Cable-chains.—This improvement consists in making the extremities of the links of those chains, where they touch each other, considerably thicker than their sides, so as to render them more durable than common links. Links of this kind are to be made by forming bars of iron, or other proper metal, with thicker projecting parts at such regular intervals from each other as the size of the intended links demand, either by means of rollers, properly constructed, or by swaging or stamping, and then cutting them obliquely in the middle between every second pair of projections, bending these pieces round into the form designed, and after that welding their obliquely-cut ends, brought together so as to form one of the sides of each link; all which operations are to be performed by the usual tools and methods. The patentee states that links of this kind may be made with or without stays, whichever is preferred; these stays consist of pieces, passing across the shorter diameters of the links from side to side, for the use of which a patent was formerly obtained, that is probably since expired.

Test.—At a late sitting of the Royal Academy of Metz, the following method of detecting the presence of cotton in woollen stuffs was communicated. An ounce of pure alkali is dissolved in half a pound of water, and in this the suspected stuff is boiled for two hours. If the stuff is of pure wool, it dissolves entirely, and forms upon the surface a soap, which will pass through a fine sieve; but if, on the contrary, the stuff contains cotton, or any other vegetable fibre, it will not be entirely dissolved, but will show itself when thrown into the sieve.

Orseille.—A French chemist has discovered the colouring principle of orseille, a soft paste used in dyeing, and made from a peculiar kind of moss.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

E. Galloway, of King-street, Southwark, for improvements in steam-engines, and in machinery for propelling vessels, which improvements are applicable to other purposes. July 2, 1829.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street, London, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for propelling steam-vessels. July 2, 1829.

T. Kilby, of Wakefield, and H. F. Bacon, of Leeds, for a new or improved gas-lamp, or burner.

R. Crabtree, of Halesworth, for a machine or apparatus for propelling carriages, vessels, and locomotive bodies. July 4, 1829.

W. North, of Guilford place, Kennington, for an improved method of constructing and forming ceilings and partitions for dwelling houses, warehouses, workshops or other buildings, in order to render the same more secure against fire. July 4.

M. Knowles, of Lavender Hill, Battersea, for an improvement in axletrees for, and mode of applying the same to carriages. July 4, 1829.

G. K. Sculthorpe, of Chelsea, for certain im-

provements on axles or axletrees, and coach and other springs. July 4, 1829.

J. C. Daniell, of Limpley Stoke, Bradford, Wilts, for improvements in machinery applicable to dressing woollen cloth.—July 8, 1829.

W. Leeson, of Birmingham, for improvements or additions to harness and saddle, part or parts of which improvements or additions are applicable to other purposes. July 8, 1829.

T. Salmon, of Stokeferry, Norfolk, Maltster, for an improved malt-kiln. July 8, 1829.

W. Ramsbottom, of Manchester, for improvements in power-loom for weaving cloth. July 8.

M. Poole, of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, for improvements in the apparatus for raising or generating steam and currents of air, and for the application thereof to locomotive engines, and other purposes.—Communicated by a Foreigner. July 8.

J. Chesterman, of Sheffield, for improvements on machines or apparatus for measuring land, and other purposes. July 14, 1829.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

History of the late Catholic Association, from its Institution in 1760, to its final Dissolution in 1829. By Thomas Wyse, Jun. Esq. of Waterford, one of its members. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Memoirs of the King of Sweden. By William George Meredith, Esq. A.M. of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. 8vo. 12s.

Napier's Peninsula War, Vol. II. 8vo. 20s. boards.

Some Account of the Life of Reginald Heber. 18mo. 5s. boards.

Hossack's Memoir of De Witt Clinton. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Vidocq's Memoirs, Vol. IV. 18mo. 3s. 6d. royal 18mo. 6s. boards.

Sir James Turner's Memoirs. 4to. 1l. 15s. bds.

Mrs. Barbara Ewing's Memoirs. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Ballance's Memoir. 12mo. 5s. boards.

EDUCATION.

Hoogeveen's Greek Particles, by Seager. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Darby's Student's Algebra. 12mo. 3s. 6d. sheep.

Guy's Exercises in English Syntax. 18mo. 1s. 6d. sheep.

The Anthology, or Annual Reward Book for Youth.

Practical Logic, or Hints to Young Thewriters. By B. H. Smart. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

Guy's School Question Book. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bd.

Pinnock's Young Lady's Library. 18mo. 7s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Ward's Six Views of the most important Towns, &c. in Mexico. Oblong folio. 25s.

Jones's Views in Wales, atlas 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

Hull's Forty Sketches of North America. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Neale's Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in the United Kingdom. Vol. II.

LAW.

Williams's Abstract, 10 George IV. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Watkins's Conveyancing. By Morley Cote. 8vo. 14s. 6d. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Book of the Boudoir. By Lady Morgan. 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

Personal and Literary Memorials. By Henry Best, Esq. Author of "Four Years in France," and "Italy as it is." 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

Thomson's Atlas to Bateman. Royal 8vo. 3l. 3s. Dublin's Bibliographical Tour. Second Edition.

3 vols. crown 8vo. 2l. 15s. boards.

The Horse in all his Varieties. By J. Lawrence. 12mo. 8s. boards.

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Bedford on the Catholic Question. 8vo. 10s.

The Bee Preserver. 12mo. 3s. boards.

Burton's Lectures. 8vo. 15s. boards.

Bloxam's Gothic Architecture. 12mo. 4s. bds.

Graves on Predestination. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Merry Thoughts for Merry Moments. Plain 5s. coloured 7s. 6d.

Kearsley's Tax Tables, 1829-30. 1s. sewed.

History and Conversion of a Jewish Boy. 12mo. 3s. bds.

Mithra in the Central World. Crown 8vo. 5s. boards.

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Page on the Poor Laws. Second Edition. 8vo. 5s. bds.

Chitty's Stamp Act, 1829. 12mo. 9s. bds.

Library of Useful Knowledge, (Natural Philosophy), Vol. I. 8vo. 8s. bds.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana, second division;

Mixed Sciences, Vol. I. 4to. 3l. 3s. bds.

Kitchiner's Fanoy's First or Tender Trifles.

Post 8vo.

Illustrations of Masonry. By the late Wm. Preston, Esq. 12mo. 8s. bds.

The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas. Royal folio. 2s. 6d.

Fragments of Wisdom. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Holland's Inquiry into Animal Life. 8vo. 12s.

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1l. 11s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

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 The Christian's Defence against Infidelity. By Dr. Chalmers. 24mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
 Heber's Sermons, preached in England. Second Edition. 8vo. 9s. 6d. bds.
 Meditations and Prayers. 12mo. 3s.
 Scobell's Meditations of Isaac. 12mo. 4s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The publication of Captain Mignan's Travels in Babylonia and Chaldea is deferred till October. The work will contain numerous illustrations, and is said to elucidate many striking passages of Scripture, relative to the once mighty metropolis of Chaldea.

The Novel, announced some time since, under the title of "The Exclusives," is now on the eve of appearance. It is said to contain some highly caustic and characteristic exhibitions of fashionable modes, habits, and incidents.

An article of great curiosity and interest, being the first known attempt at poetry by Lord Byron, will, we understand, be submitted to the public in the volume of that favourite Annual "Forget-me-Not," now in preparation. It is copied from the autograph of the Noble Poet, and certified by the Lady to whom it was addressed—the "Mary," who was the object of his earliest, and perhaps his only real attachment, and whom he has celebrated in several of his poems—as having been written when he left Annesley, the residence of her family.

Mr. Ackermann intends this year to add another to the class of *Annals* for youth, by the title of "Ackermann's Juvenile Forget-me-Not," and from the taste and judgment displayed in the elegant work which he provides for children of a larger growth, we are authorised to expect a corresponding degree of merit in this new undertaking. The engravings, eight in number, are of a much higher character than those which it has been customary to introduce into works destined for youth; and among the contributors to it are several of the most popular writers of the day, viz. Montgomery, The Ettrick Shepherd, The Old Sailor, Delta, W. H. Harrison, John and James Bird, J. Luskombe, William, Mary, and Richard Howitt, John Clare, Rev. J. H. Caunter, Rev. F. Skurray, Rev. Dr. Booker, Mrs. Hofland, Miss Landon, Miss Jewsbury, Miss Isabel Hill, Miss S. Strickland, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Jermy, Mrs. Emerson, &c. &c.

Capt. Brown announces *Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Horses*; illustrated by figures of the different breeds, and portraits of celebrated horses, engraved by Lizars.

An Account of the Early Reformation in Spain, and the Inquisition, translated from the French by the late Dr. A. F. Ramsay, with a Memoir of the Translator, will shortly appear.

Mr. Bernays, the editor of the "German Poetical Anthology," is preparing for the press a History of Germany, from the earliest period to the present time.

In the press, *Illustrations of the Parts concerned in the lateral Operation of Lithotomy*; with a description of the mode of performing it. By Edward Stanley, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr. Shirley Palmer will very shortly publish, *Popular Illustrations of Medicine and Diet*, illustrating the principal exciting causes of disease and death.

Mortality, a Poem, in Three Parts, by T. Cambria Jones, will shortly make its appearance.

Preparing for publication, *A Topographical and Historical Account of Methodism in Yorkshire*.

Shortly will be published, *A Flora of British North America*, illustrated with Figures of Non-descript or Rare Species. By Wm. Jackson Hooker, LL.D.

Manou—A New Edition of *Manava-Dharma-Sastra*, or the Laws of Manou, in Sanscrit, accompanied by a French translation, is at present publishing in Paris. This ancient code of legislation is very different in its character from modern codes. It regards not only the duties and rights of man in society, but his duties to the Deity and to himself. Revealed to the father of the human race by Brahma, the first God of the Indian triad, it is to the Hindoos what the Pentateuch is to the Jews, or the *Zend-Avesta* to the followers of Ormuzd.

In the press, *The Arguments for Predestination and Necessity contrasted with the established Principles of Philosophical Inquiry*. By Richard Hastings Graves, D.D.

Mr. W. M. Higgins has nearly ready for publication, *An Introductory Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Light, and on Optical Instruments*; dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

The students of Botany will be gratified, in a few days, by the appearance of a handsomely-printed octavo volume, entitled *Flora Devonensis*; or a Descriptive Catalogue of Plants growing wild in the county of Devon, arranged both according to the Linnæan and Natural systems, with an account of their geographical distribution, &c. by the Rev. J. P. Jones and Mr. J. F. Kingston. This important and interesting work, the first attempt to illustrate, on an extended scale, the botany of one of the largest counties in the kingdom, (a county distinguished by the extent of its coasts, the variety of its soils, and the diversity of its surface,) is the result of many years diligent and continuous investigation, and is enriched by contributions from many excellent botanists residing in different parts of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

Lately at Geneva, Sir Humphrey Davy. He was born at Penzance in Cornwall, in the year 1779. His father enjoyed a small patrimony, amply competent for the supply of his limited desires. His profession was a carver in wood, and joiner. Unfortunately he did not live long enough to witness his son's eminence; but from his widow, who has only lately descended to the tomb, full of years, this boon was not withheld; she witnessed his whole career of usefulness and honour. Davy, having received the rudiments of a classical education under Dr. Cardew, of Truro, was placed with a professional gentleman named Tonkin, at Penzance, that he might acquire a knowledge of the profession of a surgeon and apothecary. His master, however, soon became dissatisfied with his new pupil: instead of attending to the duties of the surgery, Humphrey was rambling along the sea-shore, and often declaiming against the wind and waves, in order to overcome a defect in his voice, which although only slightly perceptible in his maturer age, was, when a boy, extremely discordant: instead of preparing the medicines for the doctor's patients, he was experimenting in the garret, and upon one occasion he produced an explosion that put the doctor and all his phials in jeopardy. "This boy Humphrey is incorrigible—I plainly foresee that no good awaits him—idleness is the root of all evil:" such were the continual exclamations of the dissatisfied apothecary. At length a negotiation between the parents and master commenced, with a view of releasing the parties from their engagement; the boy was "idle and incorrigible," the master relentless, but the parents reasonable and indulgent, and we believe that Humphrey returned home. It is not difficult to understand how it happened, that a person endowed with the genius and sensibilities of Davy, should have had his mind directed to the study of mineralogy and chemistry, when we consider the nature and scenery of the country in which accident had planted him. Many of his friends and associates must have been connected with mining speculations; shafts, cross courses, lodes, &c. were words familiarized to his ears; and his native love of inquiry could not have long suffered such terms to remain as unmeaning sounds. Nor could he wander along the rocky coast, nor repose for a moment to contemplate its wild scenery, without being invited to geologi-

cal inquiry by the genius of the place; for, were we to personify that science, it would be impossible that a more appropriate spot should be selected for her local habitation and favoured abode. Such scenery also, in one who possessed a quick sensibility to the sublime forms of Nature, was well calculated to kindle that enthusiasm so essential to poetical genius. We accordingly learn that Davy drank of the waters of Helicon at a very early age, and composed a poem on the Land's-End, in which he powerfully described the magnificence of its convulsed scenery, the ceaseless roar of the ocean, the wild shrieks of the cormorant, and "those caves where sleep the haggard spirits of the storm." The first original experiment performed by him at Penzance, was for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the air contained in the bladders of sea-weed. His instruments, however, were of the rudest description, manufactured by himself out of the motley materials which fell in his way; the pots and pans of the kitchen were appropriated without ceremony, and even the phials and gallipots of his master were, without the least remorse, put in requisition. A prominent circumstance in Davy's life was his introduction to Mr. Davies Giddy, (now Mr. Gilbert), the present distinguished and popular President of the Royal Society. The manner in which this happened furnishes another curious instance of the power of mere accident in altering our destinies. Mr. Gilbert's attention was, from some trivial cause, attracted to the young chemist, as he was carelessly lounging over the gate of his father's house. A person in the company of Mr. Gilbert observed, that the boy in question was young Davy, who was much attached to chemistry. "To chemistry!" said Mr. Gilbert; "if that be the case, I must have some conversation with him." Mr. Gilbert, who possesses a strong perception of character, soon discovered ample proofs of genius in the youth, and therefore offered him the use of his library, or any other assistance that he might require for the pursuit of his studies. Another circumstance also occurred, which afterwards contributed to introduce Davy to notice. Mr. Gregory Watt, who had long been an invalid, was recommended by his physicians to reside in the West of England; and he accordingly went to Penzance, and lodged with Mrs. Davy. We may readily suppose that two kindred spirits would not be long in contracting an acquaintance and friend-

ship. Before the formation of the Geological Society of London, which has been the means of introducing more rational and correct views in the science over which it presides, geologists were divided into two great parties, Neptunists and Plutonists; the one affirming that the globe was indebted for its form and arrangement to the agency of water, the other to that of fire. It so happened that the Professors of Oxford and Cambridge ranged themselves under opposite banners; Dr. Beddoes was a violent and uncompromising Plutonist, while Professor Hailstone was as decided a Neptunist. The rocks of Cornwall were appealed to as affording support to either theory; and the two Professors, who, although adverse in opinion, were united in friendship, determined to proceed together to the field of dispute, each hoping that he might thus convict the other of his error. The geological combatants arrived at Penzance; and Davy became known to them, through the medium of Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Watt was also enthusiastic in his praise; and it so happening that at that time Dr. Beddoes had just established his Pneumatic Institution of Bristol, and required an assistant in his laboratory, the situation was offered to Davy, and by him eagerly accepted. In addition to the recommendations we have mentioned, Dr. Beddoes received from Davy himself a testimony of his genius which greatly prepossessed the Professor in his favour: this was an essay in which was propounded a new theory of heat and light. Davy was now constantly engaged in the prosecution of new experiments; in the conception of which, as he himself informs us, he was greatly aided by the conversation and advice of Dr. Beddoes. He was also occasionally assisted by Mr. W. Clayfield, a gentleman ardently attached to chemical pursuits, and whose name is not unknown in the annals of science; indeed, it appears, that to him Davy was indebted for the invention of a mercurial air-holder, by which he was enabled to collect and measure the various gases submitted to examination. In the course of these investigations, the respirability and singularly intoxicating effects of Nitrous Oxide were first discovered, which led to a new train of research concerning its preparation, composition, properties, combinations, and physiological action on living beings; inquiries which were extended to the different substances connected with Nitrous Oxide, such as Nitrous Gas, Nitrous Acid, and Ammonia; when, by multiplying experiments, and comparing the facts they disclosed, Davy ultimately succeeded in re-

conciling apparent anomalies, and by removing the greater number of those difficulties which had obscured this branch of science, was enabled to present a clear and satisfactory history of the combinations of Oxygen and Nitrogen. These interesting results were published in a separate volume, entitled, "Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration; by Humphrey Davy, Superintendent of the Medical Pneumatic Institution." Count Rumford was seeking for some rising philosopher who might fill the chemical chair of the recently-established Institution of Great Britain: could there be any doubt as to whom he should apply? Davy was proposed, and immediately elected. Were we not disposed to question the utility of biographical minutiae, we might in this place have been tempted to offer some personal anecdotes, for the purpose of showing what a change was suddenly effected in the habits and manners of Davy by his elevation. His enemies may avail themselves of the circumstance, and we shall not envy their triumph: but we ask in candour, where is a man of twenty-two years of age to be found, unless the temperature of his blood be below zero, who could remain uninfluenced by such a change? Look at Davy in the laboratory at Bristol, pursuing with eager industry various abstract points of research; mixing only with a few philosophers, sanguine like himself in the investigation of chemical phenomena, but whose worldly knowledge was bounded by the walls of the institution in which they were engaged. Shift the scene—could the spells of an enchanter effect a more magical transformation! Behold him in the theatre of the Royal Institution! surrounded by an aristocracy of intellect, as well as of rank. We admit that his vanity was excited by such extraordinary demonstrations of devotion; that he lost that simplicity which constituted the charm of his character, and assumed the garb and airs of a man of fashion: can we wonder if, under such circumstances, the robe should not have always fallen in graceful draperies? But the charms of the ball-room did not allure him from the pursuits of the laboratory. He had a capacity for both, and his devotion to Terpsichore did not interfere with the rites of Minerva. So popular did he become, under the auspices of the Duchess of Gordon, and other leaders of fashion, that their *soirées* were considered incomplete without his presence; and yet the crowds that repaired to the Institution in the morning were, day after day, gratified by

newly-devised and instructive experiments performed with the utmost address, and explained in language at once the most intelligible and the most eloquent. About two years after his introduction to the scientific world, having been elected Professor of Chemistry to the Board of Agriculture, Davy commenced a series of lectures before its members; and which he continued to deliver every successive session for ten years, modifying and extending their views, from time to time, in such a manner as the progress of chemical discovery might require. These discourses were published in the year 1813, at the request of the President and Members of the Board; and they form the only complete work we possess on the subject of agricultural chemistry. When we consider the many opportunities which the author enjoyed of acquiring practical information from the intelligent members of the Board, and of putting to the test of experience the truth of those various theories which his science had suggested, we can scarcely expect that another author should arise in our times who would be able to produce a superior work. He has treated the interesting subject of manures with singular success, showing the manner in which they become the nourishment of the plant, and the changes produced in them by the processes of fermentation and putrefaction, and the utility of mixing and combining them with each other. He has also pointed out the chemical principles upon which depends the improvement of lands by burning and fallowing; he has elucidated the theory of convertible husbandry, founded on regular rotations of different crops; and, in short, has brought his knowledge to bear on various other agricultural questions connected with chemistry, which the limits of our memoir will not allow us to detail. We must not, however, omit to mention the important information he has afforded on the subject of the composition of different soils, and the methods to be adopted for their analysis. The processes in use for such an examination, previous to his time, were always complicated, and frequently fallacious: he simplified the operations, and introduced new and convenient apparatus for the purpose. Nor ought we to pass over in silence the curious results of his experiments on the quantity of nutritive matters contained in varieties of the different substances that have been used as articles of food, either for men or cattle, by which he was enabled to explain numerous facts connected with the comparative excellence of different articles. Thus, for instance, in the South of Eu-

rope, hard, or thin-skinned wheat, is in higher estimation than soft, or thick-skinned wheat; a fact which he showed to depend upon the larger quantity of gluten and nutritive matter which the former contains. In the year 1803, Davy was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; he subsequently became its Secretary, and lastly its President. During a period of five-and-twenty years, he constantly supplied its Transactions with papers; and it is not too much to say, that no individual philosopher, in any age or country, ever contributed so largely in extending truth, or ever achieved so much in eradicating error. The theory of Lavoisier, which was received throughout Europe with the homage due to an oracle, and was even classed in certainty with the doctrine of gravitation—which had withstood all the assaults of the Stahlian philosophers, in Germany, Sweden, and Britain, and passed unimpaired through the most severe ordeals to which any system was ever exposed—yielded, in some of its most essential points, to the cool and dispassionate reasoning of Davy. We cannot but admire the candour and humility with which Davy alludes to the circumstance: in speaking of the experiments which it was "his good fortune to institute," he says,—"The novel results, while they have strengthened some of the doctrines of the school of Lavoisier, have overturned others, and have proved that the generalizations of the Antiphlogistic philosophers were far from having anticipated the whole progress of discovery." The researches detailed in Davy's papers are far too important and numerous to be detailed here. We must refer to the originals which this great man has left behind him.

DR. THOMAS YOUNG.

Dr. Young was, in many respects, a rarely-gifted and extraordinary man. With a mind so happily constituted as to be equally fitted for engaging in any pursuit, or mastering any given branch of human knowledge, he united a degree of perseverance admirably adapted to give full effect to his versatility, and an innate sagacity which enabled him at once to perceive the full extent of the difficulty that impeded his progress, and to overcome it. Among geometers and natural philosophers, he was unquestionably, if not the first, at least in the very first class; while his great knowledge of the practical application of science to the useful arts and the business of life rendered his assistance indispensable to the Government wherever it was necessary to obtain accurate information respecting the conduct and

management of scientific establishments, proposed improvements in the arts of life, or those particular subjects of legislation which can only be regulated upon scientific principles. In such inquiries and investigations a very considerable portion of his time was latterly occupied; but we may safely refer to the works on science which he has left behind him, and in particular to his *Treatise on Optics*, and his *Lectures on Natural Philosophy*, together with a multitude of papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, (of which he was long secretary,) as affording ample evidence of the great proficiency to which he had attained both in the pure and the mixed mathematics. Nor was he less remarkable for his acquirements as a scholar, than for his attainments as a man of science. The friend and sometimes the boon companion of Porson (of whose life, character, and scholarship, he has given a most masterly sketch in the Supplement to the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.) it may easily be supposed that he was not unacquainted with the language and literature of ancient Greece, and, in point of fact, we know that, with the exception of Dr. Samuel Parr, and one or two others, his illustrious friend left behind him no Grecian, perhaps, who could pretend to rival Dr. Young. He had read every thing and he remembered every thing. Nothing which had at any time interested him, and to which he had given his mind, ever escaped from his memory; all his knowledge, indeed, seemed to have been written, or rather engraved, as it were, upon a tablet of brass, in indelible characters, which he could read off whenever occasion or necessity required. We do not by any means intend to say that Dr. Young was a man of refined or even of correct taste. On the contrary, he was a sort of practical utilitarian, who invariably neglected the husk or shell in order to get at the kernel, and who never concerned himself about grace, or elegance, or ornament, in his search after truth, or his attempts to lay up a store of knowledge. The subject-matter of a work alone occupied his attention; and to this he went in the most direct and straightforward manner possible, without regard to the dress in which it was clothed, or the embellishments with which it was bespangled. Accordingly, he had a much more intimate and thorough acquaintance with the contents and works of the ancients, and had taken a much more exact measure of the amount of knowledge they possessed respecting different subjects, than perhaps any other man of his day: a circumstance which is clearly evinced in

the various papers on subjects connected with archæology, with which he enriched the pages of several publications, and most especially in the article on Egypt, which he contributed to the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and which we do not scruple to pronounce as altogether the most extraordinary effort of scholarship that modern times can boast. It was in that celebrated article, which has been read and studied in every part of the civilized world, that he first (in the year 1819) exhibited a digest of those discoveries in Egyptian literature which have immortalized his name, and added a newly-explored region to the vast dominions of knowledge. And, in truth, none can know how much he achieved, except those who have informed themselves how little was done before him. In the multitude of vain attempts which, in the course of nearly two thousand years, had been made to decypher the inscriptions which cover the monuments, or are contained on the papyri found in the mummies, of the ancient Egyptians, extravagance had succeeded extravagance, and absurdity had followed absurdity, until the subject had at length been abandoned as utterly hopeless and untractable. Men of sense had long been disgusted with the cabalistical ravings of Kircher, the wild vagaries of Pluche, and the burlesque fancies of Pailin, who discovered the Psalms of David on monuments as old as the reign of Sesostris; and, in the confusion produced by these conflicting follies, it was rashly concluded that, because none had as yet succeeded in finding a true solution, the problem was insoluble. The accidental discovery of the tripartite inscription of Rosetta, indeed, revived the hopes of the learned; and it was expected that, with the aid of the accompanying Greek translation, the key which had been so long sought for might at last be found. But even this hope began at length to fade away; for although the most exact copies of the inscription were taken and circulated all over Europe, ten long years elapsed without the least progress being made towards deciphering it, notwithstanding some of the first scholars of the age had tortured their ingenuity in repeated attempts to penetrate the mystery. At length, in 1814, Dr. Young gave his mind to the subject, and availing himself of some hints thrown out by De Sacy and Akerblad—hints which, had they known how to pursue them, might have enabled these ingenious persons to anticipate the discovery—he soon succeeded in reading the whole of the dramatic or enchorial part of the inscription,

and immediately published his translation in the *Museum Criticum* of Cambridge. And having achieved this, the most difficult part of his task, the remainder was easy; for the process or method he had employed in reading off the enchorial was, from its very nature, equally applicable to the hieroglyphical branch of the inscription, which he accordingly decyphered and published. The results thus obtained were exceedingly curious; for it was proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the proper names in this inscription were spelt alphabetically; that from these an alphabet might be formed; that in the demotic, as well as in the hieroglyphic branch, particular groups of characters represented particular words; that these groups were susceptible of decomposition; and that the system of writing used among the ancient Egyptians was not simple and uniform, but complex and composite; or, in other words, made up of characters, some of which were used symbolically, others mimetically, and a third class upon an arbitrary principle, which it was then found impossible to explain. The monument of Philæ, the antigraphs of Mr. Grey, and a variety of other antiquities which were brought into this country, enabled Dr. Young to test the accuracy of his discovery, as well as modify some of the conclusions at which he had previously arrived; and the result of all his investigations was embodied in the celebrated article on Egypt above-mentioned. We have no wish to enter at all into the controversy which subsequently arose between Dr. Young and M. Cham-

pollion, on account of the latter laying claim to priority of discovery. Dr. Young appears to have, in a great measure, abandoned to others the cultivation of the field which he had auspiciously opened up to the curiosity and research of the learned. To what cause this was owing it is impossible to say. The probability seems to be, that enfeebled health, and the first inroads of that fatal disease which ultimately carried him off, at an age when many men are in the full vigour of their strength and faculties, engendered lassitude, and created that tendency to repose, which is the surest symptom that the energies of life have begun to decay. Dr. Young was a man of somewhat peculiar, but not unamiable temper; uniformly, manifesting the warmest attachment to his friends, as well as the utmost readiness to promote the interests of all who had any claim upon his good offices. He was liberal and generous, but without the least particle of enthusiasm; extremely sensitive to praise, and not very tolerant of censure; and, in fact, he carried into the world some of the habits and peculiarities of the recluse scholar and man of science. But we must leave it to the pens of those who knew him intimately to do justice to his private character and private worth. It is chiefly in his scientific and literary capacity that we have attempted to estimate his powers and accomplishments; and we think it will be allowed by all candid judges, that, considered in this light, few names are entitled to a higher place in the temple of Fame than that of the truly learned and lamented Dr. T. Young.—*Scottish Paper*.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Spitalfields Weavers.—A meeting of the unemployed weavers was lately held in the large school-room attached to the Rev. Mr. Isaac's chapel, Hackney, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distressed state of trade, and the best mode of relieving themselves from the overwhelming calamity that surrounds them; and also to hear the Report of the Committee on their application to Government to furnish funds to enable 4000 weavers to emigrate to New South Wales, or any part of Australia. The petition to the Duke of Wellington, and his Grace's reply, were read; the former to solicit the means of emigration, and the latter regretting that it was totally out of his power to advance from the public funds any sum which might be considered at all adequate for such a purpose, even for a small pro-

portion of the number, upon the most reduced estimate that has ever been formed. The following resolutions were then agreed to:—1st, That the meeting lament that it was not in the power of the Duke of Wellington to accede to the prayer of the petition; 2d, That an appeal to the benevolent public be made as speedily as possible, in order to raise by subscription a fund, whereby some proportion of the petitioners may be able to fulfil their desires.

Wool.—By a recent Parliamentary return, it appears that the quantity of wool imported in 1828 was 30,235,915 lbs. whereof 967,814 lbs. were brought from New South Wales, 606,372 lbs. from Van Diemen's Land, and a small quantity from other British possessions; 22,014,131 lbs. from Germany, and 3,808,662 lbs. from

Spain. The duty paid was 114,986*l.* being at the rate of one penny per lb. for foreign wool of the value of 1*s.* and upwards, and one halfpenny for that of less value, the produce of British Colonies duty free. The declared value of our exports of wool, yarn, and woollens, was 5,197,107*l.*; the quantity of wool 1,669,389 lbs. of which above three-fourths were sent to France, and nearly all the rest to the United States; yarn 436,721 lbs. chiefly exported to Germany and the United States; cloths, 344,001 pieces, value 1,887,782*l.* for which the United States and the East afforded the largest markets; stuffs, 1,310,511 pieces, value 2,003,381*l.* of which the great consumption is also in those countries and in Germany and the Netherlands: with the latter the principal trade in duffels, &c. kerseymeres, and mixed woollen and cotton, is carried on; for flannels, blankets, carpets, hosiery, &c. the great demand is in the United States and our Western possessions.

Abolition of Negro Slavery.—A meeting of friends of the liberation of slave children was held lately at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament to declare that all children, born within his Majesty's dominions after a given day, shall receive the protection of the British Constitution, and be considered free. Otway Cave, Esq. M.P. was called to the chair. After the chairman had explained the nature of the business, Mr. Pownall expatiated largely upon the subject, and moved a resolution to the effect above described. The Rev. Mr. Isaacson moved the following amendment:—"That the meeting views with the deepest interest the situation of the West Indies, and is most anxious to lay before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, under the form of a petition, such a plan of melioration as may finally tend to the abolition of slavery. That for these purposes the practicability of introducing a free-labour system be tried, by purchasing in the first instance one of the smaller islands; and if this experiment succeed, that other resolutions, having the same object in view, be founded upon it. That subscriptions be immediately entered into for this purpose; and that the funds hitherto available for other purposes connected with the cause, be in future applicable to this object alone, as the only certain means of carrying the intentions of the committee into effect." This amendment, after some debate, was negatived, and the original one carried by a large majority."

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Manley, M.A. to the Rectory of Upton Hellions, Devon.

The Rev. H. Dugmore, A.M. to the Rectory of Beechamwell St. John with St. Mary, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Studholme, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Aston, by dispensation, to the Vicarage of Tanworth, Warwickshire, with Vicarage of Tardebigg.

The Rev. F. Leathe, A.B. to the Rectory of Ringsfield, with Redisham Parva, Suffolk.

The Rev. B. R. Perkins, B.A. to the Vicarage of Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. R. B. Paul, M.A. Vicar of Long Wittenham, Berks, to the Vicarage of Lantwit Major, with Rectory of Lismorey annexed, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. Walter St. John Milnmay, M.A. to the Rectory of Abbotstone, with the Vicarage of Itchin Stoke, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Orde.

Married.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Duke of Buccleugh, to Lady Charlotte Thynne, third daughter of the Marquess of Bath.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, F. D. M. Dawson, Esq. to the Hon. Susan St. Clair, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair.

At Cambridge House, the Hon. Captain H. Ramsden, to the Hon. Miss F. Law.

At Hanover-square, the Hon. Philip Stourton, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle.

The Hon. E. Petre, to Laura Maria, fourth daughter of Lord Stafford.

At Hanover-square, J. Hampden, Esq. to Mary Georgina, daughter of the late E. Filmer, Esq.

At Brighton, the Rev. J. Nelson, Minister of St. John's, Fulham, to Susannah Cowper, only child of the late Rev. Wm. Peat.

At Northampton, the Rev. G. H. Stoddart, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. J. Stoddart.

Died.—At Rolvenden, aged 98, John Hervey, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Bayham Abbey, Sussex, Frances Marchioness of Camden.

At Brighton, Hon. E. H. Edwards, eldest son of Lord Kensington.

At Brighton, G. Enderby, Esq. of Coombe-house, Croydon.

At Clapham, Henry Desborough, Esq. late Clerk of the North-road General Post-office.

In Bedford-square, Charles Warren, Esq. Chief Justice of Chester.

At Crouch End, C. J. Magnay, Esq. eldest son of the late Alderman Magnay.

In Parliament-place, John Reeves, Esq.

In Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, Jane Sophia, wife of Captain H. Hope, R.N. C.B.

At Hanger Vale, Ealing, Middlesex, Mrs. M. Wood.

Mr. G. Wood, many years proprietor of the Kent Herald.

At Baintree, Mrs. E. King, relict of the late Mr. G. King.

At Aberdeen, R. Hamilton, LL.D. Professor of Mathematics in the Marischal College, in which he filled a Professor's chair for fifty years.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CORNWALL.

The Committee of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck have voted the gold medallion of the Society to be presented to Mr. William Broad, the agent to Lloyd's at Falmouth, in testimony of their approbation of his humane and spirited conduct in boarding the brig *Larch*, from Newfoundland, when driven on the rocks in the above port, in a very heavy gale of wind, on the 7th of January, 1828, and for being instrumental in saving the lives of the crew and passengers in that vessel.

DERBYSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of Cromford Railway was lately held at Buxton. It appears from the report of the Committee, that nearly the whole of the line is prepared for laying down the iron rails, several miles of which have already been completed, and a farther extent is in progress. The steam-engines at the Middleton and Hopton inclined planes will be completed in September, and those at the two Cromford planes are nearly ready for work. The immense cutting and tunnel through limestone rock at Hopton, and the large embankment, will also be completed in September; so that by the end of October the Company will be enabled to open from fifteen to twenty miles of the railway, extending to Newhaven and Hartington. The only great work remaining to be done is the tunnel near Buxton, 460 yards of which are completed. It is anticipated that the whole line will be opened for general traffic by the next annual meeting of the proprietors.

DEVONSHIRE.

The question between the Commissioners of Devonport, elected by the Act of Parliament passed in 1814, and the parishioners of Stoke Damarel, which has kept that town so long in agitation, is at length settled by the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, which has decreed that the Commissioners have no discretionary power, in the case of vacancies occurring among their body, but are bound by the letter of the act to proceed to an immediate election for the filling up of such vacancies as they occur. The receipt of the intelligence caused great rejoicings in the town.

DORSETSHIRE.

It has been stated that a beautiful tessellated pavement, &c. had been discovered under Pitney Wood, and very extensive ruins of the same kind have been brought to light by Farmer Chambers, in a field which he occupies as tenant to Lord George Cavendish. These ruins are situated on a very commanding spot, about half a mile from Pitney church, and about a mile south of the other ruins above alluded to; and from openings made in various parts of the field, the walls are traced out, so as to extend over about two acres. All the walls are about eighteen inches under the surface, two feet high, and two feet in width. The rooms appear to have been about eighteen feet by twenty. Very little of the earth has been cleared away, but one tessellated floor has been discovered.

DURHAM.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have lately authorized the Rev. J. Carr, and W. L. Wharton, Esq. to engrave a meridian line upon the floor and wall of the north cloister of the abbey; which is so constructed that the centre of a small pencil of solar rays, admitted through an aperture which has been formed for the purpose, in the tracery of the adjoining window, falls upon the line at the precise time when the sun passes the meridian of the place. The superiority of this meridian line to the common dial is very obvious, and it would be useful were a similar plan adopted generally.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

There was lately a highly numerous and respectable meeting held at Cirencester, for the purpose of establishing a Horticultural Association, to be called the Cirencester and Cotswold Horticultural Association. This Society appears to have met with high patronage and great encouragement. The following names appear at the head of a long list of subscribers:—The Earl Bathurst, the Countess Bathurst, Lord Sherborne, Lady Sherborne, Lord and Lady John Thynne, Lord Apsley, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, the Hon. Wm. Bathurst, the Hon. and Rev. C. Bathurst, the Hon. James and Lady Eliz. Dutton, Sir W. Guise, Miss Master, J. Cripps, M.P. &c.

HAMPSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Portsmouth and Portsea Literary and Philosophical Society took place, June 30, attended by a very large concourse of respectable persons: the Mayor and Corporation proceeded in grand procession from the Town-hall, with the members of the Institution, to the site of the building in St. Mary's-street, when the stone was laid by the Mayor. Several interesting speeches were made on the occasion, in one of which it was aptly observed, that "the scenery of the moral and intellectual world is rapidly undergoing a mighty change; fertility succeeds to barrenness, and the stagnant waters of ignorance, which formerly sent forth the pestilential vapours of crime and misery, have now given place to those fountains of knowledge, which issue their thousand streams to fertilize, enrich, and bless the world."

LANCASHIRE.

It appears, that in the year ending the 26th of June, 1829, the arrivals at Liverpool comprised 11,383 vessels measuring 1,387,957 tons; being an increase of 680 vessels and 76,856 tons over the preceding year. The dock and light duties, on tonnage and merchandise, were, for the year just ended, 158,376*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, and for the preceding year 151,722*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; exhibiting an increase of no less than 6654*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A labourer ploughing lately on a farm in the East Fen, near Boston, turned up with the ploughshare a piece of shining metal, which, on minute examination, turns out to be a gold Rose Noble of the reign of Edward III. The coin is in a beau-

tital state of preservation, the inscription and device being perfectly legible. Antiquaries will know how to properly appreciate this coin: the Rose Nobles were indisputably the first gold coins of England, and they are as beautiful as they are rare. Even in the time of Rapin these coins were so scarce, that he speaks of them as being rarely met with; and at the present day, they are sought for with avidity by the curious in these matters. The finding of this coin may be adduced as another proof that this district of Lincolnshire was at an early period in a high state of cultivation, although civil wars, which racked the country generally, caused this part to be neglected, and ruin ensued.

29,881 families employed in agriculture; 13,184 families in trade. — Total charge, 193,117.— 166,769*l.* in agriculture, 4,067*l.* in trade.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Negotiations between the Duke of Northumberland and the Common Council of Alnwick are going on for the division and improvement of Alnwick Moor, or Aydon Forest, a tract of two thousand six hundred acres adjoining the town. The great difficulty is, to determine the share due to the Lord of the soil. The Freeman consider it a common, in which case it seems that one sixteenth is usually allowed; while his Grace considers it a forest, and claims one third. An offer has been made to the Common Council to accept of one fifth; but they have agreed not to treat but on the terms originally proposed by them, namely, one sixteenth. There therefore appears but a slight chance of effecting this desirable object by negotiation between the parties immediately interested, and this circumstance shows the necessity there exists for Parliament to pass, as contemplated, some legislative enactment to compel the division and improvement of all Commons, Forests, &c. that are improvable, and at the same time appoint a commission to settle the claims of parties interested.

NORFOLK.

The annual assembly of the proprietors of the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation took place lately at the Guildhall, Norwich. Colonel Harvey, having been called to the chair, congratulated the meeting that their prospects were most cheering; all difficulties had been surmounted by the talent and vigilance of their engineer, all the works would be completed within the estimate, and they had got rid of the ill-named prejudices and unfriendly sentiments which had existed against the measure. On the motion of James Bennett, Esq. seconded by J. Culley, Esq. the Report was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then recapitulated the proceedings of the last year. Mr. J. Youngs wished to know of what burthen vessels could pass through the lock at Mutford Bridge? as many persons entertained the notion that its width was too confined. Mr. Cubitt said, that the navigation of the rivers was intended for vessels of 100 to 120 tons, and drawing not more than 10 feet water; but that the lock at Mutford Bridge was capable of passing vessels of 22 feet extreme breadth, and drawing 11 feet water, or (according to their build) of 150 or 200 tons burthen, which was much larger than the general run of vessels that would be employed on the rivers Yare and Waveney. With respect to the size and depth of water at the entrance lock or sluice now con-

structing by the sea at Lowestoft, Mr. Cubitt farther stated, that the clear width of the passage of vessels will be 50 feet, and the depth 12 feet at low water, and from 18 to 20 feet at high water, according to the state of the tides; which dimensions were amply sufficient for the largest class of steam-vessels, and for any sailing vessels that can navigate Lowestoft roads.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A preliminary lecture was lately read at the Bath Literary Institution by J. R. Duncan, Esq. He commenced by noticing the pleasure which the study of Natural History in general afforded to the cultivated mind; and then proceeded to give a short history of the science of Botany, to which branch of natural history this lecture was particularly directed, including various interesting biographical notices of the most eminent writers on this science. Mr. Duncan then took a general view of the most obvious and interesting facts which botany presents, as to the numbers, the diversity of forms, colors, and structures of plants and flowers. The various diversity of seed vessels, and the care and compactness with which the seeds are packed in them was remarked upon, and exemplified in several specimens; including those of the plane tree, maize, the cones of fir-trees, &c. The various modes adopted by nature for the propagation of plants, formed also an interesting part of the lecture, in which this object was shown to be attained in some instances by the mechanical structure of the vessels with elastic springs, &c. by the dispersion of the seed by the winds, by rivers, by birds, and by other means.

SUSSEX.

The Brighton and Sussex Horticultural Society lately held their Midsummer show of fruits and flowers. The display of fruit was confined to grapes, melons, strawberries, and cherries. The grapes were remarkably fine; and the strawberries exceeded, in size and flavour, any hitherto grown in the neighbourhood. There was a profusion of flowers, and they were most beautifully displayed. The most attractive plant was the *Cactus Speciosissimus*, sent by Mr. Shrub, gardener to Mrs. Home Gordon. The collection of roses was the best ever exhibited at this meeting. The double yellow roses, sent by Mr. Cameron, of Uckfield, as well as his scarlet and plush moss, were particularly admired. Lord Abergavenny's gardener sent several fine specimens of American plants, amongst which was that fragrant shrub *Calycanthus floridus*, and *Magnolia macrophylla*. The collection sent by Mr. Weeks, of Hurst, and those presented by the President, were justly admired. The beautiful bouquets from Mr. Lee, of the Royal Gardens, and from Mr. Shrub, were too imposing to be overlooked. Mr. Tamplin's gardener obtained the only prize given for flowers — which was for a pair of *Celosia cristata*, or Cock's combs. The gold medal was awarded to Mr. Judson, of this town, for the finest ripened grapes. The silver medal was gained by Mr. Gorsuch, gardener to the Bishop of Chichester, for the best melon. Mr. Head, of Worthing, obtained the first prize for strawberries and cherries.

SUFFOLK.

The members of the Ipswich Seaman's Benevolent Society attended lately at St. Mary Tower church, where an appropriate sermon was preach-

ed by the Rev. R. Cobbold, in aid of the fund of this Society. The anniversary dinner took place the next day, which was attended by about 100 of the claiming members, besides a great many respectable honorary subscribers, one of whom (W. Rodwell, Esq.) presided, supported by J. C. Cobbold, Esq. and the Rev. R. Cobbold. The following statement will show the increasing prosperity of the Institution:—

Number of Claiming Members last Anniversary	202
Number of Honorary Subscribers	80
Amount of Cash (Stock)	182 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>

Number of Claiming Members now	250
Number of Honorary Subscribers	95
Present amount of Capital	255 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>

Besides which, 40*l.* have been paid to unfortunate Members.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the termination of Mr. Ingleby's course of lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery, at the Birmingham School of Medicine and Surgery, averaging fifty in number, eight of the students signified their intention to contest the proposed prizes. These gentlemen were severally examined, not only by the lecturer, but also by Dr. Darwall, Mr. Wickenden, and Mr. W. H. Partridge, by whom, as disinterested persons, the prizes were adjudged. The first prize was obtained by Mr. Geo. Elkington, and the second by Mr. Thomas Williams. The examinations in general were so very satisfactory, that the remaining six candidates were each presented with a practical treatise, on the subject of their studies, as a mark of the lecturer's estimation of their attainments in this highly-responsible department of their profession.

YORKSHIRE.

The York Literary and Philosophical Society lately met, for the third time, in the Subscription Library Room, to discuss the question in Mr. Robinson's paper, whether poetry or oratory have the greatest influence on society; Geo. Liddell, Esq. in the chair. Mr. T. J. Buckton opened the proceedings by some ingenious remarks on the nature and effects of both the arts, and after illustrating them by a reference both to antiquity and modern times, concluded by expressing a decided opinion in favour of oratory.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Knowles, sen. lately delivered his first lecture on Philosophical Grammar, practically applied to the English language, in the great hall of Anderson's University, George-street, Glasgow. In his introductory remarks, he stated that the lectures which were to be delivered formed only the first or otheopical part of a work on philosophical or general grammar, practically applied to the English language, intended for publication, in the form of an improved grammar and exercises, for the use of schools. After a number of remarks, he particularized some of the disadvantages which arise from the present method of teaching grammar in our public schools. The first was, that, having such a forest of words, as it were, to work their

way through, without one cheering ray of philosophical light to guide them, boys of slow capacities frequently became tired and disgusted with the labour, and resigned themselves to a despondency and idleness, from which they could never afterwards be roused. The second disadvantage was, that even after they had made a certain progress in their Latin studies, the greater number of boys were so ignorant of the general principles of grammar, as to be incapable of construing the most simple sentence in their own language. The third was, that there was not a single writer of eminence, who had not been found, by Lowth, Priestly, Horne Tooke, and other writers on grammar, to have committed the most palpable grammatical errors in the construction of English sentences. The lecturer then stated that, till of late years, it was not thought possible that women could be qualified to teach English grammar, because they did not receive a Latin education. There was nothing more common, also, than to hear men declare, that the English language and English grammar could not be understood without learning Latin; an idea which he scouted as incorrect, as there were numerous instances in which women understood grammar extremely well, and whose writings were as classically correct as those of our best male authors, and as free from grammatical errors. He affirmed that there was not a female writer of the present day, of any reputation, who, if she should undertake to present the public with an English grammar, could possibly commit such blunders as have been committed by some late compilers of English grammars. He would hereafter show that any well-educated mother, who would take the trouble, might gradually, from a very early age, communicate to her little ones a complete knowledge of English grammar, and a very considerable knowledge of general grammar, by reference to the objects which are around her, or within her view, as she sits in her drawing-room or library. Mr. Knowles then proceeded to a more minute consideration of his subject.

IRELAND.

A highly-respectable meeting took place at the Town Hall, Waterford, pursuant to a requisition, for the purpose of considering of a petition to Parliament, for the removal of the restrictions on the East India trade, when a petition to the above effect was unanimously agreed to, and the presentation of it to the House of Commons entrusted to the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.

The Orange processions and orgies which, in defiance of authority, were persevered in on the 13th of July, have been productive of much riot and bloodshed. Happening in counties where the Orange faction was most influential, none of the criminals have been brought to punishment, and it is feared that, unless Government disarm both parties, the most fearful conflicts may again ensue. Magistrates and jurymen being all of the Orange faction, it is not to be supposed the criminal of that party will be convicted. The very source of justice is poisoned; and the Catholic begins to think that in these parts of Ireland there is no law for him but at the wild tribunal of revenge.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 4, 1829.

July and August.	Lunations	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		Mean Alt	0 hour	A.M.	P.M.	9 A.M.	0 h.	6 P.M.	During Night	
Mon. 20	6 h. 14' A.M.	64.5	29.82	W.	W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	Fair	Cumulus
Tues. 21		66.5	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Cirrocumulus
Wed. 22		70.25	Stat.	S.W.	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Thur. 23		66	Stat.	W.	Var.	Foggy	Cldy.	—	—	Cirrostratus
Fri. 24		68.5	29.88	E.	E.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Sat. 25	5 h. 39' P.M.	67	29.65	S.W.	N.	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cumulus
Sun. 26		55.72	.75	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	Clear	—	—
Mon. 27		59.5	.85	—	—	—	—	Seren.	—	—
Tues. 28		64	.86	S.W.	S.W.	Seren.	Seren.	Clear	—	— Cirrocumulus
Wed. 29		60.5	.45	S.	S.	Rain	Shrs.	Shrs.	—	Cumulus Nim.
Thur. 30		60	Stat.	N.	N.E.	Clear	Clear	M.Rn.	—	—
Fri. 31		57.5	.74	N.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostr. Cumul.
Sat. 1		62	30.02	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	—
Sun. 2		69.5	.05	S.W.	S.W.	Seren.	Seren.	Seren.	—	—
Mon. 3		65	29.88	—	W.	—	Shrs.	Rain	—	—
Tues. 4		60.5	.64	W.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—

Mean temperature, 64.5; mean atmospheric pressure, 29.58. Heavy rain, with much thunder and lightning, on the 25th, from 1 to 3½ A.M. and on the 30th from 3½ h. P.M. to nearly 5 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The late unpropitious weather has given rise to great expectations among the speculators of the Corn Market; but as nothing like an accurate idea is yet formed of the general condition of the crops, prices remain till now uninfluenced by them, and the last weekly average was declared at 66s. 5d. showing a fall of nearly 1s. from the average price at the beginning of the month. The natural consequence of this decline was a rise in the duty on foreign wheat, which, on the 14th and 21st of August, was at 20s. 8d. This aspect of things does not in the least discourage the holders of wheat in bond; and although several cargoes paid duty within the last three months, at times when that duty was considerably less than it is at present, a sufficient number of them remain in bond to relieve the immediate demands of the market, should circumstances prove as averse to the internal production as they were last year, and the duty on the foreign growth fall, in consequence, to the level of the holders' wishes.

In the Colonial Markets there has been no extraordinary share of business transacted during the month, speculators having kept aloof, and hardly any demand having occurred for exportation. The markets, however, have generally been very steady. There has been a greater demand in sugars than coffee. For ordinary Berbice and Demerara, 32s. to 38s. have been given; for One Jamaica, 61s. to 60s.; and for ordinary Jamaica, 30s. to 34s. Teas have undergone no fluctuations worthy of notice, neither do the transactions in them offer any extraordinary feature. In Indigo, nothing has been done, as the next East India Company's sale is to take place in October, and dealers have regulated their operations for that occasion. From four to five thousand cases are expected to be offered. The unfavourable accounts from Manchester and other manufacturing districts, have continued to de-

press the Cotton Market; the article has been dull of sale, and there is no immediate prospect of its amending. Our late forebodings with regard to the Hop-harvest have been but too well verified, the extent of its deficiency having since been fully ascertained. It is, however, understood that a large quantity of hops of the finest quality will be soon forthcoming from the Netherlands. Meanwhile, few purchasers make their appearance, and the holders remain firm. Russia produce has generally been in some slight requisition, and the Baltic tallow has gone off freely in consequence of some cargoes, of the article coming from Odessa to England, having been stopped by the Turks at Constantinople, and compelled to unship there. Connected with causes arising from the present state of things in Turkey, we may mention a rumour some days ago circulated in the rum and Spirit Market, that this Government was on the point of equipping a large fleet to go to the aid of the Turks at Constantinople, and was therefore on the point of making some large contracts, especially for a supply of rum. Prices immediately rose, and holders became very tenacious; but the rumour was soon found to be without foundation, and the market relapsed into its previous inactivity.

A great distress seems to prevail in the Wine trade, and failures have for some time past been more frequent in that line of trade than any other. It is asserted, that sales of wine have been latterly numerous at 40 and 50 per cent. under market prices, for cash, and in many instances the sacrifice has been still greater. The cause of all this simply arises from the circumstance that competition in this trade has been carried to a ruinous excess, and wine cannot be obtained of that genuine quality, and at those moderate prices, which would ensure the consumption of the whole that is imported. In the South of France, the vineyard

crops have suffered severely from the unusual rigour of the season, and it is not expected that one half of the usual average of wine will be produced this year. But this is not considered a misfortune by the wine-growers of France, as they had already on hand stock sufficient to supply the deficiencies of three successive crops. The public cellars of Bordeaux, especially, contain more than enough to answer all demands for local consumption and for exportation.

No amelioration has taken place since our preceding report in the manufacturing districts of the country, neither is there the slightest prospect at this moment of any improvement for some time to come. Such is the distress that has particularly prevailed in the neighbourhood of Paisley, that frequent applications have been made to the Relief Committee in London, from which quarter sums amounting altogether to 10,000*l.* have up to this moment been obtained. In Lancashire things have been nearly as bad. In the neighbourhood of Preston great sensation has been excited by the sudden stoppage of payment of the calico-printing establishment of Messrs. Fielding and Catterall, whose pecuniary engagements were said to amount to upwards of 150,000*l.*

A Scotch paper has lately stated that the demand for good foundry pig iron has latterly improved a good deal, and that some capitalists have become buyers, evidently with the prospect of selling again to advantage. The best quality of Scotch pig iron was selling at 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

There has not been so much complaint in the City during the last month of scarcity of money as for some time previously. Nothing having occurred latterly to awaken the fears of capitalists, and inspire distrust, cash has become rather abundant, and good bills have been readily discounted as low as 3 per cent. The leading feature of the money market has, therefore, been a superabundance of capital ready to be thrown into circulation whenever holders could employ it without risk, however small the profit. Where the industry of commerce fails to exercise the usual portion of its stimulating action, the speculator in money must, of course, expect but small profits to arise from his operations. Hence the high prices to which all public securities of good repute have lately risen on the English and Foreign Stock Exchanges. An extraordinary impulse was given to Consols in the latter part of July, which has been almost incessantly kept up ever since. They closed with that month at 88 seven-eighths, and opened with August at the same quotation, which they steadily maintained until the 14th, when a sudden fall took place in consequence of some large sales made by one of the leading brokers, who did not choose to publish the motive of his operation. The Stock Exchange was immediately inundated with rumours; a triple alliance between this country, France, and Austria, was said to have taken place for the purpose of opposing the views of Russia with regard to Turkey; naval armaments were spoken of as being already in active preparation in some of our ports, and in short the speculators for the fall succeeded by dint of perseverance in sinister forebodings in throwing back Consols, at one moment, as low as 87 one-quarter. The news about the Change of the French ministry came very opportunely to their assistance, and enabled them to keep down prices for a couple of days; but the panic and low prices did not

survive that space of time, however they may have served the purposes of those who succeeded in producing them. When the political atmosphere cleared up again, the prices of stocks rose in proportion, and Consols have since gone up as high as 89 three-eighths for the October account, and 89 for money. The other English stocks kept up closely with the Three per Cent. Consols throughout the month. There have been but few investments of any importance, and speculations in time-bargains are hardly deemed worth the trouble of entering into, so trivial are the prospects derivable from them under the present temper of the money-markets, excepting to capitalists who have the means of dealing on a very large scale. The fact is, that it is now hardly possible to devise any means whereby a serious impression could be made in the prices of our Government securities. There is but one event which could depress them to any great extent, viz. a foreign war. The occurrence of such an event is calculated upon by no one at present who is in the least acquainted with the state of the country, and the prudent spirit with which the administration of its affairs is conducted. So long as things will wear this aspect, and capital meet with as few modes of investment, as at the present moment, the price of stocks must, of necessity, possess a rising tendency. The 26th was settling day at the English Stock Exchange, but on the preceding day most of the time-bargains were readily carried over till October, at a continuation of one-quarter per cent.

A rumour has been current in the City during the latter part of the month, that Government contemplate a reduction in the interest of Exchequer Bills, founded upon the consideration of the high average premium (70*s.*) which that description of security bears upon the market. This rumour has certainly met with ready belief among the best-informed capitalists in the City, especially on its becoming known that, on the 24th, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England had a long interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The object of that interview, it was generally believed, referred to the discussion of carrying into effect the reduction in question. The premium on Exchequer Bills has not declined in consequence of this rumour, and we left it at 70*s.*

None of the securities of the American Republics, formerly the colonies of Spain, have experienced the slightest fluctuation in the course of the month. They have all of them invariably continued at the lowest quotations of the preceding month, and no prospect whatever yet exists of any dividends forthcoming.

In Continental securities, Russian Stock has sustained a prominent part, having been frequently in demand, to be converted into remittances for the north of Europe. The consequence of this has been a rise in the price, which at one time went up as high as 102. The rumour about the triple alliance threw it back a little, but it afterwards recovered its tendency to improvement.

The following were the closing prices of the most prominent public securities on the 25th of August:—

Three per Cent. Consols, money and account August, 88 five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 89 three-eighths.—Three-and-a-half per Cent. reduced, 98 seven-eighths.—Four per Cent. 102 seven-eighths.—Four per Cent. 1820, 105 three-

quarters. — Long Annuities, 20 one-sixteenth. — India Stock, 223. — Bank Stock, 217. — Exchequer Bills, 70s. premium. — India Bonds, 59s. premium.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 58 one-half. — Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. 21. — Colombian Six per Cent. (1824), 10 one-half. — Danish Three per Cent. 60

three-quarters. — French Five per Cent. 109 one-half; Three per Cent. 40 one-half. — Mexican Six per Cent. 18 three-quarters. — Peruvian Six per Cent. 11. — Portuguese Five per Cent. 44 three-quarters. — Russian (sterling bonds) Five per Cent. 101 three-quarters. — Spanish Five per Cent. (1822) 8 one-half.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM JULY 17 TO AUGUST 19, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

July 17. W. G. TUCKER, Exeter, watch maker. H. COOKE, Northampton, watch maker. R. MORE, of the Schiedam Distillery, No. 17, Dean-street, Shadwell, Middlesex, and of Underwood, Stirlingshire, distiller. J. LLOYD, King's-place, Commercial-road, Middlesex, hop seller. E. MILLETT, Fleet-street, London, coffee house keeper. T. W. SMALES, Aldersgate-street, London, stationer. E. J. BELL, Liverpool, butcher. G. DIXON and H. ANDERSON, Buben Auckland, Durham, wine merchants. W. M. CHRISTY (otherwise WILLIAM CHRISTY, otherwise MURRELL CHRISTY), late of Stanhope street, Clare Market, cheesemonger. J. BOWBOTHAM, Great Surrey-street, hat manufacturer. C. LANCASTER, Old Accrington, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. G. SUTTLEWORTH, Wilmslow, Cheshire, victualler. E. STEPHENS, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. A. P. FORTUNATO, Liverpool, merchant. J. GRINDRUD, Leeds, Yorkshire, cheese factor. G. HUMBERTON, Epping, Essex, shoe maker. J. JAMES, Lombard-street, London, bill broker. S. DINGLEY, Warwick, builder. F. STINTON, late of Drutwich, Worcestershire, draper. July 20. R. PEACOCK, St. Paul's Church-yard, merchant. T. BROWN, No. 23, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, plumber. W. SHARP, No. 373, Bernonsey-street, Southwark, carrier. M. WELLEVISE, Crescent-place, Blackfriars, London, milliner. D. WRIGHT, Chapel place, Oxford-street, tailor. G. THORPE and J. THORPE, 10, Lion-street, Clerkenwell, glass binders. G. STOKES, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. R. MAJOR, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, woollapster. W. G. TUCKER, Exeter, watch maker. H. COOKE, Nottingham, watch maker. T. HALL, Bevington-street, London, Black-hall factor. T. BLAGBROUGH, Kewbury, Yorkshire, linen draper. A. N. DAVENPORT, Freshwater, near Oswestry, Salop, nurseryman. G. HUMBERTON, Epping, Essex, shoe maker. J. BURTON, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. J. BRODIE, Bradford, Yorkshire, woollapster. J. S. HIGGS, Exeter, woollen draper. R. BAINBRIDGE, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocer. S. MARSHALL, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, scrivener. W. NORBROOK, Fish-street-hill, London, victualler.

July 24. J. WHITEHEAD, Manchester, coach proprietor. JONATHAN and JAMES BROADHURST, Baglawton, Cheshire, silk throwsters. J. MORGAN, Ryepe-maker's-fields, Middlesex, plumber. S. FOX, Surrey-row, Blackfriars, druggist. T. WILKINSON, No. 8, Bishopsgate-street, London, hatter. J. STOKES, Church-street, Hackney, Middlesex, plumber. A. SODD and W. COLLINGWOOD, Cleveland street, Mile End-road, Middlesex, dyers. W. YOUNG, Worcester, tailor. J. W. LOWE, Manchester, corn merchant. W. RODDIS, Wyfield, Northamptonshire, baker. J. BENNETT, Can-lane, Sedley, Staffordshire, buckster. T. WOOD the younger, Clayton, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. S. WRIDE, late of Seelcontra, Yorkshire, timber merchant. S. POCKOCK, Brightelmington, painter. G. GIBSON, Newcastle-upon Tyne, draper. J. JONES, Bristol, merchant. W. BREWER, Bristol, corn factor. W. HARRISON, Bristol, leather factor. E. J. BLACKWELL, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturer. A. FARRER, Bradford, Yorkshire, woollapster. J. HODGSON, Manchester, merchant.

July 26. W. BULLARD, Maidstone, chemist. J. HUNTER the younger, Barre-yard, Buckenbury, London, merchant. A. BELOE, Norwich, silk manufacturer. W. J. BANTOCK, Waddington Grove, Surrey, timber merchant. J. NICHOLLS, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, cabinet maker. C. A. MADDEN, No. 187, High street, Southwark, eating-house keeper. G. H. STEVENS, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, lime burner. J. PONTEN, No. 234, Strand, Middlesex, hat maker. G. ASPIN-WALL, Manchester, commission agent. A. J. WILLIAMS, late of Filton, Gloucestershire, dealer. G. O. HOULSTON, Blanford Forum, Dorsetshire, grocer. T. TINLEY the younger, Liverpool, ship owner. S. HORSLEY, formerly of Caimby, Lincolnshire, innkeeper, late of Trundel-street, Kingston upon Hull. A. J. DA COSTA, Liverpool, merchant. S. R. BROOKS, Manchester, merchant. W. H. CLARKE, Honiton, Devonshire, linen draper. T. COUPE, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. C. FELDEN, Oxford, tailor. July 31. C. CLEAVER, Walthamstow, Essex, lime burner. M. W. BECHER, late of Burrow Market, Titchborne-street, Middlesex, horse dealer. T. HIND, late of Queen-street, London, victualler. R. BARTHOLO, Stamford-place, East-street, Kent-road,

Surrey, commercial agent. W. JEFFS, Isabella-place, Kennington, Surrey, common brewer. S. LIVERSIDGE, Rabrough, Yorkshire, iron founder. W. WILHE, late of Taunton, Somersetshire, victualler. W. SPENCER, otherwise W. V. SPENCER, Swanage, Dorsetshire, cattle dealer.

August 4. T. SPENCER, Davies-street, Barkley-square, Middlesex, builder. W. ELSTON, John's America-square, London, corn factor. R. TRIPHOOK, Golden-square, Westminster, bookseller. B. RIDGIE and E. RIDGIE, Birmingham, factors. T. WILKINSON, otherwise T. J. C. WILKINSON, No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, hatter. R. CLARKE, Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer. J. B. QUAILLOTTE, No. 1, Great Castle-street, Oxford Market, and of No. 47, Beaumont street, Marylebone, cook and confectioner. T. B. KNOTT, late of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Kent, plumber. J. GARDNER, New Church-street, Luson Grove, Middlesex, victualler. R. DAFTER, Twerton, Somersetshire, farmer. H. ASKHAM, Norfolk-street, Strand, Middlesex, tailor. C. T. HALL, Portland-terrace, St. John's Wood-road, Middlesex, builder. T. PEREVAL, Bruton, Somersetshire, silk throwster. J. SYMS the younger, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. B. HODGSON, Manchester, innholder. J. JOYNS, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. J. GASTRELL, Bristol, man's mercer. I. HADWEN, J. SANDEMAN, and J. L. COWELL, Gibraltar and Liverpool, merchants. August 7. J. MILLS, Camera-street, King's-road, Chelsea, Middlesex, currier and japanner. C. SCHROEDER, Berner-street, Commercial-road, and of Ellen-Middlesex, sugar refiner. J. HOWES, Norwich, crutcher and tallow chandler. G. B. COSTDE, late of Hiltton-le-Hois, Durham, innkeeper. W. RHODES, Stockport, Cheshire, corn dealer. T. COLLINS, Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket manufacturer. W. GRAHAM, Eden Brow, Wetherall, Cumberland, dealer in corn and hay. J. WILLIAMS, Sandwich, Cheshire, victualler.

August 11. T. D. TILLY, late of Shore-ditch, Middlesex, baker. G. BROWN, Maldon, Essex, merchant. S. F. GRAY, New Bond-street, chemist and druggist. A. GOULD and J. PYM, Porto Bello Wharf, Upper Grand-street, Blackfriars, general merchants. J. HOYLE and W. B. HARRISON, Manchester, commission agents. R. JONES, Shrewbury, Salop, maltster. W. POULTER, Harrow, Suffolk, general shopkeeper.

August 15. S. WILBY, late of Upper St. Martin's-lane, Middlesex, house agent. H. HURFAM, of the City Canal, Poplar, Middlesex, mast and block maker. J. FAUNS, Bond-street, near Piccadilly, Middlesex, tailor. F. GRIFFITH and C. GRIFFITH, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, linen drapers. W. JONES the elder and W. JONES the younger, Kennington, Middlesex, builders. J. SCOTT, High Holborn, Middlesex, linen draper. M. PEARCE and W. PEARCE, late of 89, New Park-street, Southwark, timber merchants. L. G. BIRD, otherwise G. BIRD, Birmingham, victualler. R. RAGGE, Great Bowdoin, near Leamthorpe, Surrey, saddler. A. SYMMONDS, late of Thomas-street, Kennington Common, Lambeth, carpenter and builder. R. BALLS, Exmouth-street, Easton-square, Middlesex, victualler. L. J. J. NOEL, Hatton Garden, London, and late of Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, Middlesex, money scrivener. W. TAYLOR, Lombard-street, London, stationer. M. GREGOR, Liverpool, merchant. L. LEE, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. T. WHITCOMB the younger, Kidderminster, hatter. F. MOORE, Birmingham, victualler.

August 19. J. WORTS, 66, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, baker. W. GARDNER and E. COOMBE, Devonport, milliners. C. D. SHILTON, Smeaton and Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, scrivener. T. WESTON, Reading, Berks, linen draper. R. P. SNEEL, Essex-street, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, pattern merchant. S. FRYZER, Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, brick maker. J. WILLIS, Liverpool, broker. W. HALL, Manchester, porter dealer. W. ATKINSON, Cleckstone, Yorkshire, woollapster. J. M. BENSKIN, Margate, Kent, builder. T. WILSON, Cambridge, jeweller. W. ANDERSON, Manchester, cotton milliner. W. ANDERSON, J. ANDERSON, and W. TAIT, Leeds, Yorkshire, linen drapers. W. WAITE, Bramley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. W. WALKER, Manchester, money scrivener. H. FARLAN, Wimslow, Cheshire, linen draper. T. RAWLINS, Chalfont, Bucks, and commission agent. J. MARSHALL, Watling-street, silk manufacturer. R. P. SNELL, Essex-street, White-chapel, potato merchant. G. LUNNISH, Bath, baker.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCTOBER 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

For the last twenty years, perhaps, there never was a month in which so little matter worthy of record has reached the pen of the chronologist. Ireland has, indeed, attracted attention to the trials of the police for firing upon tumultuous assemblages of the people, and to the acquittal of the arraigned; but even in that disturbed nation, where so much yet remains to be done to complete the work of peace and concord, there has appeared nothing of novelty. The usual proportion of offences have been shown on the criminal calendar, and the Orangeman and Catholic seem still to bear much malice in heart.

A court martial has been held at Portsmouth, upon Capt. Dickinson, R.N. who succeeded to the command of the *Genoa* at the battle of Navarino; Sir Henry Blackwood, President, and Moses Greeting, Judge-Advocate. The following is a correct copy of the charges preferred against him:—

"1. That, from not making proper use of the springs directed by the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, of the 19th of October, 1827, to be placed on the anchors, the broadside of the *Genoa* was not directed to her regular opponent in the Ottoman line; and that in such position she could not fire any of her guns, except those of the stern and quarters, without endangering the *Asia*, and others of the Allied squadron on the larboard side, and the *Albion* and others on her starboard side; that, consequently, the shots which injured the *Asia*, and which came in that direction, were apparently fired by the *Genoa*.

"2. That the *Genoa* did positively fire into the *Albion*, which ship had an English ensign at her mast-head to prevent such mistakes.

"3. That Captain Dickinson, having been reproved by Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington for not using springs, accounted for it by the inability to get men from the guns; nevertheless, it was asserted in the ship's log-book that springs were used.

"That the log says that the *Genoa* had three Ottoman ships opposed to her on the starboard side, three 60-gun frigates on her larboard side a-head, and a double-banked frigate a-stern.

"5. That Captain Dickinson reported Captain Bathurst as killed, and procured

the surgeon's signature to same, although he did not die until the next morning, and retained his faculties to give orders during the whole time of the battle: by which he gained an honorary distinction, which perhaps might not otherwise have been conferred upon him.

"6. That the refitting of the *Genoa* for leaving Navarin was unjustifiably slow; and that the same slackness prevailed on her way to Malta.

"7. That the *Genoa's* mast was suffered to go by the board, from want of being secured.

"8. That the *Genoa* fired after the battle was over, to the probable injury of the ships of the Allied squadron. And for handing a round robin to the Admiral, from the ship's company, expressing their wishes that Captain Dickinson should retain the command of the *Genoa* to England, to which command the Admiral had appointed Captain Irby."

After investigating the charges, and hearing the defence, the trial terminated in the acquittal of Captain Dickinson. On the last day the Court sat, the Judge-Advocate read the decision, as follows:—
"The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole evidence in support of the charges and the defence, are of opinion that the charges have not been proved against Captain Dickinson:—That the charge stating that the account of the battle given in the *Genoa's* log-book, 'erroneously implies that the *Genoa* had three Ottoman ships of the line opposed to her on the starboard side, three 60-gun frigates on her larboard side and a-head, a double-banked frigate astern,' is frivolous and groundless:—That the return made by Captain Dickinson, 'that Captain Bathurst was killed in action, knowing that he did not die until many hours after the battle was over,' was made without the slightest appearance of any improper motive:—That the charge, stating 'that the *Genoa* continued firing after the battle was over, at the risk, and to the probable injury of the Allied ships, until hailed from the *Asia* to cease,' is vexatious:—That the letter presented by Captain Dickinson to Sir E. Codrington, purporting to come from the crew of the *Genoa*, and desiring 'that Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington would

appoint him, in preference to any other officer, to succeed Captain Bathurst as Captain of the *Genoa*, appears to be a petition which was presented without any improper motive being imputable to Captain Dickinson; but in presenting which Captain Dickinson was guilty of an impropriety, for which he has already received the reproof of his Commander-in-Chief. And the Court doth adjudge the said Captain Richard Dickinson to be honourably acquitted, and he is hereby honourably acquitted accordingly."—The instant the reading of the sentence was concluded, a burst of applause ran through the Court.—Sir Robert Stopford, the President, then rose, and said, "Captain Dickinson, I have the honour of returning you the sword which you have worn, and which has not been dishonoured in the service."—Captain Dickinson, in receiving it, made a low bow to the Court, and the members instantly withdrew, the President having said "This Court is now dissolved."—Thus terminated a trial which ought never to have taken place, and which the Admiralty seems to have urged on against every sentiment of good feeling, while some do not hesitate to point out certain motives for its conduct not very magnanimous. Whether such there were, or not, it is very certain that the measure was a hard one, on both prosecutor and prisoner, at such a distance of time after the event. There was a good deal of official mannerism and feeling displayed throughout the case; and some very singular evidence given, arising, most probably, from the time that had elapsed since the events referred to actually occurred.

Much anxiety has been exhibited over the country as to the saving of the produce of the harvest. Great damage has been done, but still a vast deal has been garnered in safety.

Senor Goristiza, the Mexican Envoy at the Court of the Netherlands, has succeeded Senor Roccafuerte as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Two bills have been found against the "*Morning Journal*," for libel upon the Duke of Wellington. The first contains four distinct charges. We are sorry to see that the present Attorney-General, who was lately an advocate for the freedom of the press, ostensibly, should charge as libellous the following passage, which is put, as it appears to us, hypothetically:—

"But if it should happen, as it might happen, that the minister of such a Sovereign were an ambitious soldier—a man of vast wealth and great family connexions—proud, over-bearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled—a man

having the army at his command, the navy at his nod—every situation under the Crown at his disposal—every sinecure, every Commissioner of taxes, every dignitary of the customs and the excise at his mercy; what could not such a man do to overturn the throne itself, and prostrate to the earth the laws and liberties of England?"

The next libel charged is certainly a most atrocious attack upon the Duke's character; it is grossly personal, and fiendishly malevolent. The third should have been passed over, for though severe, it does not exceed the limits of indignation which an upright pen might have used in a philippic on a bad minister. The fourth is a libel in every respect, and is notoriously untrue. We could have wished the zeal of the Attorney-General had extended only to two of these charges. But the second bill found is for one of the basest productions we have ever read. It is from the pen of a clergyman, who seems desirous to emulate the apostles of Orangeism in Ireland, the shouters of "Hell and Connaught" for all who are not of their colour. It is a letter from a person signing himself John Litton Crosbie, A.M. without a word of argument or common sense in it, all vulgar vituperation, and base personal abuse. The author having signed his name ought to have been selected first for prosecution; at all events it is not justice to prosecute the printer and permit the author to go free. That such vile productions as these can injure the Duke of Wellington in public estimation no one will for a moment credit, and his best policy would have been to pursue his preceding conduct, to leave the vipers alone to their hissing. This Sydenham parson will call himself a martyr, and draw down the sympathies of the Ultra Tories, and old women of his party to his championship in their cause. A desire of notoriety, if not something worse, evidently prompted this coarse production, the malice of which is so notorious that it defeats its own intention, and deals out its antidote by its own unblushing cadumnies.

The Empress of Brazil has arrived at Spithead, and proceeded from thence to Rio de Janeiro, in the *Izabel* frigate.

A large additional number of Spanish Constitutionalists, who have been sent out of Portugal by Miguel in deference to Ferdinand, are stated to be on their way to this country. They amount in the whole to seven hundred persons, of whom four hundred have fixed upon England as their place of asylum; but as it is understood that the remaining three hundred, who had determined on a residence in France, will not be suffered to stay there, it is

likely that they also will bend their course hither. A small party of these unfortunate men, consisting of twenty or thirty, has already arrived in an English port. As

none of them are possessed of any property, having been in fact detained for many months in confinement in Portugal, their situation will be most distressing.

THE COLONIES.

Accounts from New South Wales to the end of April state, that the Veteran Corps raised some time ago in England, and sent out for the service of the colony, had been disbanded by order of the Home Government. All those officers of the Veterans who did not choose to remain in the colony as settlers have had passages found them and their families to England. Captain Sturt had returned to Sydney from an exploring expedition into the interior.

He seems to have exhibited considerable perseverance in his enterprise. A new-found river he has designated the *Darling River*. The Governor had recently passed the following Acts, viz. For naturalizing foreign settlers in New South Wales; for regulating duties leviable at auctions; for ascertaining the names and number of the inhabitants of the colony; for establishing houses of correction; and for regulating places of public entertainment.

FOREIGN STATES.

The King of France still pursues his unwise career in the teeth of the whole nation. The ministry is yet unsettled; all persons who possess the least respect for public feeling have declined forming part of the administration. The individuals named to the vacant offices are many of them justly obnoxious as to character, and the merited unpopularity of the change is so universal, that the Prince de Polignac cannot hope to make head against the chambers when they assemble, or to secure a majority at the elections. It seems as if no experience can amend the wrong-headedness of a Bourbon king. In this respect a northern or southern climate makes no difference, the taint is ineradicable. The newspapers are prosecuted for boldly telling the truth; the liberals are every where greeted with acclamations, and societies are formed to resist encroachments on the public freedom. The fanaticism of Charles has changed the quiet and orderly state of the country a month or two ago, into a scene of fermentation which it may be well for him if it should not end as did the similar measures of James II. in England.

It has afforded great gratification to all who abhor despotism, that the attempt of the Portuguese usurper to capture the Island of Terceira has been defeated, with the loss of one half of the expedition despatched against it. It appears that blood and desolation was to have followed the capture, by orders of the most contemptible animal that ever placed a diadem on his head. The loss of the Portuguese is estimated at 2000 killed and prisoners—the latter mostly volunteered their services to their conquerors: such is the constancy of slaves to the cause of a tyrant! The attack on the island was made on the 11th of July, and a considerable body of the Miguelite troops were permitted to land. They were attacked by the troops

of the garrison, while the guns of the batteries were directed against the division of the expeditionary army which was coming to their assistance. The wind at this time was unfavourable; confusion occurred among the boats; and the fire of the batteries sunk several of them, and did terrible damage to the remainder. The discomfiture was complete; and the efforts of the survivors were soon directed to save themselves, instead of aiding their companions on the shore. In the mean time the body that landed was suffering still more severely under the attacks of the troops of the Count Villa Flor, and finally, the whole who escaped the fire of the Loyalists laid down their arms. The number of prisoners taken is great. Five hundred have already joined the standard of the young Queen. Most of them were soldiers of the Oporto division. The loss of the expedition is estimated at 1200 on shore, and 800 drowned; the beach was covered with the dead bodies, most of them being washed up by the sea, the wind setting strongly in shore. Count Villa Flor estimates, in the proclamation published after the action, on the 13th of August, the loss of the enemy at more than a half of the expeditionary force. Among the killed of the Miguelites were Lieutenant-Colonel Azeredo and Don Gil Annes d'Acosta; Lieutenant-Colonel Douzel and the Colonel of the 1st Cazadores are among the prisoners. Among the Loyalists there were three officers and nine soldiers killed, and twenty-five wounded. The following is an extract from the proclamation of Count Villa Flor:—"The enemy has left your shores covered by the dead bodies of his men, which he sought to inundate with your blood. The sanguinary orders which they brought against the garrison and the faithful people of this isle, Providence, which

frustrates, and always will frustrate, the efforts of crime, has turned against them. More than the half of his soldiers have perished by your fire or the waves, or have received from their generous conquerors that reception which religion and humanity dictate, but which the orders of tyranny prohibited them from giving to your defenders, and even to you, if we had been conquered."

The Russians have nearly brought the war in Turkey to a close, under the walls of Constantinople. The *Extraordinary Supplement* to the "*Journal de St. Petersburg*," of the 8th of August, gives the bulletin of the operations of the army of the Caucasus up to that period; the conclusion of which recapitulates their successes as follows:—"Thus in fourteen days, after leaving the provinces conquered last year, your Majesty's brave troops have passed two lofty chains of mountains, still covered with snow; have destroyed the Turkish army, taken two camps, with the important fortress of Hassan Kale, all the enemy's parks of artillery, and his field-pieces; and having thus made it impossible for him to think of defence, have obliged him to deliver up the centre of his power in the East—a fortress and a citadel, which might have sustained a siege. Lastly, they have taken prisoner the Seraskier himself, Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Governor-in-chief of Asiatic Turkey, and four of his principal Pachas." Erzeroum is the capital of Turcomania (the ancient Assyria), situated at the source of the Euphrates, and is not only important from its magnitude, wealth, and position, but was made by the Turkish Government the centre of all the forces and resources which it had collected to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces. In the mean time a strong Russian corps was landed at Sizoboli to co-operate with the army that was manœuvring within the Balkan, and ad-

vancing upon Adrianople, which the Russians entered, and from which they continued their advance, almost unopposed, until the Sultan, backed by the ambassadors of the foreign powers, sent to treat with the victorious enemy, who seems to have conducted himself with great moderation. The Porte adhered to the Treaty of the 6th of July, and gave orders to the Grand Vizier to send Commissioners to treat with the Russians. As these steps are stated to have been taken in consequence of the united representations of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, it may be presumed that in return, the four Powers will use all their influence with Russia to induce her to grant to her opponent as favourable terms as can, under all the circumstances of the case, be reasonably expected. It appears, too, that Nicholas has adhered to the professions he made at the commencement of the campaign, and is disposed to exact no more than he is justly entitled to in the way of sacrifice from Turkey. Thus, as all reasonable persons foresaw, has ended, or will end very shortly, the war which was to crown our "ancient ally," the Porte, with glory! The courage of the Turk seems to have evaporated almost as soon as his boasts. Since writing the above, peace has been signed between Russia and the Porte, on terms that do credit to the moderation of Nicholas.

The Spaniards had fitted out an expedition against Mexico, which sailed for its destination, but seems to have met the fate of former armadas. Accounts from New Orleans, of the 24th of July, state the squadron had been dispersed on the 11th, five days after its sailing, by a gale of wind. The intelligence was brought there by the Bingham, an American ship, employed as a transport in the expedition, which had put into New Orleans dismasted, with 400 troops on board.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Waldegrave, a Novel. 3 vols. post 8vo.

This is a very pretty tale, including, occasionally, so much of character, and, above all, of deep feeling and passion, as to induce us to suspect that it is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a *novel* merely. The hero is a person of lofty birth, who, nevertheless, is actuated in life by other motives than those which usually govern personages of his class: he prefers retirement to public life, scorns a splendid matrimonial alliance offered to him, and becomes a wanderer in foreign lands. In the calm seclusion of an Italian lake, however, the happiness of Waldegrave is first assailed by that

usual agitator of the mind of man—woman! Here he forms a virtuous attachment to a young English lady; and here also he is innocently embroiled in the nefarious schemes of some Italian adventurers. This portion of the work possesses all the charms of a romance, combined with truth of circumstance and fidelity of character; and we do not hesitate to rank the story as one of the most successful unions we ever observed of those qualities which distinguish respectively the novel of actual life, and that class of fiction which, if not created, was perfected by the pen of Mrs. Radcliffe. To this merit may be added the rare one of a perfect acquaintance, on the part of the au-

thor, with the class of persons and the nature of things described by him. Many of his characters are of noble birth, in whose imaginary conversations there is so much of spirit united with perfect ease, as to render the conclusion inevitable, that the writer is not one who apes the manners of the great, but who delineates that only which "before him lies in daily life." In this particular, and an interesting one it is, "Waldegrave" may be considered an authority.

The Davenels; or, a Campaign of Fashion in Dublin. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The title of this work indicates its object. Fashion in Dublin is not exactly like fashion in London; and it is worth while to describe the peculiar features of both. The present authoress (for the female hand is to be traced in every page) is evidently familiar with high life in the Sister Kingdom, and has wit at will to enable her at once to represent and to ridicule it. Accordingly, we have sparkling accounts of the vice-regal court at the Castle—of the balls held there—of the flutter caused in the hearts of Irish heiresses by the English aides-de-camp who swell the train of the Lord-Lieutenant—of Dublin match-making—of *dejeuners, bals-masque, soirees, demi-soirees, flirtations*, (particularly as carried on by English married-ladies in the Irish capital,) *festes-champetre*, blue-stocking reunions, &c. In the midst of all this bustle, (and we can assure our readers that, if the volumes before us are sometimes trifling, they are never dull,) it is highly diverting to witness the scornful indifference of the young English officers to all the endeavours to please them; and, above all, to the charms of the Irish fair ones, whose beauties are in vain displayed. One of the most amusing pieces of drollery we ever met with is to be found in this book—namely, a sort of chart of the different grades of fashionable society in Dublin. None but an Irishwoman could have drawn out so ingenious and so humorous a map. Altogether, "The Davenels" deserve well of those who are admirers of fashion.

The Adventures of a King's Page. By the Author of "Almack's Revisited." 3 vols. post 8vo.

A King's Page must be a bold man to tell of his *adventures*. Of all secrets in the world, court secrets are the most worth knowing; and on this account they are, like all other precious things, the most jealously guarded. "Odi profanum vulgus." Upon reading the piquant details included in these volumes, it struck us that the author might as well have entitled his work "*Confessions of a King's Page*," and then his disclosures might have seemed to have had something of compunction in them. But no; our sprightly author talks of his *adventures* right merrily, and seems utterly careless as to the effect which his narration may have on the spirits and self-complacency of certain living ladies high in the world of fashion, and in good odor at Court.

The first insight which our Page has of the manners of a Court, is given him on the terrace of Windsor Castle, where he is brought into the presence of George the Third, of whose appearance and conversation a very lively, correct, and most interesting sketch is given. We rather suspect, however we may admire the picture given by our

novelist, that it is rather contrary to etiquette to bring a monarch so recently deceased into a fiction, as one of the actors in the plot. Shakspeare, indeed, did the same thing in his drama of "Henry the Eighth," which was written in the reign of that King's own daughter.

It may easily be imagined that the adventures of our Page take place among the aristocracy of the land; and we can assure those who open the volumes with the expectation of acquiring, by their perusal, a better acquaintance with what is called the "great world," that they will not be disappointed; and besides a spirited representation of the manners, the follies, the luxuries, the pursuits, and the vices of these privileged classes, they will be put into possession of a few genuine anecdotes, which, to the idle hunter after rumours, or the philosophic observer of human aberrations, will be to the last degree curious and interesting.

While we applaud the book, are entertained with its peculiar character, and elevated with the unfeigned gaiety, and even wit, which sparkles through it, we could have wished that the author's story, in one or two points, had been more consistent, and that he had avoided combining with his true tale of human beings as they exist in a certain sphere, an episode of violent romance, of which actual life furnishes no resemblance. This may, perhaps, be administering to the taste of some readers, who are fond of what is affectingly called "the intense;" but in our opinion it is bad, because it rather obscures than improves our knowledge of our species, which latter object should be the only aim of the novelist.

An Essay on the Physiognomy and Physiology of the Present Inhabitants of Britain, &c. By the Rev. T. Price.

The Scotch antiquary, Pinkerton, was one of the first advocates for the now somewhat prevailing notion of *distinct races* among men; and he enforced his doctrines by insisting on the eternal differences, in our own country, between the Goth and the Celt. The Goth still preserved his red or yellow hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, large limbs, and tall stature; while the Celt was invariably marked by his dark hair and eyes, swarthy complexion, and petit figure. Every man, according to him, though he might not be able to trace his genealogy to either stock, was a Celt or a Goth, according as his complexion, eyes, and hair, were dark, or fair and light. Indulging his prejudice and his humour, the Goth, with him, also was wise, brave, and generous, while the Celt was a savage, and nothing but a savage; and their relative merits were estimated, more exactly, by the law of proportions, thus—as a lion is to an ass, so is a Goth to a Celt.

Mr. Price finds no difficulty in beating Pinkerton out of the field; for, in reality, he had nothing but a few lines in Tacitus to build upon, and a little historical deduction for the superstructure: he was wholly destitute of existing facts, for which he plainly had no regard. The unchangeableness of nature, about which he was so imperative, is contradicted by facts that stare every body else in the face. But then *now* are the distinctions acknowledged to exist among men to be otherwise accounted for? "Wholly," says Mr. Price, as scores have said before, "by climate, habit, good and bad living, and other matters still

unmarked, one of which he has himself to produce, and which, of course, is the chief cause for his writing the book. He himself has no doubt, if a colony of negroes were planted on the Thames or the Rhine, in a few centuries they would be undistinguishable from their neighbours.

Generally, within the 40th degree of latitude, men are dark in complexion, hair, and eyes, except in the more elevated regions, where the climate is tempered; and beyond the 40th degree, all becomes fairer, till we reach the extreme of cold, where dark colours recommence. Well, but if so, how are we to account for differences in the same climate, if Pinkerton's distinct races are to be renounced? "In the first place," says Mr. Price, "as to the hair, the difference now scarcely exists. The red has gone through the gradations of sandy, yellow, auburn, brown, and we are now, in fact, generally a brown-haired race. The distinction of colour in the eye continues, and the cause is under our noses, or rather under our feet. It is the coal of the country, and nothing else, that makes the dark eye." That prevails, Mr. Price insists, in the neighbourhood of coal mines, and wherever coal is used as the common fuel; and the blue or grey, where turf or wood is generally used. To talk of the absurdity of any connexion between the presence or the use of coal and a dark eye, *a priori*, is itself absurd—so little do we know of causes. It is a question of fact; and, according to the author, who has made the matter his business, he finds his theory to hold good in every quarter of England, Wales, and Scotland, except the North of Scotland—he has never visited the coal-fields of Sutherland, nor does he know if coal is much in use there—if it be, he confidently expects to find the prevalence of dark eyes. We cannot, of course, follow him in his details, but the statement is novel, and the coincidences, as far as he has traced the matter, regular. He may be right, (though every man will, at the first hearing, probably recall more greys and blues even where, as in town, nothing but coal is used, than blacks,) and may, if so, be opening a new field of discovery—the *specifica* effects of soil upon the human frame.

The Picture of Australia: exhibiting New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and all the Settlements, &c.

This is a very useful little work, condensing a vast deal of useful information in a small compass, and accompanied by a general chart of the New Holland continent, or, as it is styled, "Australia." It is particularly adapted for all persons interested in the new settlements at Swan River, and to show that there are other sites for colonists, which to some may be deemed preferable in respect to soil and temperature. All the published authorities have been collated with care, and the book presents a faithful picture of the new world, which, we can fairly say, recommends itself on the important ground of utility. No one at all interested in the subject of our colonies should be without it.

The Life of Mary Queen of Scots. By James Grant.

The Editor of the "Elgin Literary Magazine" and "Elgin Courier," has here given us a little volume, which does credit at once to his talents and feelings. Mr. Grant is enlisted on the side of Mary's defenders, and has, in small compass and

at a moderate price, penned a narrative which may come within the reach of the purse of every body to purchase. The character of Mary has been highly praised and severely censured: for our own parts, we cannot acquit her of the guilt of being accessory to the murder of Darnley; and though the poetical and romantic view of her history is the one we would willingly take, we are compelled, in trying her by reason and common-sense, only to concede to her our compassion, on the ground of the false position in which she was placed by fortune. Mr. Grant's is an unassuming little volume, and he has completed his task with credit to his judgment and talents.

North American Review.

This critical journal has now reached its sixty-fourth number, and continues to deserve the high reputation it acquired while conducted by the learned and ingenious Mr. Everett. Its present Editor, Mr. Jared Sparks, is said to be a gentleman distinguished for his attainments, and his accurate acquaintance with the literature and lore of past ages. No literary performance of the Americans has done so much to wipe away the reproach of imbecility, supposed to be deserved by their intellectual character and efforts, as the North American Review. It is really an excellent periodical, and we have more than once referred to its pages for reflections more just, and views and opinions more striking, than were afforded, of the same subjects, by the colossal reviews of our own island. We recommend to the Editor to confine himself and his writers more to American books and local subjects, and to excite himself more frequently than he does, to that peculiar irritability which distinguishes his countrymen, when our travellers change the Yankee "mole-hills into mountains," and show up brother Jonathan as what he may well be if he is a true-begotten son of honest John.

The number for April contains a sensible article, though we dissent from some of the writer's opinions, on the Civilization and Conversion of that perfect anomaly in the human kind—the North American Indians.

Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour in France and Germany. 3 vols. 12mo.

The outlay attending the graphic embellishments alone of the former splendid edition of this Tour, Dr. Dibdin assures us, somewhat exceeded 4700*l*. The risk was entirely his own, and the result, the loss of 200*l*. to say nothing of the very considerable expenditure incurred on a tour of two thousand miles, though the tour itself was a matter of speculation—a very intelligible rebuff to most persons. The author talks of a *negative* consolation he enjoys in the rising price of it, in the catalogues of his friends the booksellers, though he has long ceased to partake of the benefit; but even this cold comfort the new edition will never afford. He mistakes the source of attraction—that consisted solely in the splendour of the ornaments, and the consequent price—it was an aristocratic distinction to possess the book. The price of the new edition, it is true, is cut down to one fourth, but the splendour is also, of course, cut away in the same proportion, and with it vanishes all its merits. "His ambition now is, that it may form a part of the furniture of every circulating library in the country; and if he were not conscious that

good would result from its perusal, he would not venture on such an avowal.* Bless the good man's simplicity! What can he suppose the readers of circulating libraries care about lists and descriptions of *scarce* books, of which the staple of his book consists—all books of any general and intrinsic value are sure to be republished now-a-days.

The author has so long and so often laid himself open to ridicule, he is so much the common butt, at which every whipster can level his stroke, that it becomes almost ridiculous, though the temptation is frequently irresistible, to join in the laugh. None but a Roxburgher can enter into his raptures, or in the least comprehend them. It is hard even to give him credit for the reality of feelings he so preposterously delineates. Over what we have still no doubt is genuine enthusiasm, he perversely flings an air of affectation, and thus voluntarily deprives himself of what alone, in his works, can lay any claim to our respect. Occasional touches of truth and nature conciliate the reader for a moment, and tempt him onward; but page after page of perfect inanity impel him finally to throw up in disgust, tempered only by the kinder impressions which enthusiasm and ardour, however directed, are sure to leave.

With the Doctor's devotion to the outsides of books, nobody would of course look, from him, for any acquaintance with the in, were it not for his own pretensions implied at every turn; but the style and triteness of his perpetual quotations, for he is a "common quoter," which, somebody has observed, is as bad as to be a common swearer—are perfectly conclusive on this point. He handles books, in short, like a trader; we find him turning over whole volumes, and exulting at the discovery of a copy without one discoloured leaf. A vellum copy enchants him, and the more it "talks" the more he chuckles. A common book is "trash," without any regard to the quality of its contents; and his associations are so pertinaciously fixed, that all his jokes smack of the "profession"—every occurrence suggests the slang of the shop. A French postilion, equipped a little more than ordinarily *outré*, is termed a perfectly unique copy. A blue oak on the road to Caen is, as rare as an uncut Winkyn de Worde. A certain diminutive librarian, with a portly belly, and a rough visage, dressed in black waistcoat, breeches, and stockings, and a grey coat, is a small paper copy of the late Duke of Norfolk. Though perpetually aiming at the epigrammatic, he has not a spark of wit or humour in his composition; or if ever by accident ludicrous combinations cross his brain, he lacks the tact to give them their natural force. All the arts of the typographer are summoned to his aid in vain, and black letter, italics, capitals, and notes of admiration, with all their united powers, rarely elicit a smile. 'Tis all power of deduction, of an thing deserving the name of reflection, he is equally destitute; gaze where and on what he will, nothing but pure description follows. In the soundness of his judgment the reader can have no confidence, or rather he becomes perfectly confident, that if he begins a page well, he will make a fool of himself—the expression has escaped us, and it must go—before he comes to the end of it. The thing in the book that promised best was a Roxburgher anniversary dinner, given by him to some librarians and booksellers at Paris, with a "small paper" melon in the centre of the table; but the excitement quickly sub-

sided, and all ended in smoke, or rather, a thunder clap. A writer of any fancy, or even any talent for description, might have made an admirable pendant of it to Smollet's dinner in the style of the ancients, in "Peregrine Pickle."

The book, in short, is perfectly valueless to any but a Roxburgher. It, however, looks well. It is got up in a workmanlike manner; and the whole of it, we may be sure, under the special direction of the author—whom nature destined for a biblioplist.

Don Juan—the 17th Canto; intended as the First Canto of the remaining eight, which are wanting to complete Lord Byron's original design of extending the work to Twenty-four.

An impotent and impudent attempt to reach the profligacy, without any of the wit and smartness, of the original—without any of his knowledge of life and leading persons, and none of his fulness of allusion to all that was stirring in the world—qualities which, in spite of all counteraction, produced a book, the vivacity and variety of which subdued indignation and disgust. The author anticipates his fate correctly enough.

"Farewell once more, my patient friends, and now,

My speech being ended, I will take my leave.

With satisfaction I'll repeat my bow

Of entrance, should I at your hands receive

Those plauditory 'encores,' I'll allow

Would prove to me an unforeseen reprieve;

But if 'tis otherwise, then here I'll own, oh!

With grief, 'tis *cæsus artemque repono*."

No; there can be no reprieve for any thing so contemptible.

Life of Reginald Heber, late Bishop of Calcutta.

This little memoir is avowedly compiled from the several reviews of the Bishop's writings, chiefly from one written by a personal friend in the Quarterly, and is published, it seems, without any authority from his family, but manifestly by somebody acquainted with their purposes. Mrs. Heber herself is announced as actually preparing an authentic memoir, which, with a journal of his European travels, and his Correspondence, will fill two quarto volumes. In the mean while this is calculated to stay the public appetite a little. It is extremely well put together, and as to the incidents of the Bishop's short career, and general character, and even particular habits, tells perhaps all of any importance there is to tell—only we English folks seldom know *where* to stop. The root of all this overdoing lies in our money-getting propensities. We must turn a penny, from the highest to the lowest, while we have a market. Advantage must be taken of a demand, till the supply becomes a glut. Reginald Heber, with considerable abilities, and those cultivated and accomplished to no common degree, was withal an excellent man, and the best proof of it is, his preserving his simplicity and frankness in situations well calculated to corrupt them. He was thrown away upon India, though he has left favourable impressions among a people with whom personal impressions seem to be durable. If we glance at his writings—his poetry is among the best of the second rate—his Life of Jeremy Taylor

among the very best specimens of biography of the day, and his Journal in India by far the fairest and most unprejudiced (as far as he saw) account of India that has hitherto appeared. His theological productions are—like other people's theology, except as to vivacity and elegance, and sometimes eloquence, in which respects he had no rivals among his contemporaries. His European journal we shall be glad to see, though he was then young, and the time is gone by; his correspondence we are sure will be welcome, for he was always amiable and full of information; but we confess we do not desire to read any more about him. His own writings speak more to the purpose than his panegyrics, and of panegyric one soon gets weary, and that of course rather alienates than conciliates. Extravagant admiration defeats its own object.

Natural Theology. 2 vols. 8vo. By the Rev. Alexander Crombie.

Two more bulky volumes on a subject, that might seem exhausted, and especially, superfluous, after the general acceptableness of Paley's book; but much of the work, we perceive, is occupied with discussions, to which Paley does not advert, and as there are readers of all sorts, readers of all sorts must be provided for. Paley relies solely upon moral evidence—older writers dwell more upon metaphysical argument, and there are some still, probably, who think the proofs of a deity and his attributes discoverable *a priori*. To such persons is Mr. Crombie's book mainly addressed—for the purpose of for ever sweeping away any such groundless expectations. Dr. Clarke laboured hard to establish his point on this footing—his reason, or his excuse, is thus reported by Whiston in his memoirs.

"I was in my garden," says Whiston, "against St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where I then lived. Now I perceived, that in these sermons, he had dealt a great deal in abstract and metaphysical reasoning. I therefore asked him, how he ventured into such subtleties, which I never durst meddle with; and showing him a nettle, or some contemptible weed in my garden, I told him that weed contained better arguments for the being and attributes of God than all his metaphysics. Clarke confessed it to be so; but alleged for himself, that since such philosophers as Hobbes and Spinoza had made use of those kinds of subtleties *against*, he thought it proper to show, that the like way of reasoning might be made better use of *on the side* of religion, which reason or excuse," adds Whiston, "I allowed to be not inconsiderable."

Doubtless there are occasions where an adversary must be met on his own ground—where a fool must be answered according to his folly;—it is a good thing to expose the fallacies which support an opinion; but a bad one, surely, to attempt to establish the opposite by arguments of the same cast, and equally fallacious. It would have been quite sufficient, observes Mr. Crombie, and less dangerous, if Dr. Clarke had rested satisfied with disproving the abstract dogmas of Spinoza. But the truth is, Clarke failed in both respects—in confounding his opponent's positions, and establishing his own. This species of argumentation, in which he indulged, dealing as it does solely in abstract relation, is inapplicable to questions of fact. It must be equally impossible to prove, or

disprove, the existence of Deity by metaphysical evidence. It is upon moral evidence the question wholly rests, the sources of which it is the especial object of Paley to pursue, and whose track, after Mr. Crombie has done with his metaphysics, which he manages with skill and dexterity, he closely follows up. The existence of the Deity and his attributes being thus established by proofs of design, the doctrines of providence—immortality of the soul—and a future state, are discussed on the grounds of moral probability, at great length and with much clearness and ability. The reader will find every thing stated fairly and distinctly, but the distinguishing value of the work consists in its exposing the fallacies of Clarke's *a priori* arguments—in cutting away the quibbling ground of discussion—and placing the subject firmly on its only solid basis.

Mavor's Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.

Every man and woman in the kingdom up to middle age, must be familiar with the name of Mavor. So eternally recurring were his books and his name, that we long concluded it was a *nom de guerre*, or at least retained as a good selling one by the publisher, though apparently not very expressive—like that of Hazard, by the firm of Hazard, Burn and Co. lottery contractors, long after he had been gathered to his fathers. But the book before us dispels the illusion. Dr. Mavor is really one and the same—an individual, still living, and still at the old trade of "book-making." The new volume is one of considerable size too—equal to any four of his former productions—three hundred pages of prose, and two hundred of verse, at the rate of at least fifty lines a page. *C'est trop*. It consists, we perceive, of all the scraps which this assiduous operative, at sundry times, and in divers manners, has poured into periodicals, and others for which before no vent could be found—fables, tales, charades, morals, maxims, advice direct and indirect—many of the pieces excellent, and all respectable, though full of the trite and the obvious, in their places and for the occasions on which they were written,—but the whole thus assembled is a bore. The prose part, generally, may justly be characterized as well directed, and often well executed; but as to the poetry we should have said at once it was positively unreadable, and proved our opinion on the spot, but we were checked on glancing at a page in the prose, which seemed to tell us he had woo'd the muse as a refuge from pain.

"For countless days, and many a wakeful night,
Thy form, O Pain, has fill'd my weary eyes:
Down'd to distress, and bent beneath thy might,
Thine is the tribute of incessant sighs.

And can the muse thy scorpion stings entwine
With verse, that loves to flaunt on pleasure's shrine?

Yes! from the muse this votive strain receive.

Alone the muse has taught my soul to bear;

She from thy rage can win the short reprieve,

She from my cheek can wipe the trickling tear,

And when thy rankling tooth assails my frame,

Thy pangs more piercing tack my feeling mind,

Deep though the sense of ill and wrongs inflame,

The muse sheds balm, and gives a woe refined."

This is excellent—not the poetry, Heaven forbid!—but an excellent reason for writing, if it proved a specific; but where is the excuse for publishing?

The Simplicity of Health exemplified by Hortator.

This is a very useful manual to be in every one's hands. There is great good sense in the advice it offers, so interesting and momentous to all readers. Its contents are divided into 433 sections, and are rendered as clear as possible, so that the meanest capacity may readily profit by them. It may farther be added in its favour, that it has obtained the special approbation of Mr. Abernethy. It is, in short, a work of most extended usefulness, equally free from medical mysticism on the one hand, and the imposition and cant of quackery on the other. We can safely recommend it even to hypochondriacal readers.

Cain, the Wanderer, &c. By ———.

This is a bold venture, whoever the writer may be. Every body is acquainted with Lord Byron's *Cain*, and from the deep, though revolting impression it left, in a state to *compare*. The subject is the very same—conducted on the same plan—expressed in the same tone—and argued in the same spirit. The style of versification, too, is the same; if any difference is observable, the new one has more ease and smoothness; it is less strained and laboured, and never approaches bombast; it is equally nervous, equally close, equally argumentative, and scarcely in manner, or matter, inferior. Though confessing himself roused, and even inspired by the genius of Byron, the author peremptorily disclaims imitation. The subject itself had filled his mind years before; he had sketched the thing, and written some of the scenes, but for some reason or other suspended the progress, till Lord Byron's piece re-awakened his old feelings, and compelled him to resume and complete the task. The new "*Cain*," in short, is Lord Byron's "*Cain*" extended, and on an enlarged scale. It is, in some respects, the author himself says, a *sequel*. In a sort of mock humility, he records it as the height of his ambition, that the critic, when commenting hereafter on Byron's sublime production, may recall another to memory of the same name, which was in some respects intended as a sequel; thus tying himself, as it were, to his chariot-wheels for posterity.

We must pick out something by way of sample: Ada's expostulation with Cain, and his first reply, will perhaps be as fair an one as can be produced:—

"Oh, never wert thou as

One of ourselves; thy heart hath never open'd
Its fullness, even to the charm of mutual love,
Sharing our joys and sorrows; or if thou didst
For a moment own them, how hast thou relapsed
To double gloom, as it in mockery of
Thy nature, which could so forget itself
As to be happy! Yet, oh yet, my Cain,
'Tis not too late; let the past be as nothing,
And oh! believe, and prove what thou hast lost.
Feel'st thou no joy, no quiet happiness,
No soothing sense of satisfaction in
Loving and being loved? Is there no weight
Removed from the heart in knowing there is one
To share all, bear all with thee? to soothe grief,
Yea, to so soften away its human pain
By a superior love, the cup so temper
With words of consolation, and sweet hope,
That even its very bitterness shall seem sweet,

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Forgotten in the love that offers it!
O, hadst thou own'd the force of these fond ties,
Weak though they be! how happier hadst thou
been

Than wasting this brief life apart, opposing
Thyself to God, and thy own nature, torturing
Thy mind with sullen thoughts, the impulses
Of the Evil One, who'er he be, which hath
But made thee wretched."

CAIN.

"And who sought that wretchedness
Thou speak'st of? Who seeks evil for itself?
Would I not rather be like thee, be aught
Save what I am? Did I not love thee once
Beyond the rest, even as my passions were
 loftier than thine? Did I not ever strive
To be like him, taming the impetuosity
Of my nature down? Why, I have plunged
among ye,

Determined to forget the haunting thoughts
Which made my solitude a hell! But who
May wrestle with his fate! I was thrown back
Upon myself, they would be heard; the scales
I'll from my eyes, and I saw—knowledge: saw
How impotent we are in ourselves, how fool'd
By our gross sense beyond prevention; lured
To cling to a life whose very existence hangs
On intermitting moments, from the dread
Of not being, stamp'd so in us, and to renew
Blindly the same in others, while our reward
Is dust and ashes. I felt a spirit in me,
Which could embrace all things, chain'd down to
Gross wants, it loathed itself for having, yet felt
Its impotence to subdue, by yielding made
Each hour a weaker slave," &c.

Personal and Literary Memorials. By the author of "Four Years in France,"—"Italy as it is," &c.

The personal part of this very agreeable volume of gossip is referable wholly to the Catholicism of the writer. All the gall that appears in him has been infused into him by his peculiar position in society—none of it is native. Mr. Hest yielded honestly to his convictions, and the consequence was, in the eye of the world, almost without exception it seemed to him, something like loss of caste. This stung him deeply, and he attributes the general feeling, justly enough, to the influence of iniquitous laws, which excite and govern men's prejudices, and dim their clear perceptions of right and wrong. His convictions forced him to dissent from the religion established, and he asks, naturally, as every one in similar circumstances will, "What has the State to do with my sentiments on matters purely religious?" Injustice, as it always will, alienates more and more, not only from the church establishment, but even from our political institutions. Their defects soon become visible. Suffering enlightens rapidly. So long as there is any establishment, that is, so long as any one party is favoured above others, and they forced to support that one, so long will such persons think themselves injured, and with good reason.

His memorials, though consisting of reminiscences of all sorts, are perpetually alluding to his own circumstances, and his memory is evidently most sharpened to things that tell against the Church and Protestantism. The detail pours oil and wine into his wounds. "Dr. Jebb was ask-

ed," says he, "if he knew any one who believed the Thirty-nine Articles;" he said, he knew one man who believed one article, and another man who believed another article; but that he knew no one man who believed the whole thirty-nine." "A young, zealous, and conscientious student in Anglican theology, once asked an experienced dignitary, 'Pray, Sir, what do the Arminians hold?'—"Hold?" said his mentor; "hold? Why they hold the best pieces of piefement in the Church of England!"

He mentions an emigrant, who once said to him, "Est-il possible que vous croyez en Jesus Christ?" to which pleading guilty, he observed, "Mais, je crois que vous aviez du bon sens." "I related this conversation," says he, "to a young friend, then a student in divinity, of great hope and promise; and he said, 'Did not you knock him down?' My friend, to do him justice, corrected his sentiment, and submitted mildly to the reproof conveyed by the quotation, 'ye know not what spirit ye are of.' I should perhaps have forgotten this symptom of his vivacity, but that his subsequent conduct has proved that he is not unwilling to recur to the plan of 'knocking down,' at least, of keeping down those who differ from him in religion, as he is a declared advocate for refusing their civil rights to his Catholic fellow subjects."

Every thing reminds him painfully of his own circumstances. "When yet new in France, and with some John Bull prejudices still sticking about me, I said to a Frenchman, with whom I was talking, 'Je n'ai pas l'honneur d'être Français.' My manner certainly betrayed, though slightly, that I did not think it an especial honour to be a Frenchman, and that I laughed at the French for having such an opinion. He with whom I talked, since my words conveyed a compliment, whatever my looks might do, adhered to the favourable interpretation, and replied, 'Monsieur, vous avez le bonheur d'être Anglois.'—'Ni l'un, ni l'autre,' said I, referring to the unjust laws by which I am robbed of the rights of an Englishman, and anxious, at the same time, as was incumbent upon me, to change the topic."

Dr. Parr, from his catalogue, it appears, wrote on the title-page of a sermon published by Best, "Best was a very good scholar." Even this grates upon his feelings. "Mr. Best was;" he is spoken of in the past tense. Certainly a man who makes himself a Catholic in England is *civily* dead. Mr. Best and Dr. Parr had common friends, by whose means Dr. Parr could not but know that Mr. Best was *physically* living; but he wrote unconsciously, under a feeling created by iniquitous laws, which influence the minds and habits even of those by whom they are reprobated.

Paley fills a large space, but with most that concerns that eminent person, delivered by Mr. Best, our readers are familiar. Mr. Best's college recollections are among the most amusing parts of the volume; especially those of Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and Barton, Warden of Merton, both inveterate punsters.

One or two memorabilia of the late King are characteristic of the curious mixture of naivety and shrewdness so conspicuous in him. Once viewing a picture of Charles I. he exclaimed, "A very good king, but did not know how to govern by a Parliament!" George III. was known to make no secret of his own plans or notions.

"Have you ever been in Parliament, Mr. Law?" asked the King, when Law was attending at the levee on his appointment as Attorney-General. The answer was in the negative. "That is right; my Attorney-General ought not to have been in Parliament; for then, you know, he is not obliged to eat his own words." On the esplanade at Weymouth, he used to stop and speak to some children. "Well, little boy, what will you be? Will you be a soldier?" Then, turning to one of his attendants, "I know the children by the nurse-maids."

Our "glorious revolution," our "blessed reformation," our "happy constitution," our "two famous universities,"—these established phrases, again, annoy the author, but he chuckles at his own illustration—nobody cries stinking fish. At Lincoln, however, and this tells in his view just as well, a well known old man used to cry, "Fish, fish, they were alive;" and at the Lincoln races, hawking the names of the horses, and the colours of the riders, used to add, "Poor Lincoln races! worser and worser."

With Catholic saints he is of course familiar. A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales on the lawfulness of using rouge. "Why," says he, "some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it; I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on *one* cheek." By the way, a little book fell into our hands not long ago, containing extracts from Bellay's Memorabilia of this St. Francis—many really good things were uttered by that distinguished personage.

We have no more space for Mr. Best's very amusing book, and can only express our hopes that his stock is not yet exhausted; one thing brings to mind another, and circumstances have fixed his thoughts closely upon known individuals.

Flora *Devoniensis*; or a Descriptive Catalogue of Plants growing wild in the County of Devon, arranged both according to the Linnean and natural Systems, with an account of their geographical distribution, &c. By the Rev. J. P. Jones and J. F. Kingston.

Nothing has tended to advance Botany more than the publication of local Floras. They furnish the resident of a retired district with the means of investigating the plants of his neighbourhood with facility, and at a small expense; and they awaken an interest to study where it might not otherwise have been excited; they, besides, form valuable contributions towards the geographical history of plants, and admit of more careful descriptions than works embracing a wider range: their advantages have, consequently, been very generally recognised on the Continent, where almost every small district of Germany, and the Netherlands, have their provincial catalogues. In this country, though a few have of late years issued from the press, we are still, in this respect, much behind our Continental neighbours. We therefore are happy to announce a work like the present, illustrating, as it does, one of the most interesting and neglected counties in the kingdom, and executed in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction. It is obviously the result of many years of industrious research, and the authors appear to have availed themselves of all the modern improvements in botanical science, whether origi-

nated by British or foreign authors; and the plants are arranged on the natural as well as the Linnean system, a new and valuable feature in a local Flora; the generic and specific characters appear to be drawn up with clearness and precision, and such general observations as are appended are accurate and concise. All the really useful synonyms are given, whilst every thing like tautology or diffuseness has been, with great propriety in a work of this kind, carefully avoided. Although the authors, in their preface, state that some parts of this extensive county have not yet been explored so fully as they could have wished, we have little doubt, from the richness of the lists given, that there are few districts in the kingdom in which a smaller number of discoveries remain to be made; and as a first attempt to give a catalogue of the plants of so large a county, it is certainly a production which we may congratulate the lovers of botany in having put into their hands, as it cannot fail to facilitate their researches; and it is creditable to the progress of science, that such a work should emanate from a district so far remote from the seats of learning. The Cryptogamous part of the work appears, especially, to be executed with great simplicity and clearness, and includes many very rare and interesting species. The geographical distribution of the plants is also explained in a very interesting manner; and such British plants as have not hitherto been discovered in the county, are enumerated under very appropriate heads, with a view to extend the Flora and facilitate future discoveries. Plants of rare occurrence in one district are often found in profusion in another; and a general Flora is but ill adapted to facilitate research in a local district; a knowledge of the geographical distribution of plants, especially, can only be arrived at by means of distinct Floras, illustrating particular tracts. We conclude with a hope that the example here presented will stimulate other naturalists, who may reside in the remoter districts of the kingdom, to give their collections to the public; we might then hope, in a few years to concentrate a mass of materials for an adequate natural history of our island—no better means of accomplishing which can be adopted, than the facilitating scientific research in remote and isolated situations.

Lectures on the Elements of Hieroglyphics, and Egyptian Antiquities. By the Marquis Spineto. 8vo.

The Marquis Spineto, originally intended these lectures to be supplementary to the course of lectures which he has been in the habit of reading to the University of Cambridge, as the Deputy to Mr. Smyth, the Professor of Modern History. They were finally delivered both at that University and at the Royal Institution. The lecturer very ably explains the former difficulties in decyphering hieroglyphics, and the recent discoveries on the subject; and he is by no means diffident in pushing the latter to their utmost limits. The only methods of expressing thoughts by signs are four. The Peruvian method of painting their material prototypes; the Chinese method of arbitrary lines, representing roots and additory particles; the European system of arbitrary lines, representing the analysis of the voice; and lastly, the Egyptian system of typifying ideas by figures of material ob-

jects supposed to bear some analog to them. Here caprice and imagination are boundless, and without the key of the alphabet-maker, to decypher writings would be impossible. This key, or an almost adequate substitute for it, has at length been discovered. Our army brought from Rosetta an obelisk dug out of the earth, on which was an inscription in three characters—the Greek, the hieroglyphic, or sacred writing of the priesthood, and the ancient Coptic, or common language of Egypt. The Coptic is sufficiently known to us by extant translations of the Pentateuch, and other portions of Scripture. Taking, therefore, the Greek and Coptic inscriptions on this obelisk as data, there is an obvious possibility of at least approximating to an analysis and classification of the hieroglyphic characters. History and antiquities will afford a collateral assistance. Upon this Rosetta stone, the most learned and ingenious in Europe have employed their efforts in conjectural elucidations. The frequent repetition of a word, a particle, or character in the Greek, and an equal number of repetitions in the hieroglyphic and Coptic inscriptions, would prove an identity of meaning, and thus considerable progress would be made. In the Coptic, a certain character was repeated twenty-nine times. Nothing was found to occur so often in the Greek but the word king, which, with its compounds, was repeated twenty-seven times. Considerable confusion at first arose from the Greek being written from left to right, and the Coptic taking the contrary direction; but this was eventually overcome. Another stone, with inscriptions in two characters, was afterwards found at Menout, and it confirmed the conjectures that had been made upon the first. We have now the only clue we can ever possibly obtain to the arcanæ of the history of the most singular people that ever existed; and although many difficulties still surround our path, we anticipate extensive discoveries, and the detection of innumerable errors, into which the presumption, ignorance, and superstition of preceding writers had involved them. Of these difficulties our readers may form some faint idea, when they learn that hieroglyphics are not only the representatives of objects, but of the letters of the alphabet, and that one letter has often eight or more hieroglyphical signs: e, g, l, or r, has ten, so dissimilar as to include a lion, a sceptre, two distinct species of snakes, and six arbitrary characters. We cannot praise the Marquis's work for brevity, but we can, nevertheless, refer the learned to it for instruction, and the ingenious of every description to it for entertainment.

The French Librarian, or Literary Guide. By L. T. Ventouillac.

A work upon this plan, or upon a plan resembling it, has long been a desideratum in England, and although the present publication is very far from faultless, its merits overbalance its defects, and, until a better appear, it will be extensively useful. The volume consists of four parts: an introductory sketch of French literature; an alphabetical catalogue of French books, stating the best (modern) editions, and the most received criticisms upon their merits—these are classed under different heads. The third and fourth parts are indices of French authors and their works, stated alphabetically, and without classification. Mr. Ventouillac

has in no case ventured upon original criticisms, but has contented himself with copying the opinions of others. This we rather regret, for we observe the retention of much that is common-place, much that is exploded, and much that evinces more prejudice than judgment, whilst stability is often given to what was meant to be fugitive. The sketch of the progress of French literature occupies only thirty-four pages, and is consequently very light and incomplete. We have an allusion to Joinville, whose work is not in the body of the catalogue, though those of Froissart and Commines are in their proper places. The notice of Montaigne, in the sketch, implies, we suppose, that the reader is already well acquainted with that author, for it imparts but little knowledge. Adverting to the literature of other countries than France, the first notice of that of England is of the 17th century; and not content with the omission of Spenser, Shakspeare, and the splendid authors of the preceding century, Lord Verulam is subjected to a slight anachronism in being placed between Butler and Milton. In the French drama, we find an omission of Crebillon, and other authors of celebrity; no notice is made of the disputed right of Le Sage to the "Gil Blas." We could not but smile at the summary mode of treating Voltaire, and at the rather poetical than scientific view of Buffon; whilst the character of St. Pierre, so much at variance with his writings, is favourably varnished, and the Abbe Raynal is acquitted of his regal mania, but anathematised for his lax opinions on other subjects. In this sketch, there is a singular omission of philosophical and scientific authorities. Mons. Ventouillac is decidedly in error with respect to the era of the Revolution and of Napoleon. Literature had given way to science, and philosophy, and the arts, but these latter were by no means in abeyance during the Revolution; nor was Napoleon indifferent to success. Speaking of the present state of the French drama, Mons. Ventouillac laments its subjection to the utilities and to rhyme; but are not its character of bombast, and its *romanzed* view of nature—nature upon philosophic stilts—stronger objections against it? Referring to J. Bentham, we find him praised only for a brilliant style: his originality of thought, his profound reflections, his deep research and clear deductions, are unnoticed; and the great defect, his style, is mentioned as his only beauty! Montfaucon, and several names equally illustrious in French literature, are omitted: this would be like leaving out the name of Bacon, Newton, or Locke, in the history of English philosophers. The Literary Guide is of too popular a character; but, taking it merely as a popular work, a description of book much wanted in England, we have no doubt that it will be of extensive circulation, and a new edition may afford it more solidity. May we not suggest, that a French work, of the nature of our "Elegant Extracts," though much better edited, would be of great utility?

Sermons, by the late Dr. Campbell.

The only relics of an able, learned, and pious member of the Scottish Church—one of the ministers of the Tolbooth church in Edinburgh. Dr. Campbell—as is the general practice of his Church—preached extempore, and, like other extempore preachers and speakers, when once possessed of a degree of self confidence to be reckoned

upon, rarely committed his discourses, at any length, to paper. The happiest of his efforts were thus, probably, lost—that is, were unrecorded. The writer of his funeral sermon, which accompanies these sermons, and was delivered, of course, in the presence of those who well knew Doctor Campbell, says of him, "Endowed with a ready and copious elocution, he felt no hesitation or embarrassment, but pursued his theme with great self-possession, pouring forth his sentiments with a richness and abundance which it seemed difficult to restrain or exhaust; while his appropriate language often glowed into genuine eloquence, rousing, melting, or soothing his audience."—"The peculiarity of his preaching," says another, who had long "sat under" him, "was, the longer he dwelt upon a subject, the larger it seemed to grow in his hand, and the more varied and striking were the illustrations he gave of it." This is the characteristic of original power. The sermons now printed, amounting only to eleven, four of which were written for special occasions, and the rest on topics of general interest—though not perhaps pre-eminently distinguishable for the qualities thus commemorated by his admiring friends—are every where marked by sound sense, and every where show the results of careful and correct thinking, and bear the impress of sentiments which nothing could stamp on them but the earnestness of the man and the kindness of his feelings. One entitled, "Children encouraged to come to Christ," is exemplarily simple and persuasive; but the best specimen of his powers as a theologian and a writer, is perhaps the one upon the Gospel's being preached to the poor, affording, as it does, manifest tokens of independent study of the Scriptures, and definite views on the objects of revelation, distinctly and forcibly expressed. None, indeed, but such as read the Gospels with their thoughts abroad, can fail of being struck by the conduct of Christ with respect to rich and poor. The poor he addressed, obviously, by preference; with them he lived and associated; from them he chose his disciples; to them his instructions were adapted, and on them his services were bestowed; while with the rich his intercourse was only occasional, and never but when it was sought. The prejudices of the Jews, apparently, called for this distinction; for poverty had become with them proof of guilt in the individual, and of anger in his Maker. This fashion of thinking has passed away, but another has succeeded, as harsh and intolerable, and prompted by feelings as insolent and offensive, the offspring of the excluding distinctions of society. The rich and poor are every day more and more separating; the links of human brotherhood are loosening; the union of interests between master and servant has already vanished. Private benevolence is going fast out of practice, and objects of ostentation absorb its resources; while public charity is nothing but a tax, and its distribution consigned to appointed agents as a troublesome matter of business. Luxury and personal indulgence lie at the root of all this contempt and growing disregard for the lower classes of life, the effects of which are working silently, but deeply—are marching steadily towards hostility and collision, and must terminate in open violence. Our preachers, one and all, inculcate on the poor, resignation to their lot, and contentment with the station in which God has placed them; it would be something nearer to the real wants of

the times to insist with the rich upon more kindness to the poor—more concern for their interests, with more direct proofs of it—less hauteur in demeanour, less pride in thought, and less insolence in act—less passion for display and vanity in expense, that something may be left to give; and with respect to the poor, it would be a nearer approach to common sense to enforce the duty and beauty of prudence and perseverance, and the use of all the means which God has put within their reach to amend and advance their temporal condition.

The Alpenstock; or Sketches of Swiss Scenery and Manners. By C. J. Latrobe. 8vo.

The Alpenstock, as many of our readers will recollect, is the name of the long iron-spiked pole used by the Swiss in their journeys through mountain passes, and our author has selected the word as a title to his volume, which contains the history of his pedestrian tour through parts of Switzerland. Mr. Latrobe has, unfortunately, no idea of light and shade in literature, though he seems susceptible of their beauties in mountain scenery. He has no selection of matter, nor study of effect, but gives his reader a long, prolix, and monotonous statement of all things without discrimination, so that the volume has the character of a mere journal, tediously amplified, and filled up according to the rules of grammar.

John Huss, or the Council of Constance. A Poem. 12mo.

We recollect a celebrated book of cookery which commenced a *recipe* for dressing a goose with the words "first bone a goose"—an injunction of very equivocal meaning, and likely to be misconstrued by all who belonged to what Fielding called the family of the Langtongers, or long-fingers. We would give to postasters and to poets a precept of more certain signification, viz. first choose a subject,—an art in which we are sorry to find so many deficient. We cannot but consider the life or death of John Huss, or of martyrs in general, to be a very unpoetical subject, for of the many poems that we have seen upon Huss, Jerome, Wycliffe, and others of that class, scarcely one has risen to even a moderate scale of merit. The cause is obvious. The two principal themes are the atrocities of the persecuted, and the agonies of the sufferers, neither of which is calculated to produce a poetic effect. Bigotry, superstition, and religious enthusiasm are subjects which all wish to avoid, and it is impossible for the art of poetry to make them attractive. The poem under our consideration has by no means avoided the difficulties of the subject.

The Student: Algebra, with Notes and Observations. By J. Darby. 12mo.

This is a neat and useful manual of the elements of Algebra, but we do not see that it has any claim to be preferred to that of Bonnycastle, which has been so long current in our schools. The preface is written with naïveté. The author is so enamoured with Algebra, that he would almost

apply it to the measurement of pies and puddings. We agree, however, with him, that the science is not sufficiently taught in this country, or applied as extensively as it might be.

An Introduction to Heraldry. By Hugh Clark. 8vo.

The utility, or at least the popularity, of this compendium of heraldry, is evident from its having passed through eleven editions. The first part of the work is a comprehensive lecture upon heraldry, containing its history, laws, and explanation of its terms. But as heraldry is a mere tax upon the memory, this division of the book is, in a succeeding chapter, thrown into the form of a dictionary, and becomes, what all such books ought to be, a work of reference. The present edition contains several improvements upon its predecessors; and we wish we could add that it had omitted several passages at variance with historical scrutiny and the spirit of the age. The author repeats the hackneyed, barbarous sentiments upon the propriety of the Crusades, those scourges of humanity and stigmas upon religion. He attributes to the Crusades the saving of Europe from the preponderance of Mohammedanism. It is sufficiently known to the merest tyro of reasoning, that nothing gave the Mohammedan religion its stability in the south-east of Europe more than the Crusades. These frantic expeditions diverted the mental and bodily exertions of all Europe from civilization and local improvement, to schemes of conquest, which, in the nature of things, could not by any possibility succeed. Europe was thus weakened and less able to cope with her Mohammedan adversaries, and it was not until the battle of Peterwaradin, gained by Prince Eugene, about the reign of George I. that Germany could resist the aims of the Sultan. But the Crusades were conceived in fanaticism, and conducted with superstition, which, of necessity, involved their failure. The *Sieur de Joinville's* Memoirs of the Crusade of St. Louis, exhibit in that saint such a want of calculation and foresight of arrangement, prudence, and common sense, that the sufferings of his army, and its destruction, could not be avoided by the enthusiasm and devoted spirit of its leaders. But the worst effect of the Crusades was to give a ferocious sanguinary character to the mind, by imparting a spirit of religious rancour, which was afterwards diverted from the Infidels, and let loose amongst the Christians themselves, when that community first split into two churches, and into the subdivision of sects. Mr. Clark has studied heraldry until his mind is a singular chaos of Gothic confusion. After describing the heraldic regulations of our rude ancestors respecting tombs; he says, "Notwithstanding all these rules, every person has now assumed to himself a right to erect what monument he pleases, and to place thereon any figure, and in whatever posture he likes best." We see no great assumption in this; but an attempt to check it would not only be the most impudent of assumptions, but one which all the laws of a statute-book could not permanently enforce. Youth derives some contamination from such works, when they not only relate the feudal servility of our ancestors without reprobation, but bewail the change to more enlightened institutions.

THE DRAMA.

STATE OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

That it should come to this! That Covent Garden, the stateliest of metropolitan buildings, which seemed to awe the subject streets and alleys, and threatened to make head against the tabernacle till the millenium should come in earnest;—that Covent Garden—the fane beautiful enough for Shakspeare, and ample enough for Ducrow—which, for grandeur of design was no less than classical, and for extent of area was no smaller than equestrian;—that Covent Garden, which outlasted the shouts of Mrs. Siddons's closing night, and survived the fall of Kemble, who had sustained the drama like a pillar within its walls, should now be “pent in with shame, with inky blots and rotten parchment bonds,” the territory of bailiffs; its stage occupied with distress no less tragical than that of the Duke of Bedford; its scenes the property of the poor, in sense more literal than the most German of radical dramatists had imagined; and its destinies awaiting the call of two rival auctioneers, to be knocked down by the hammer of Mr. Thomas, or set up by the generous friendship of Mr. Robins! In the great tragi-comedy of life, we do not remember any thing, not immediately touching ourselves, so melancholy, and which, although long approaching, has at last come upon us with so painful a surprise. There have been, indeed, signs of the times sufficiently portentous to give us warning. We have long been unable to shut our eyes to the gradual decline of the taste for dramatic amusements, which we once fancied to be inherent in our nature; we have mourned over the supercilious neglect by “people of fashion” of that region where once they were most proud to glitter, and the indifference of the middle classes to the scene of their heartiest and most intellectual pleasures;—we have felt a becoming indignation at those accessories of the mischief, late dinner-hours for the rich, and shilling orders at the Coburg for the poor;—we have cherished a bitter grudge to “useful knowledge,” and “entertaining knowledge,” as they are fantastically distinguished, when we cast our eye on the once ignorant and happy galleries now depopulated by their extension; and, thinking on Covent Garden's own “see griefs,” we have passionately longed for Miss Stephens, and cursed the Court of Chancery as if we had been its suitors;—we knew, in short, that the end must come, and yet we were startled when it came. The melancholy manifestoes of Mr. Thomas, announcing the splendid properties

of the theatre for sale, and which we were lured to read by their very resemblance to play-bills, absolutely stunned us. But we soon found there was hope that, out of this extremity, a better fortune might be wrought; and we now doubt not, that if the actual danger is weathered, and the theatre opens at all, it will open with brighter prospects than its managers have known for many seasons. The meeting of the friends of the drama, which was held in the theatre, might have been better arranged if those who called it had taken a lesson from charitable assemblies of greater pretension and less deserving; if they had contrived to have a few unprofessional speakers to dilate on the fine and genial topics which the occasion presented; but the appearance of the assembly in the midday twilight of the house among its doomed scenes and fated embellishments; the heartiness and hopefulness of the excellent chairman; the very hurried and unprepared manner in which the parties had gathered as to a sudden council in the exigency of affairs; and, above all, the manly and unaffected demeanour of Mr. Kemble, appearing as the last representative of the greatest family of actors who ever lived, in the place which had been the scene of their public triumphs and individual losses, still cherishing the hope that it might yet be saved—produced an effect which will not soon be forgotten, and will not, as we would believe, be fruitless. It has been objected to the appeal on behalf of the theatre, that the lessees have no more claim on the public than any other individuals who have speculated largely and failed egregiously;—nor have they with the exception of one, whose personal claims on the gratitude of all play-goers are too deeply felt to require mention. But it is not for *them*—not even for the hundred families whose daily subsistence depends on the opening of the theatre—that assistance is asked; but it is for ourselves, our better selves, to love whom is hardly self-love—for our own youth, as seen through the glass of years, and for the preservation of those sympathies which age identified with our happier thoughts, that the appeal is made. The question which each lover of acting has to resolve is, not whether certain persons shall be rescued from ruin, but whether the place which has witnessed his own first introduction to the serious and elevating pleasures of the drama shall become desolate, or whether he shall continue to renew his best and most durable impressions of dignified sorrow and

passion within its walls, and witness the same influences shed there upon the thoughtless youth of his children ! This is a question of immediate, we would say, rather than selfish, interest, which each may ask for himself ; but, for the public, was there ever a season when the annihilation of one of the great theatres would be more pernicious ? What a blow to all that softens and embellishes London life, which makes a peopled solitude social, and knits man to man in recognized kindred, while it gives a momentary elevation to all ! What a triumph offered to the worldly, the saintly, the sensual, and the frivolous, at one fell swoop ; and, above all, to that mechanical spirit which is gradually stealing into the pith and marrow of the English character ! It is well that scientific information should be diffused among those who labour for their bread ; it is well that their taste for solid literature should be heightened ; but, while this is effected, it becomes more important to sustain all that cherishes the affections and enkindles the imagination of the people. Without this, the efforts made to impart knowledge must be injurious, just as the sudden addition of strength to some of the muscles of the bodily frame will produce disorder, unless vigour is also given to the parts by which they are balanced and corrected. Now, because our artizans are taught to know more, is the time when it is most important that they should not be left to feel less ; that the means of nurturing the sensibility should not be withdrawn while the understanding is called into increased action ; that the pride of newly excited intellect should be softened by that sympathy with the happiness, the virtues, the frailties, and the sufferings of mankind which the drama gives ; and that, while the mechanism of life is strengthened, its poetry should not wax dim. In our view of the social state of London, the closing of one of its great theatres would be an event of evil omen, which all who do not desire to see our artizans become mere scientific animals on the one hand, or moody fanatics on the other, are bound to deprecate. If it be averted by means of the subscription now in progress, it is not impossible that the drama may receive a new impulse from the very extremity into which it has fallen, and from the interest which the subscribers may take in the work of their own hands. By the exposure of that extremity, old recollections, half-buried, may be revived ; the remaining energies of languid play-goers may be fostered ; and the near prospect of losing the means of recurring to former impressions and pleasures may revive the sense of their

value. In the mean time, it is pleasant to observe the liberality displayed by some of the most distinguished actors themselves—especially by Macready, who, forgetting all old grievances, not only made a noble offer, but gave a prompt and handsome subscription after that offer had proved abortive ; of Madame Vestris, who, we suspect, takes no great thought for the future ; and of Miss Kelly, and Miss Foote, who have tendered their gratuitous services. If the same spirit prevail among the aristocratic patrons of the drama, whose aid alone can save it now, there may be a golden season yet for both theatres.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

The English Opera has been flourishing as it deserves ; giving us a new grand opera from the German, two new dramatic pieces, and a happy selection of charming overtures, interlacing the performances with matter of delight to the most ungifted ears. Among these the opera has maintained its due rank in an establishment devoted to music ; and perhaps, since “*Der Freischütz*,” no piece has been produced here so calculated to excite a deep interest as this. It is styled, a little affectedly, “*Der Vampyr*,” as if the plain English “*Vampire*” were not sufficiently expressive ; and is founded on the story from which a melodrame was successfully manufactured some years ago by the same adapter, except that the scene is judiciously changed from Scotland, where milder fancies prevail, to Transylvania, the seat of the frightful superstition from which it takes its name. Essentially, the plot and the arrangement are the same with those of the piece which our readers have so often shuddered at ; but the horrors of the design are softened not only by musical expression and accompaniment, but by the graces of poetry which Mr. Planché has strewn over them. This gentleman has marvellously raised the tone of our lyrical drama, which used to be despicable to a proverb ; and in this piece has really introduced some very charming conceptions, and many felicitous expressions, which we like to think of, without reference to the music. Such are the duet between the Vampire and his first intended victim ; the scena of Henrika, “*Day upon the Krapaks shakes his golden tresses* ;” the romance in which a peasant girl gives the entire story of a Vampire’s fascinations and success, with the best possible effect, and in the fewest possible words ; and the drinking chorus, in which the jovial toppers, after giving fantastical, but quite satisfactory reasons for carousing in Autumn, Summer, and Winter, with so

pleasant a candour, resolve to drink in Spring for no reason at all, but because they have drunk for the three others. What most struck and surprised us in the piece, was the admirable acting of Phillips in the Vampire: his attitudes were some of the most poetical we ever saw on any stage; and his fiendish appetites were at once dexterously expressed, and finely qualified by a sense of the joyous. In short, he was a Vampire, but "a most respectable" Vampire—quite a gentleman, except in the little peculiarity of his irregular passion for betrothed brides—who would have excited as much compassion as Mr. Thurtell, and called more witnesses to character than Mr. Faunteroy, had he become the hero of the press. Indeed, there are some of our lady singers, with whom we should rather wish him to succeed; but we could not spare him little Miss Cawse, who sang the romance to which we have alluded, and two other pieces, with a touching grace it would be hard to parallel. The music, in association with the acting and the decorations, was to us very delightful; and seemed to have more passages to be remembered without them, than any other opera produced on the English stage since "Der Freischutz;" but on this subject it is safer for us to deal in generals. The piece is certainly one of which all our readers, musical and dramatic, ought to judge for themselves.

If "The Vampire" is nearly the best piece ever produced at this house, "The Recruit" is nearly the worst. It is a dismal misrepresentation of Sir Walter Scott's tale of the Highland Widow; sublimating the young Highlander into a Swiss chief; substituting a bombastic wife for the furious mother; and softening the catastrophe by making the officer fired at by the Recruit escape unhurt, pretend to be dead, and keep out of the way, that his supposed murderer may be shot, and that he may marry the formidable widow. The only excuse for the affair is, that it is compacted to show the powerful acting of Miss Kelly—and she certainly played with great force; but we regret to see her so much confined to the painful, and sigh for her gayer and more varied actings. Why will she not delight us by her Rachel, with its gypsy frankness and woodland grace? or put at us in Gertrude? or touch us most nearly by the fervid affection of her Yarrow? instead of astonishing by the *gymnastics* of the dramatic art, in the violent emergencies of melodrama? She might afford to console our poor hearts now; she has broken them sufficiently often!

The little interlude of "Sold for a

Song," is a new version of the old story of a guardian offering his ward as a prize to the professor of his favourite art, and of the favoured lover personating several competitors: in this instance, the art is, of course, music; and the piece is recommended by its brevity; by some neat allusions to the rage for Continental singers; by some sweet singing of Mr. Wood, the universal genius of the piece; and, most of all, by the capital acting, and nicely-modified burlesque of Russell, the enthusiastic lover of music. His performance of this part is, to our thinking, far superior to that of De Begnis or Penson in similar characters—it is more easy, gentlemanly, and probable; and the imitation of Velluti is superb. We are glad to see that this actor, who has played many little parts quite perfectly without being noticed—perhaps for that very reason—is beginning to be appreciated as he deserves.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The Haymarket has been prolific in novelty since it lost the unpalling attraction of Liston's humour. Miss Boden, the daughter of the biographer of Kemble—an excellent and good-natured theatrical critic—has contributed two dramas, very different in kind, and both successful. In the first, called "Fatality," she has turned the tables on the popular piece, "Love and Reason," which was intended to show that judicious kindness may make a marriage of convenience happy, by developing the fatal consequences which may ensue from such a measure in after-years, when the "primal sympathy" is brought again into action. This is the deeper lesson of the two, and it is impressively taught in this piece; but our feelings are rather too hardly taxed at a tragedy in little. If, however, "Fatality" be too sombre, its fair authoress has made amends in her farce of "William Thompson," which is as improbable and rapid as a pantomime, as full of practical jokes, and infinitely more amusing. To follow the curious and unmerited disasters of the true William Thompson, and the equally curious and unmerited good-fortune of his false namesake, would not be amusing at all; as we cannot translate the drollery of Reeve, who plays the first, into print; but we can truly say that he is a fishmonger worthy to be taken into partnership with Liston's Peter Fin. The only drawback from the agreeableness of this farce is the introduction of the characters to a lunatic asylum, and the use made of the treatment there as a source of the ludicrous. There is nothing offensive *per se* in these things, as managed in this farce; but authors should remember, before they use them at all, how probable it is that,

among a crowded and laughing audience, they may often shock some one with the most painful sense of the afflictions of those who are dear to him.

A new comedy, by Mr. Howard Payne, entitled "*Procrastination, or the Late Mr. M.*" has been brought out, at that provoking part of the month when it is equally difficult to notice it properly and

not to notice it at all. At present, we can only say that it has a decided moral purpose, and one peculiarly fit for comedy; that it is cleverly wrought out and admirably acted. Next month, we will criticise it more minutely; and hope it will run long enough to exempt us from the charge of being "too late" to do it justice.

FINE ARTS.

The Colosseum, Regent's Park.—Although we have hitherto been silent with respect to this remarkable undertaking, our silence has not arisen either from neglect of the subject, or from ignorance of its objects and progress; but we have delayed noticing it from the hope that time and circumstances might lead to the completion of the projector's plans. These, however, have been found too extensive to afford any prospect of their realization. Even his own enthusiasm would scarcely have carried him through these—and how much less can we expect that a set of creditors, whose principal object must be the repayment of their outlay, should consent to add to their already large expenditure farther sums, with so little hope of return?

It is not our province here to speak of the wisdom or the folly of the speculation—we have nothing to do with the scheme:—we can only look upon the project with the eye of an artist; and whether we look to the architecture of the building, to the mechanism of its internal construction, or to the painting itself, we cannot but pronounce, that, taken as a whole, this exhibition affords specimens of art perfectly unique either in ancient or modern times.

The Colosseum, as a building, and the panoramic view it contains, are works of such novelty, magnitude, and singularity, that they seem almost to baffle any attempt to represent them through the medium of language.

We believe that the original project of Mr. Horner only extended to an elaborate panoramic view of London and the surrounding country, taken from the top of the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. In his progress, however, to the accomplishment of this object, his views became more extensive—flower gardens, conservatories, Swiss cottages, mountains, caverns, and cascades, were imagined; and in the various attempts made for their execution, the original project was delayed, and the projector became ruined in attempting more than he could perform.

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Although commenced in 1824, yet in the beginning of 1829, when necessity compelled a limited admission at a large price, a very great part of the panorama was still only in outline; and many of the other projects, which had grown out of the first, had only proceeded as far as to create a chaos of rock, wood, and water, out of which it seemed impossible for those who succeeded the original projector to realize, or indeed to understand, any of his plans. The committee of creditors have, however, wisely, as well as liberally, so far extended their advances as nearly to complete the picture, and to render the whole an exhibition that would well repay the spectator the trouble and expense of a very long journey with no other object in view than to behold it.

The building, which was erected by Messrs. Peto and Grinell, from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, is certainly one of the most magnificent buildings in London. It presents a Greek Doric portico of the largest dimensions, and the best proportions in Europe, and a dome 126 feet in diameter, 75 feet of which is entirely of glass. The science with which this dome is constructed is well worthy of admiration, and proves an excellent specimen of architectural mechanism, while its outline forms a magnificent object in the splendid picture of the Regent's Park.

The building itself is polygonal on the outside, having 16 faces, of 25 feet each in the circumference, with a wall four bricks thick at the foundation. The height of the walls on the outside is 64 feet, and on the inside 79; while the skylight of the dome is 112 feet from the ground. We are sorry to have to regret that such a splendid specimen of architecture should owe its external beauty to perishable cement; we would have had it in solid stone; but the cost, of course, rendered this out of the question. The cement, however, instead of being drawn and coloured in imitation of new stone, like all our other buildings, has been most judiciously tinted, to imitate the effect of time, in various mixed tones of grey, yel-

low, and brown, so as to render the building as picturesque in its detail as it is grand in its general outline.

The entrance hall, and adjoining vestibules leading to the exhibitions, are in the same chaste style of architecture with the outside. The walls are painted in imitation of white marble, with Siena marble pilasters. Pieces of transparent canvass, painted in imitation of sky, are strained underneath the lantern-lights, so as to produce an excellent effect. One of these vestibules leads to a gallery appropriated to the exhibition of works of art for sale. This has long been a desideratum in a metropolis where rents are so high, and space so limited, that the works of an artist have no fair chance of being seen. Many of our artists have already availed themselves of this convenience; and the proprietors, much to their credit, are doing every thing to show off their labours to the best advantage. This gallery is entirely lined with fluted linen, which is drawn on the windows so as to throw a mellow light over the whole room, that adds greatly to the effect of the sculpture, and other works that are exhibited there.

The other vestibule leads to the various galleries from which the Picture is to be seen, and which are placed so as to represent the various heights of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Here our description must stop; for it is impossible to express the sensation experienced by the spectator as this splendid work first meets his view. It is, indeed, a picture which cannot fail to create at once astonishment and delight; a scene which, from its extent and variety, must inevitably perplex and confuse the eye and the mind for some moments, but which, on farther examination, will easily be understood. It presents such a pictorial history of London, and faithful display of its myriads of public and private buildings—such an impression of the vastness, wealth, business, pleasure, and commerce of the English metropolis, as nothing else can effect. Histories, descriptions, maps, and prints, are all imperfect and defective, when compared to this immense panorama, which imparts, at one view, a concentrated history, a focal topography of the largest and most influential city in the world. Some idea of the magnitude of the picture may be derived from its occupying 40,000 square feet, very nearly an acre of canvass.

The best way to understand this expanded scene, is for the spectator to take four distinct stations in the gallery, and then examine in succession, the views towards the North, the East, the South,

and the West. By this means, the confusion and complexity gradually diminish, and the eye soon begins to trace and recognise, not only every well-known object, but almost every nook, corner, and building of the metropolis. Immediately below the eye are the turrets of the cathedral, apparently as large as the reality, and standing out into the open space, as though they were actually built instead of painted. A part of the roof is, as the scene-painters say, actually made out, which no doubt greatly assists the deception. From these turrets, the eye is led through all the mazes and windings of the metropolis, and to the country for many miles round it. At first we were led to smile at the telescopes that are placed for the use of the spectators, but we soon found their utility; for they seem literally to have the same effect upon the distant objects of the picture, and to bring them close to the view, as they would in a real landscape.

The accuracy of the drawing is one of the most remarkable characteristics of this picture; and to this we were witnesses by attending during its progress, and before so many of the objects became so much obscured by smoke as they are at present. That this is a perfectly natural and correct representation, we are willing to allow; but we wish, for the sake of the picture, that the artist had been content to violate reality a little, and not have permitted the correctness of his representation of the smoke of London to have obscured so much of the painting.

Mr. Horner, it is said, made all the sketches for this most astonishing picture himself, from a construction which he caused to be placed above the cross of the cathedral, in which he used to work from sunrise until the smoke rose to such a height as to obscure the outlines of the buildings. What a sight must this have been!—this busy metropolis buried in silence—a quiet and a calm to be in a few hours succeeded by the busy hum of men, by a chaotic confusion unequalled in any other part of the world! What food for the contemplation of a philosophic mind, looking down upon buildings containing nearly a million and a half of people, all buried in repose.

After these sketches were completed, on several hundred sheets of paper, the original projector found the greatest difficulty in finding artists of talent to execute his intentions. Many were tried, and many failed. In this dilemma, Mr. T. Parvis was found, who by his talents, enthusiasm, and perseverance, has been enabled to carry this great plan into execution. Much has been effected with his

own hands, and a great deal by others under the direction of his quick and discriminating eye. Standing in a basket, supported by two loose poles, and lifted to a great height by ropes, he has painted and finished nearly the whole of this immense picture.

In addition to this picture, there are conservatories, waterfalls, &c. and a Swiss cottage, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson, the architect, all of them well worthy of observation. These are still unfinished; but the committee of creditors, determined to do all in their power to render the exhibition as complete as possible, have now called in the assistance of Mr. Stanfield, the artist who has raised the scenery of Drury-lane to such a pitch of excellence. Although this exhibition may never answer as a commercial speculation, it is an honour both to the projector and to those engaged in its execution. It is unique in its kind, and we may venture to prophesy will never be equalled in any age or in any country; and we can only regret, that the enthusiasm of the man who first projected should have caused his expatriation in his endeavours to realize his plans.

As it is, we trust some plan will be adopted to preserve both the building and the picture, as works of art; for as long as they remain, they must prove objects of attraction to every visitor of the metropolis, and must do our country credit in the eyes of every foreigner.

Engraving of His Majesty.—The best engraving of the King, as he appeared thirty years ago, when in the prime of manhood, has been just published by Colnaghi, after Sir Thomas Lawrence. It is in mezzotinto, by Hodgetts, and is one of the most effective specimens of art in that mode of engraving, which has yet been published, since mezzotinto may be said to have revived. The figure is full-length, robed; and nothing can be richer than the drapery, or display more effectually the deep shades that so well contrast with the lighter parts of a similar portraiture. It is the handsomest likeness of his Majesty, in his prime, which we recollect to have seen, and there is great character in the physiognomy. There is far more truth, too, in this representation of the King, than in the thousand and one others which have been given of him. Whether as the likeness of an illustrious character, or as a work of art, we are persuaded that the public will estimate it as highly as we

do ourselves—it being precisely what it could be wished, nothing meretricious nor forced, but all in good keeping. Wright has made an engraving, for the same publisher, of a likeness of the Princess Victoria, from a drawing by S. C. Smith,—a very pretty sketch of an apparently most engaging child, that may one day emulate the glories of Elizabeth. There is great freedom in this drawing, and the introduction of the white upon the sober hue of the tinted paper has a very pleasing and artist-like effect.

Engravings of the Winter's Wreath.—The plates of this little Annual are the first which have come before us during the present season, and they are decidedly improvements upon those of last year. This work was got up at Liverpool, by George Smith, and published in London by Messrs. Whitaker and Co. The engravings are twelve in number, from pictures by J. Northcote, R. A. H. Howard, R. A. H. Bone, R. A. W. Havell, F. P. Stephanoff, J. Christall, J. F. Lewis, C. Wild, Jan Steen, A. Mosses, S. Williamson, S. Austin: engraved by Goodall, Robinson, Smith, Miller, Brandard, Armstrong, Radclyffe, and Lizars.—“The Parting from the bridal of Fontenaye,” by C. R. Bone, engraved by Goodall; “Il Cavaliere Pittore,” by E. P. Stephanoff, by Robinson; the “Mandoline,” after Howard, by the same engraver, please us best, and are very charming specimens of art. We do not like the “Idol of Memory” so well. The view near Derwentwater, Lodore, after Havell, is a very sweet landscape from the graver of R. Brandard. The “View on the Dort,” after Austin, by Miller, and the “Vale of Arcady,” after Christall, by Radclyffe, are highly creditable to the respective artists. The “Peasant's Grave,” from Jan Steen, and the “Hunters of the Tyrol,” are less to our taste. “Blind Howard and his Grandchildren,” is a pleasing plate, from A. Mosses, engraved by Smith. On the whole, these plates do credit to the work, and evince that rivalry in the advance towards superior excellence in art, which marks the progress of this interesting class of publications.

Literary Souvenir.—From one or two specimens of the engravings which we have seen, this publication promises to outdo its former brilliancy in the number for the coming year. Finer specimens of art have rarely been produced.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society and British Museum.—

"We rejoice to hear that an arrangement has just been made between the Royal Society and the British Museum, which promises to be essentially serviceable to both these valuable Institutions, as well as highly beneficial to the cause of science and literature, and to the general interests of the public. It has, we are informed, been agreed to interchange, on the part of the Royal Society, a quantity of its treasures illustrative of various sciences,—geology, mineralogy, natural history, &c. &c., too long hidden in obscure repositories, for, on the part of the British Museum, duplicate copies of such works as are calculated to enrich the library, and complete the books necessary for reference to such a body as the Royal Society. In the first instance, we believe the value of the articles given will be far in favour of the latter; but, with that liberality which becomes the character of literary and scientific intercourse, it has consented to make a debit of the amount as against the Museum, to be diminished and extinguished as occasion offers, by the transfer of such things as are eligible to be received. The accession thus about to be made to the stores of the British Museum must greatly enhance the consideration of that already noble collection, and render it still more deserving of being viewed with pride as a national establishment. And, while alluding to it, we cannot help expressing our earnest wish that the munificence of the legislature would enable it to be exalted still higher in the scale. It is a painful matter to behold even third-rate foreign countries outstripping Great Britain in the accumulation of those objects which enlighten the most interesting fields for inquiry to enlightened man. But such is truly the case. Bavaria acquired the only remains of architectural antiquities which could vie with our Elgin marbles; and a private individual, Mr. Soane, carried away from the Museum itself one of the finest specimens of the ancient Egyptian sarcophagi in existence. Even at this hour, when France is showing so honourable an example in the investigation of all that is left of that extraordinary people, and the recovery of their hieroglyphical records of the remotest era,—we—the English people by their rulers—are so beggarly and so poor, where learning and the sciences are concerned, that we cannot afford to purchase the admirable collection made by our own countryman, Mr. Salt, but

must leave it to be competed for between the Museums of Paris and Vienna! To us, this appears to be no less than a national disgrace; and we deeply lament that mercenary and petty minds should be placed where they can have any influence on such decisions."—*Literary Gazette*.

Trinity College, Dublin—July 18.—The Vice-Chancellor's prizes for compositions, in English prose, and Greek, Latin, and English verse, were obtained by O'Beirne, Hill, Phayre, and Smyth, (John William). The Premiums for proficiency in the Hebrew language were given to Mulligan, Delamere, Moore, Atkinson, Mooney junior, Corbett, and Power. Bishop Law's Premium to Junior Bachelors, for superior proficiency in Mathematics, was adjudged to Sadleir (William Digby). Premiums on Dr. Downes' foundation for Divinity Students were distributed as follows, viz. for reading the Liturgy, to Potter, Prior, and Kelly. For extempore discussion, to Atkinson and Kincaid. For prepared Compositions on a subject previously proposed, to Atkinson, Kelly, Kincaid, and Moore.

King's College.—A charter to this exclusive Institution has been granted, and declares, in the preamble, that the College is founded with the intent, that "instruction in the duties and doctrines of Christianity, as taught by the United Church of England and Ireland, shall be for ever combined with instruction in the various branches of literature and science." The charter appoints the Lord Chancellor and eight others, in virtue of their office, as perpetual governors:—the Archbishop of Canterbury as visitor; eight life governors; one treasurer; and twenty-four members of council; and three auditors: the whole of whom must be members of the Established Protestant Church, or otherwise become incompetent to act. The corporation is designated "The Governors and Proprietors of King's College, London." Every preliminary arrangement having been matured, and the council having received proposals from various parties for the erection of the College, finally contracted for the completion of the buildings at a sum of 63,947*l.* independently of the fittings. Under this contract the front of Somerset-house towards the river is to be finished. The public access to the College will be through a gateway, at present occupied by the two houses 159 and 150 in the Strand; and to the High School, through an entrance to be formed on the site of two houses at the

northern end of Strand-lane. The purchase of these properties has been effected.

Laurel.—The butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which the meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.

Thirst in Snow-covered Countries. By Mr. J. F. Sloane.—Before opening any book of travels, an intelligent reader has a general idea of those scenes which his author has undertaken to describe, and he can almost foretell what was the nature of the toils, and the risks, and the dangers, the traveller had to encounter. It is by anticipations of this kind that we are disposed to draw our chair a little nearer to the fire, the moment we prepare to peruse Parry's *Voyages to the Pole*, or Franklin's and Richardson's most interesting *Travels to the Shores of the Arctic Sea*; and it is thus, too, owing to previously formed associations, that the very mention of Africa sets our imagination to work among scorching sands and pathless forests, and venomous reptiles, and vindictive savages. Travellers have not deemed the fact worth mentioning, and, therefore, no one who has not been there can imagine or believe that, during winter, man is exposed, on the cold and snow-covered plains of North America, to the most painful of the many privations connected with African discovery;—that, even while walking on frozen water, he is agonized by parched and burning lips,—and that by snow, eaten under such circumstances, the thirst of the traveller, or hunter, is proportionally increased. In the higher latitudes of North America, all the snow falls at the commencement of winter. Clear skies, and an intensely cold atmosphere, characterize the climate, until warmer airs, and fogs, and flights of birds, intimate the approach of spring. The sun, however, during winter, and even on the shores of Hudson's Bay, has power sufficient to melt a small portion of the surface of the last fallen snow. This is frozen by the cold of the succeeding night, and then presents a glassy surface, on which the sledge is drawn rapidly along, and enables the hunter, on his broad snow-shoes, to travel with an ease very different from that which he experiences on entering the woods, where the snow is always soft, and altogether inconceivable by persons who cannot separate from the idea of snow those qualities of moisture, softness, and tenacity, which it exhibits in countries nearer to the equator. Owing to such causes, the winters on the shores of the Winipeg are far from dis-

agreeable; and as it is then that the chief objects of their pursuit are in best condition, the hunter and the fur-trader make them the seasons of their wanderings. When out in either of these capacities, the agony sustained by them from thirst is often very great. It does not by any means go to that extreme length endured by travellers in the torrid zone, because a speedy and certain remedy is almost always at hand. But it is truly painful while it lasts, and, contrary to his expectation, the sufferer finds that, by eating snow, his mouth is more and more inflamed—his desire for drink fearfully augmented—while a lassitude comes over him which water only can dissipate. More than once, when traversing wide plains, where the snow, resting on the long rank-grass, stretched out in all directions a smooth, white, unbroken surface, till it terminated in the horizon, I have seen a party of men tearing up the houses built by musk rats, in swamps formed during the summer rains, in hopes to get at the water which sometimes lies below them, and then drinking that foul and stinking water with the utmost avidity. It is to be observed, however, that it is only on the plains, and during winter, that the experienced hunter or traveller is exposed to such hardships. Every one going to any distance at that season, carries, as an essential article in his equipment, a small pot or kettle, in which he melts snow, and boils that water. To allow the water to boil is a necessary part of the process; for, if the snow is merely melted, the water has a smoked and bitter taste, and a drink of it is far from refreshing. On the contrary, when the water is allowed to boil, and then cooled by throwing into it plenty of the purest snow, no spring-water is more delightful to the taste, or more satisfying to the wants of the thirsty traveller.

Survey of the Western Coast of Africa.—Accounts have been received from Captain Boteler, of his Majesty's ship *Hecla*, which are of an unfavourable nature, and afford another proof of the insalubrity of the African climate. That officer had reached Sierra Leone in his survey of the coast. Two very promising young officers, Messrs. Chaproniere and Bradley, midshipmen of the *Hecla*, and Doctor Burn, the surgeon of the *Eden*, had fallen victims to the fever. Lieutenant Badgley, the acting commander of the *Eden*, was lying in a dangerous state, and not expected to survive; and Lieutenant Tams, of the *Hecla*, had been obliged to get the *Eden* under weigh from Sierra Leone, and take her out to sea for the recovery of her crew. An English mer-

chant-ship, called the *Lochiel*, was found with the whole of her crew lying dead on board, and in that state was towed out of the river *Nunex*, near the *Bijoo* islands, by the boats of a man-of-war engaged in looking after slave-vessels.

Winter in Australia.—Mr. Martin exemplifies by a fact, that the winters of New South Wales are delightfully mild. He has placed, at night, at *Paramatta*, a vessel of milk under a tree in his garden, and in the morning, while eating the iced cream, plucked the ripe and ripening oranges and citrons. Frequently a second crop of pears and other summer fruits is produced in winter, and trees blossom again.

Population in Australia.—Mr. Martin mentions a very curious fact. The increase of population, he says, has been most rapid, and is to be accounted for by the number of females born, the proportion being, with regard to males, as three to one! The great preponderating number of females brought forth among domesticated animals, will account for the countless herds of cattle which overspread the colony.

German Oils.—MM. Schnebler and Beusch have made some researches into the properties of oils obtained in Germany, and have found that the species of oleaginous seeds give the quantity of oil as follows:—*Filberts*, 60 per cent; garden cresses, 56 to 58; olives, 50; walnuts, 50; poppies, 47 to 50; almonds, 46; colza, 39; white mustard, 36; tobacco-seed, 32 to 36; kernels of plums, 33; winter turnips, 33; summer turnips, 30; woad, 30; hemp-seed, 25; fir, 24; linseed, 22; black mustard, 18; heliotrope, 15; beech mast, 12 to 16; grape stones, 10 to 11.—*Allgem. Handl. Zeitung*.

Hardy kinds of Olives.—Two new species of the olive have been discovered in the southern district of the Crimea: this discovery will render it practicable to rear this useful tree in much more northerly climes than has been hitherto possible. The shoots, which were planted in the botanical garden of *Nikita*, have lived through one of the hardest winters ever known, though the severity of the weather would have been fatal to the French or Italian olive.

East Indian Lead and Copper reduction.—The native method of reducing the metal is at once simple and economical. The ore is pounded very small. It is then mixed with wet cow-dung, and rolled into balls; and these, after having been dried in the sun, are, with the addition of a small quantity of charcoal, set on fire. The heat produced by this process, with the assistance of the bellows, is sufficient

to separate the metal, which is then collected for commerce.

Comet of Short Period.—M. Humboldt lately communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Paris the results obtained by M. Encke, relative to the progress of the Comet of Short Period. M. Encke first made the calculations, on the supposition that the comet performed its revolution in *vacuo*; and again on the supposition, that the ether opposed a certain resistance to it. The latter hypothesis has led to a much nearer approximation than the first. In fact, in adopting it, the mean error is only 18". while on the supposition that the comet moves in a perfect vacuum, the mean error is 7' 38". These results are therefore of a nature to confirm the hypothesis, which for other reasons is probable enough, of a resistance opposed by the ether to the motions of the heavenly bodies.

Improvements in Glass.—Mr. Faraday (certainly one of the ablest chemists of whom Europe can boast) has succeeded in effecting much improvement in the making of glass; but still a good deal remained to be accomplished before the experimenter could be satisfied with his difficult task. Mr. Faraday has at length been completely successful. He can form lenses of a foot in diameter, nay, two feet if requisite, of such equal and perfect transparency, as to answer every purpose that can be desired by the most anxious astronomer, and afford results which must conduce to extraordinary discoveries in the celestial system.

Malaria.—At a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Villernie read a paper on the influence of marshes upon human life, from which he drew the following conclusions:—In the salubrious portions of our climates, the winter and spring months are those which give the greatest number of deaths, and the winter is more favourable in the north than in the south. In marshy countries, the greatest number of deaths is in the months of July, August, September and October; and the evaporation of the marshes is most fatal to persons from one to six years of age.

Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed. By George Johnston, M.D.—Although botanists have made extensive collections of the plants of Great Britain, and Floras of different kinds have made their appearance, we are still without a connected and philosophical view of the vegetation of this interesting portion of Europe. The *Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed*, by Dr. Johnston, a man of superior intellect, is in the usual form. It is, notwithstanding, interesting and amusing, and cannot fail to

prove acceptable, not only to collectors of plants, but also to the general reader, who will find in it curious and useful information in regard to the history and uses of the plants enumerated and described.

The Mole.—M. Flourens, a French naturalist, has lately made some inquiries into the organization of the mole, and has found that if it is not exclusively, it is at least essentially carnivorous. It dies very soon if it be kept only upon vegetables; and though it is known to destroy roots of all sorts, it is not for the purpose of eating them, but to seek for worms and insects, and particularly for the eggs of insects. If kept upon any animal substance, it will live a long while. Ten or twelve hours is the maximum of the time which it can live without nourishment; and, like all animals which exist upon blood and flesh, it always drinks with great avidity.

On the calcareous crystals which occur in the tissues of living vegetables.—M. Raspail, in a late memoir, shows that the crystals of the pandani, orchides, scillæ, &c. in short, all those which are about one tenth of a millimetre in length, and one three hundredth in breadth, are hexahedral crystals of phosphate of lime; and that the crystals of the tubercles of the iris, which are one third of a millimetre in length, and one fiftieth in breadth, are rectangular crystals of oxalate of lime. It was by means of a magnifying power of from 1000 to 2000 diameters that these new researches were established. These crystals, it will be remembered, were taken for microscopic hairs; and very recently an author imagined he saw them perforated in the middle of their length and figured them as such.

Manchester University.—The establishment of a University in Manchester has of late been the principal topic of conversation among the higher classes of that populous and wealthy town. The success of the London University appears to have given a stimulus among our northern neighbours to the formation of another University on similar principles. The favourite idea has been to adapt the Royal Institution of Manchester to the purposes in view, which was originally intended as a place of exhibition for works of art, &c. on an extended scale. In a late elaborate address to the Governors of this Institution, (by Mr. W. R. Whatton, F.S.A. Librarian of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester,) proposals are made "for extending the plan of the Institution, and for giving it the form of a University." The writer says, that the plan recommended for the adoption of the governors, would materially extend the

sphere of its usefulness. "I would," says he, "convert the Institution, which has reference only to a department of the arts and sciences, into a University, wherein any youth, after a due preparation in the free schools, shall be at liberty to avail himself of that system of instruction which is best calculated to increase the chances of his success in life." Mr. Whatton then proceeds to state, that the course of education in the Manchester University might be conveniently embraced by three grand divisions of study; viz. Literature, including ancient and modern languages, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and English; Belles Lettres, history, and antiquities, and political economy;—2nd. Science, including geography and the globes, geology, mineralogy, natural history, and botany; mechanics, including geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, algebra, &c.; chemistry, as applicable to both commerce and the arts; anatomy, physiology, surgery, medicine, and midwifery;—3rd. the Arts, including painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and music. Under the patronage and auspices of the great body of governors of the present Royal Institution, the change here advocated could not fail of success. The present splendid erection in Mosley-street would be admirably adapted for the purposes of education on the most liberal and satisfactory plan; furnished with numerous and ample halls for the various schools of the arts and sciences, with rooms for collections and museums, with a most capacious and commodious lecture-room, with the requisite council and committee-rooms, and with libraries and students' schools, little if any alteration would be required to render it complete for the purposes of the university. The governors, nearly seven hundred in number, might have the right of nominating students; and the professors in the different departments of teaching be paid by the fees taken from classes for the various courses they might choose to attend. The management of the University might be satisfactorily committed to the care of a president or rector, and a council, consisting of such a number as might be thought both efficient and convenient, to be elected annually from the great body of the governors. The council might also act as visitors, and be a board of general control. A simple charter, erecting the whole into an incorporation, and enabling the university to sue and be sued, would probably be as much as would be found necessary for securing all the advantages usually attendant on such a measure. The revenues of the Free Gram-

mar School at Manchester are upwards of 4400*l.* per annum, whilst its expenditure does not extend beyond half that sum. The net income of the Cheetham Hospital is 3150*l.* There arises, therefore, from these two charities alone, an aggregate sum of 7550*l.* per annum, for the purposes of gratuitous education. It is apparent that the scotees would be justified in introducing other branches of education into the schools, without even deviating from the statutes of the founder; and that, by a judicious and economical administration of the present large income, nearly 1000 boys might be instructed, not in the classics and rudiments of mathematics only, but in the modern languages, and those branches of science and the arts, which are adapted to the wants of a large commercial and manufacturing country. Under such a system, those schools would subserve to and qualify for admission into the University.

Musquitoes in Canada.—Mr. M'Taggart says, in his recent work on Canada, that "The musquitoes are very numerous during the hot months of summer in the un-cleared country, and in that, too, partly shorn of the woods. They are extremely troublesome, and nothing hitherto discovered will prevent their biting the exposed parts of the body. The Indians and French Canadians, who may be called the natives of the country, suffer almost as much from them as new-comers, but their flesh does not swell so. People from Britain are frequently to be met with nearly blind from the poisonous effects of these insects. It is vain to rub the skin with grease or camphor; they mind it nothing. Some will fling veils over their faces; and these would keep them off, were not veils troublesome things too in hot weather to wear; they confine the breathing, and add an additional warmth to the cheeks that have no need of it. Nothing will keep them at bay but the strong, smudging smoke of fire; nor will this do, unless we completely envelope ourselves in the midst of it, which is not very comfortable. In Europe, the cattle run to the hill-tops to get rid of the flies, but in Canada they move towards the smoke. How contented will the old horses and cows hang over the smouldering embers, neighing and lowing for perfect joy! When the weather is damp and moist, they get numerous; the swamps and little inland rivers are perfectly covered with them. In these places they are considered to breed. In dog-days they are not so troublesome: towards the latter end of August they are at the worst, and larger grown than in the spring. They are extremely greedy; if with a pair of sharp scissors we clip away the half of the

body of one that is sucking, it will not desist and attempt to fly away, but continue to suck for hours, the blood flowing from where it was severed in two. It is said that they have succeeded in killing animals; nor does this seem at all wonderful, when their virulent nature is known. Night and day they are equally annoying; it is in vain to go to bed at any prescribed hour, for no sleep can possibly be obtained unless we are completely fatigued out; and when we wake, the face is covered with blood; and if the hands or legs be exposed, they are rendered frightful to look at, and the feet will not go into the shoes or boots they have been accustomed to. Settlers in the heart of the woods suffer dreadfully from them: they keep a smudge always at the threshold of the door of the dwelling. The black flies are almost as bad as the musquitoes; they are not such a large insect, nor so poisonous. When examined with the microscope, the mouth is not unlike that of a bull-dog; whereas the other sucks with a proboscis."

Human Life.—The result of researches in different parts of France, England, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Russia, has been to show, that out of a hundred men in those countries, only about twenty-five arrive at the age of sixty years. Mountainous countries, whatever may be their latitude, are those in which life is of the greatest duration.

Midwifery.—Dr. Davis, in a lecture at the London University, gave the following averages, for the purpose of showing to what extent difficult cases in midwifery were to be met with:—

Natural Presentations, as	. . . . .	20 in	21½
Face Presentations . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	215
Lower Extremity ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	96
Breech ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	56
Shoulder ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	180
Artificial Births . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	86
Labour rendering the death of the child necessary . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	208
Still-born . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	28½
Child so feeble as to die from exhaustion . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	30
Malformations, or as sometimes called Monstrosities . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	1588
Abortions . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	188
Twins . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	85
Triplets . . . . .	. . . . .	1 in	9589

He likewise showed, by a scale that had been formed upon the bills of mortality of the metropolis, that the deaths of mothers had greatly diminished in proportion as the art of midwifery had advanced.

Indian Blow-pipe in Colombia.—The pipe is made of two pieces of reed, each forming a half circle; these being placed together leave a small hole, just large enough for the admission of the arrow.

The reeds, which are about twelve feet long, are bound round with green hide, cut into thongs, and, when dry, covered with a coat of milk from the caucho tree; which, dried, prevents any air from entering. The arrows are about eight inches long, formed of a fine-grained wood, the point very sharp, and cut like a corkscrew for an inch up, showing a very fine thread, that composes the spiral screw; this is rolled in the poison, which is permitted to dry on it. Round the thicker end is wound fine cotton, in the natural state, till it will easily enter the tube, which is applied to the mouth, and, aim being taken, the arrow is blown out. A practised marksman will send it with great correctness, hitting a bird on the top of a high tree. The arrow will fly one hundred yards, and is certain death to man or animal wounded with it, no cure having as yet been discovered. A tiger, when hit, runs ten or a dozen yards, staggers, becomes sick, and dies in four or five minutes. A bird is killed as with a bullet; and the arrow and the wounded part of the flesh being cut out, the remainder is eaten without danger. The poison is obtained from a small frog, called *rana de veneno*, about three inches long, yellow on the back, with very large black eyes. Those who use this poison catch the frogs in the woods, and confine them in a hollow cane, where they feed them till they want the poison; when they take one of the unfortunate reptiles, and pass a piece of pointed wood down his throat, and out at one of his legs. This torture makes the poor frog perspire very much, especially on the back, which becomes covered with white froth; this is the most powerful poison that he yields, and in this they dip the points of their arrows, which will preserve their destructive power for a year. Afterwards, below this white substance, appears a yellow oil, which is carefully scraped off, and retains its deadly influence for four or six months. By these means, from one frog sufficient poison is obtained for about sixty arrows.

Scientific Expedition.—His Majesty's ship Blossom, commanded by Captain Richard Owen, has been directed by the Admiralty to complete the surveys of the different parts of the West Indies which have been left undone by the Spaniards, and the late Admiralty surveyor in that quarter, Mr. De Mayne. Captain Owen, it is understood, will be principally employed among the Bahamas, and the coasts between Carthagena and Yucatan, more particularly to examine the dangerous shores of the latter place; and to ascertain correctly the meridian distances between the principal points in the West

Indies chronometrically. He has received for this purpose a supply of the very finest instruments; and no pains have been spared in the equipment of the Blossom. Captain Owen, it is reported, has been particularly directed to report on the qualities of the star-quadrant—a late improvement of the quadrant, in which the glasses are considerably enlarged, for the purpose of gaining as much light as possible in observing the altitudes of stars with the sea horizon.

Temperature of Canada.—The extremes of heat and cold are felt to be more severe in the cleared districts than the uncleared: mercury frequently freezes at Quebec and Montreal; and the summers are so hot for some days, that it is a wonder how animals contrive to live. Rain is not very abundant; it prevails most in the spring and fall. Mists in the inland country are not so frequent as in Britain, but on the sea-coast much more so. Thunder and lightning are very common; the flashes more vivid and bright, and the peals much louder. Hail is not very common; and the piles of snow are very regular figures—hexagonal, and sometimes octagonal stars; the snow never falls in such minute particles as sand, or yet in flakes as large as common butterflies. The snow generally begins to fall about the middle of November: in the woods it is seldom attended with wind, but in the cleared places it blows into huge wreaths: the road-ways are filled full between the fences. In the beginning of the above-named month, there are generally a few very fine warm days, called the Indian summer. The coldest month in the year is January: if water be then put in bed-rooms, where-with to wash, the jugs and ewers will be broken ere morning. The first indication of cold weather having set in, is the destruction that occurs amongst porcelain and glass vessels containing fluids.—*M'Taggart's Canada.*

Vaccination.—M. Numan, a veterinary surgeon at Utrecht, has recently made several experiments with the vaccine matter upon the following animals—the cow, the bull, the horse, the ass, the camel, the goat, the sheep, the pig, the ape, the dog, and the rabbit. He states, as the result of these, that the vaccine virus taken from man reproduces the original effect when applied to the cow and the bull; but that the action of the virus so applied to these animals is only for a single time: on the horse and the ass it produces pustules; and when applied from them to the cow, its action is more intense than that of the primitive virus. The camel receives it easily by inoculation; but when taken again from the camel and applied to the

cow, it produces little effect;—applied, however, from that animal to the goat, it is quite efficacious; but both the goat and the camel are susceptible of its effects only once. The sheep does not yield readily to its influence; and the virus from this animal has no effect upon any other:

on the ape the effect is nearly the same as upon man. The pig may be vaccinated, but the virus cannot be subsequently propagated. The dog is more difficult than the sheep; and the rabbit is quite inaccessible to the influence of the vaccine matter.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Paris Academy of Sciences.—At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Cassini made a report upon the collection of artificial plants presented to the Academy by Baron Humbert de Molard. The report stated, that the most complete success had attended the attempt to imitate the living plants, as to the leaves, stems, and fruits, but not so much so as to the flowers. The manufacturer of these plants was a M. d'Argentelle, who made them in the isle of France.—At the same sitting, M. Pamard, a physician at Avignon, presented to the Academy an instrument of his invention, called *sonde courbe*, for the introduction into the bladder of the instruments for crushing the stone. According to the statement of the inventor, this instrument does away with all the inconvenience hitherto felt in operations of this description.—A letter was read from M. Vanner, a physician at Thomery, on hydrophobia, and the means of treating it. The author considers this disease as entirely nervous, having its seat in the nerves of the eighth pair; and from the great success which has attended the use of sulphate of quinine in nervous disorders similarly seated, the doctor strongly recommends that it should be employed in cases of hydrophobia, in large doses, either by the skin, or by injection into the veins.

Paris Geographical Society.—At the sitting of the Paris Geographical Society, on the 4th ult. some details were communicated by M. Brue relative to the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon; from which it appears that, in 1783, Miquelon formed a distinct island. Since that period, however, the sand which divided them has disappeared, and at the north there is an extensive bay, at the end of which is a port. This port it is intended greatly to improve, as it is thought it will afford a better shelter for vessels than Saint-Pierre, and be useful to the cod-fishery. The roads of Saint-Pierre are very magnificent, and the bay is formed by the eastern part of the Isle St. Pierre and the Isle of Dogs. M. Brue states, that the chart of Newfoundland published in 1784 was

very defective, and calculated to cause danger, as the fogs which prevail often prevent navigators; going from France to these islands, from observing their position. M. Brue mentions a rock under the water, near the Isle Saint-Pierre, not pointed out in any chart, rectifies the errors relative to the fogs, and describes the bank of Saint-Pierre at the western extremity of the great bank. Mention is also made of the rocks of Cape Raze, which are found to be situated nearly one degree more to the east than they are marked in the chart of 1784. At the same sitting, a favourable account was given to the Society of the progress which the young Ethiopians now in Paris have made in the sciences; and it was stated that they are about to translate the Geography of Malte-Brun into the Turkish language. One of them is also about to engrave several lithographic charts from the atlas of Malte-Brun and that of M. Brue.

Antiquities.—The French Minister of the Interior has placed at the disposal of the authorities of Fréjus the sum of 4000 francs, to be employed in the excavations of the amphitheatre in that town. Several discoveries have been already made; amongst which were stone seats in very good preservation; the broken shaft of a column in white marble; a piece of Roman coin bearing the effigy of Adrian; and several fragments of marble admirably carved.

Remarkable Showers.—One of the French papers contains an account of a curious shower of rain which fell at Chaumont on the 13th inst. and which the French journalist calls “a shower of ice.” Although the temperature of the air was at this time much above the freezing point, every drop, as it fell, became congealed into a solid mass of ice; and the accumulation became so great, that branches of trees were broken, or bent to the ground. For several hours after the shower, the face of the country, for leagues, was covered with a snowy-looking ice, which reminded one of the climate of Siberia. A similar shower fell at Perseigne (Sarthe) on the 8th and 9th inst. In the forest of that name, the trees bending under the weight of the fro-

zen rain, were subsequently blown up by the roots by the wind, to the number of 30,000.

Preservation of Meat and Fish with Ice.

—Some experiments have been made, by the council of health of the prefecture of police in Paris, upon the preservation of viands and fish by means of ice. The experiments have been very various, as much from the nature of the alimentary substances which have been tried, as from the time they were allowed to remain in the ice. The results are as follow:—1. That fresh viands of every sort, as well as fish, may be kept in ice for a long time without experiencing the least alteration. 2. That the placing of these substances in ice, when in a state of putrefaction, will stop the decomposition. 3. That the substances put in a fresh state in the ice, and kept so for a longer or shorter time, when they are withdrawn and exposed to the action of the air, putrefy with the greatest rapidity; and if the temperature of the atmosphere is rather high, some hours suffice to bring on putrefaction, and render them unfit for nourishment. 4. That these substances, when cooked after being taken from the ice, not only do not lose any of their good qualities, but become even more tender and delicate.

French Roads.—The expense of maintaining a good road in France is 82*l.* and in England 128*l.* for every three miles; and our French neighbours ascribe the difference to the partial and jobbing spirit of our two or three thousand highway despots, who cry reform over public grievances, whilst they are swelling the catalogue of local wrongs and corruptions. The public roads of France extend over a surface of 20,047 miles, and the total cost of maintaining that portion of them (*viz.* 10,720 miles) which is in a finished state, is 879,040*l.*; but the repairs of a similar line in England would amount to 1,372,160, or more than half as much again! It is stated that the system of Macadamising had been practised long before the time of M'Adam, by one Favier in the Haute-Saône, and one Hussion in the Ain.

Vegetable Poisons.—In a paper recently read to the Académie des Sciences, to show the means of neutralizing the action of vegetable alkalies on the animal economy, it was stated that the administration of two grains and a half of the iodide, the bromide, or the chloride of strychnia, produced no pernicious effect on a dog, although it is well known that strychnia is the most deleterious of the vegetable alkalies, and that half a grain will kill a large dog. It being important to ascertain whether, if the poison and the antidote were introduced into the stomach sepa-

rately, an innoxious combination would take place, seven experiments were tried of administering, first, a grain of pure strychnia or veratria, and subsequently a dose of tincture of iodine; and, with the exception of one case, in which the administration of the tincture of iodine was too long delayed, the life of the animal was uniformly preserved. The same success, however, did not attend the administration of the tincture of brome.

Scrofula.—Iodine has recently been administered, with great success, in the French hospital in scrofulous disorders.

Surgical Operations.—“*La Clinique*” contains an account of more than 400 operations performed by M. Dupuytren, the celebrated French surgeon, in the hospital of l'Hôtel-Dieu, in Paris, during the year 1827.

Silk Worms.—The Society of Domestic Economy in France have, at the suggestion of Count Lasteyrie, offered several premiums for the cultivation of mulberry-trees, in different parts of France where they are not now planted, for the purpose of feeding silk-worms. The count asserts that silk-worms may be reared, and fine silk procured from them, in almost every part of France; and he states that a sample of silk produced in the North of France was pronounced by some Milanese manufacturers to be better than their own. The value of the raw silk used in France annually is 112 millions of francs, of which to the value of only 15 or 16 millions is of French production; so that more than 100 millions of francs are paid annually for foreign silk. It appears that in Flanders, and at Berlin, the cultivation of silk is carried on to a great extent, and with decided success.

New Tragedy.—A tragedy, entitled “*Marino Faliero*,” by Thomas Zanli Sajan, has recently been published at Bastia in Corsica. It is in most parts similar to the “*Marino Faliero*” of Lord Byron, but differs in the catastrophe.

GERMANY.

Heidelberg University.—The Gazette des Tribunaux contains a long, but rather interesting, account of the dissensions which have taken place in the University of Heidelberg, in Germany. It appears, that after several fruitless conferences with the authorities, the discontented students, to the number of 800, formed themselves into a kind of camp at Frankenthal, where they pronounced an anathema against all who should remain in or enter themselves at Heidelberg. In consequence of this proceeding, nearly all the law students who were at that place have quitted it, and spread themselves in different universities.

Professor Hansteen's Tour in Siberia.—

From a letter to Professor Schumacher, dated Irkutsk, April 11, 1829.—It would be very difficult, I believe, to find a climate for astronomical observations like that of Eastern Siberia. From the moment that the River Angara (which issues from Lake Baikal, and in part surrounds Irkutsk) is frozen over, till April, the sky is constantly serene, not a cloud is to be seen; the sun rises and sets in full splendour (the cold being from 30° to 33° Reaumur), and has not that red appearance which it has with us, near the horizon during the winter. The rather elevated situation of the country (from the 9th of February till to-day, the barometer has oscillated between $737'$ and $710'$), and the great distance from the sea, makes the air dry and free from vapours. The sun has such power here in the spring, that while the thermometer in the shade is from 20° to 30° at noon, the water runs down from the roofs on the sunny side. On the 12th of December we set out from Tobolsk, and on our way hither had, almost without interruption, a temperature of 20° to 34° Reaumur; notwithstanding, I observed every morning at sunrise, for an hour together, in the open air. With a cold of 30° , the air is fortunately always calm; and in consequence of its dryness, we suffer less here with that temperature than in our own country with 15° . The nose and ears are the most exposed to the effects of the cold; and it not unfrequently happened, that my servant told me, while I was making my observations, that my nose was quite white, and must be immediately rubbed. I have covered with thin leather the screws of the instruments; for if one touches the metal with the naked hand, one feels a pain as on touching a burning coal, and a white blister is occasioned as after touching red-hot iron. My Arnold's chronometer stopped three times during my observations, at 26° to 30° of cold; on the contrary, my two time-keepers, by Kessel, performed very well. At a temperature of 30° to 32° , they do not indeed go so regularly as usual; but on the whole they are excellent. In the latter part of the journey I carried Arnold's chronometer, and Kessel's No. 1820, in my waistcoat pocket; but Kessel's box chronometer, No. 1259, was obliged to endure the cold in a covering made of hair. It bears the jolting of a carriage very well. Arnold's chronometer has changed its rate of going from $+6''$ to $+29''$. The two chronometers by Kessel, on the contrary, though exposed to every disadvantage to which chronometers are liable, and the constant jolting in a Russian carriage, have changed their

rate of going only $2''$ or $3''$ from Christiania to this place. After a long search, I have at length found the site of the Observatory at Tobolsk, which the Abbé Chappe used in 1760. Colonel V. Cramer, of the artillery, now eighty years of age, showed me both the house in which Schubert made his observations, in 1805, and the bastion, in a now ruined intrenchment, where Chappe had his little observatory. He had the latter pulled down twenty years ago, in consequence of orders given him. The foundation, forming a square, is still to be seen; and, not quite in the centre, are the remains of a square pillar, on which Chappe probably placed his sector. I have determined, by trigonometrical measurement, the position of this spot with respect to two churches of the city and Schubert's observatory and mine. The latitude determined by Schubert agrees with mine, within a few seconds. Unfortunately, I was not able to make observations of the longitude. Though our thermometers lay in wooden cases, covered with thick leather, and were packed in the pockets of our travelling-carriage, we several times found them frozen in the morning. The barometer would also have been frozen, had I not held it between my legs, and brought it into a warm room at every stage. On the 30th of January, 1829, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the morning, at the station of Tunkaja, (lat. 56° , long. $114\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, from Ferro,) the spirit thermometer was at $-34^{\circ}\cdot4$. In the quicksilver thermometer the mercury was all in the bulb, and had a considerable hollow at top. It was quite solid. The tube of the thermometer goes to -35° . In the evening, at Bagranowskaja, (lat. $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, long. $115\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, from Ferro,) the two thermometers were hung in the open air at $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. At nine, I found the mercury in Pistor's thermometer in the bulb, but still fluid, so that, on turning the thermometer, and moderately shaking it, it ran quite to the end of the tube; and the spirit thermometer was at $-30^{\circ}\cdot2$. A quarter of an hour later, the spirit thermometer was at $-30^{\circ}\cdot4$; and the mercury in the two thermometers of Pistor was already stiff, and could not be moved by turning and shaking the instrument. At our next night's lodging I poured about 3 lbs. of quicksilver into a basin, and exposed it to the air. The next morning, the 31st, before $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, it was frozen into a compact hard mass, which I could not loosen with my knife from the bottom of the basin. I cut it like lead; and at first, as the knife came out of a warm room, the mercury was still rather fluid where it was cut. The spirit thermometer was at $-31^{\circ}\cdot35$. After

standing for some time in a warm room, it separated from the basin, but was still so brittle that it could be broken. The spirit thermometer agreed with the two quicksilver thermometers of Pistor down to -10° . Below -10° , the spirit thermometer always indicates a higher temperature, the difference increasing in proportion as the temperature became lower.

Pistor. -10°	Difference. $=0^{\circ}0$
$-15^{\circ}9$	$+0^{\circ}40$
$-20^{\circ}7$	$+0^{\circ}05$
$-25^{\circ}1$	$+1^{\circ}78$
$-30^{\circ}0$	$+2^{\circ}00$

i. e. when the quicksilver thermometer was at -30° , the spirit thermometer was at -28° ; but when the latter was below 30° , the quicksilver in the former fell quite into the bulb. Dr. Erman has left this place for Jakoutzk and Ochotzk, whence he wishes to go to Kamtschatka. Lieutenant Due is also gone to Jakoutzk, whence he will, if possible, proceed northwards, down the Lena to Schigansk. I only wait for the thawing of the Angara, to go down that river to Jeniseisk, and thence on the Jenisei northwards to Turnkansk, under the polar circle. On my return to Krasnojarsk I hope to meet Lieutenant Due, and go with him, by way of Orenburg, to Astrachan, and thence on the Caspian Sea to Bakou; from Bakou we return home by way of Tiflis, the Crimea, and Nikolajew. The reception which we have every where met with is beyond all description. The governors and governors-general have rivalled each other in showing us every possible civility and kindness. From Krasnojarsk, the governor gave us a Cossack to accompany us to Irkutsk; and on a journey to Kiachta, on the Chinese frontier, we had two. Due and Erman have each a Cossack to attend them to Jakoutzk. In the gymnasium at Irkutsk, we found the instruments which Baron Wrangel and Anjou used in their Northern tour; among which were two English sextants and two declinators. The sextants were in excellent condition; the two other instruments out of order. His Excellency the Governor-general, Lawinski, has had the goodness to lend me one of Troughton's sextants, and one of the declinators for Lieutenant Due to take to Jakoutzk. The latter I have myself put in order: the same sextant gave, within a few seconds, the same latitude as my own. Lieutenant Due has also Kessel's chronometer, No. 1280. I have found the magnetic pole which I sought about in $119\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the meridian of Ferro, that is 8° or 9° more to the east than I expected in Christiania. The magnetic intensity has greatly increased to the

east, from Nishnei Nowogorod to this meridian.

M. Abel, the celebrated, though young mathematician of Christiania, died recently. He had been invited to settle at Berlin, as Professor in the School of High Sciences, the foundation of which has been proposed by M. Humboldt.

German Erotic Poets.—Professor Von der Hagen has begun publishing a new revised edition of a Collection of old German Erotic Poets (Minnesinger), known under the name of the Collection of Manesse. Three volumes have already appeared.

ITALY.

Antiquities.—Accounts from Rome state, that the researches making there continually bring to light new archaeological treasures; and the number of Etruscan vases discovered is reported to amount to more than 5000, among which there are at least 200 which have Grecian inscriptions. A catalogue of the latter has just been published; and it is likely to excite much curiosity among antiquaries. Many of the vases described in this catalogue will probably tend either to confirm or destroy the conjectures which well-known archaeologists have made respecting similar vases which had been previously discovered in other localities, and whose bad state of preservation rendered explanations difficult or doubtful. Among the objects found at Canino, are a considerable number of antique jewels in gold, and several small bronze figures executed in very good style.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Trade.—Number of ships which arrived at the following ports in 1827:—

Amsterdam	.	.	1982
Rotterdam	.	.	1731
Antwerp	.	.	831
Harlingen	.	.	457
Dord	.	.	202

In the same year, 252 vessels belonging to the Netherlands, entered the port of Dantzic, and six that of Elbing.

Coffee imported:—

	English lbs.
Amsterdam	18,000,000
Rotterdam	13,800,000
Antwerp	54,000,000

The coffee consumed annually in the whole United Netherlands, is, according to the latest calculations, 32,000,000 of English pounds, (29,107,800 demi-kilogrammes,) which, for a population of 5,719,000, gives $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for each person, man, woman, and child—an extraordinary quantity. In Britain, the coffee consumed annually by 23,000,000 of persons, is only about 15,000,000 lbs.

TURKEY.

European Turkey has one city containing above 500,000 inhabitants, five above 50,000, eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Amongst the imperial towns are—

	Souls.	Houses.
Constantinople, containing	597,000	88,000
Cairo	400,000	
Aleppo	200,000	
Damascus	150,000	
Philippopolis (Filibe)	120,000	20,000
Adrianople	100,000	10,000
Salonica	70,000	4,000
Bosna Serai	65,000	
Bucharest	60,000	
Schumha or Shumla	18,000	4,000

GREECE.

Greece.—Extract of a letter from a member of the scientific commission sent to the Morea, dated Ægina, 25th April :—“On board a Greek bark I entered the

Piræus, and from thence reached Athens. My object was to ascertain the state of the ancient monuments since the place has been each day more closely invested. I have the satisfaction to announce that, in general, they have suffered very little. The Temple of Theseus has completely resisted the cannon balls. It appears that the greater part of these monuments had been isolated from the modern erection, by the Franks before their departure; and this it is which has saved them,—for the city is now only a heap of ruins: among which may be seen a few palm-trees, and the temples of the ancient Greeks. I found it impossible to penetrate to the Acropolis. The Parthenon still presents some admirable masses; but I was unable to ascertain minutely the injuries it has sustained.”

RURAL ECONOMY.

Clearing the coats of Sheep of Insects.—

A country newspaper correspondent says, “Lambs should be dressed or dipped, as a preventive rather than a cure for lice, ticks, &c. I would therefore advise the operation to take place in July or August rather than later, though, having been omitted, it may be performed, weather permitting, any time before Christmas. The plan is this:—take 1lb. of arsenic, boil it up in four gallons of water with 1lb. soft soap, and 1lb. kali preparati. The arsenic will in a short time be dissolved and held in solution by the other ingredients. This object attained, add forty gallons more water, in a tub sufficiently large to admit of dipping a sheep or hogget. Next proceed to dip the animal, which is done as follows:—let two men take hold, one by the fore, the other the hind legs, lifting, feet uppermost, into the tub containing the prepared liquor. In doing this care must be taken not to suffer the head to be immersed therein, or mischief may ensue from the poison getting into the ears; to prevent which, station a man at the tub, whose sole business must be to take hold of the animal by the head, and pressing each hand against the backs of the ears, keep it steadily whilst under the hands of the dippers. This same man should be provided with a sort of tongs, or frame, similar to what a lye latch, or vat stands on. When the sheep is lifted out of the liquor, let him slip these tongs across the tub under the sheep, and by squeezing the fleece with the hands, the greater part of the mixture will drain into the tub beneath. In this way, by

care and attention, the above quantity will serve to dress a hundred moderate sized lambs and hoggets. I am aware of the general objection to the use of arsenic. I hate to use it myself; but really in such a case as this, the details of which ought to take place under the farmer's own eye, I have never known any bad effects ensue, but on the contrary great benefits. I must not omit to mention, as one material advantage of the plan, that where adopted early enough, it certainly is an antidote to the attacks of the fly, and prevents great loss from the formation of maggots.”—T.

Manure.—The following is from Professor Brande's Lectures on Chemistry, delivered at the Royal Institution. “The best manure, probably, is that in which animal and vegetable matters putrefy, and liberate certain substances, which, with the decomposed vegetable substances, become converted into the supply of the plant. The placing of vegetable matter in the soil does not constitute it a manure; hence, when you plough in for a green crop, it is the business of the agriculturist to present his manure to the vegetable in that state in which it shall be more likely to be taken up by the new plant. Now, as many of the products, elaborated during the decomposition of animal and vegetable matters, are exceedingly useful to the growing plants, and, in fact, constitute some of their more immediate principles, you see the great error so often committed, namely, that of applying the manures after their decomposition has taken place. You have, no doubt, seen that the manures are suffered to lie in heaps, and as

their vegetable products, used in stables and other places where animals are confined, are highly impregnated with animal matter, as fermentation goes on, heat is generated in the mass, ammonia, carbonic acid, carbonetted hydrogen, and other matters are thrown out; and the black juice which oozes out, containing a great quantity of valuable matter, runs to waste, and thus the soil is much impoverished. But, of late, agriculturists have begun to open their eyes to this subject, and have saved this liquor in drains for manuring. Mineral manures act in a different way, and may be subdivided into two classes; into those which, by their chemical action, decompose animal and vegetable substances, which, as manures, were before inert; and into such as become directly absorbed, and tend to contribute to the healthy growth of the plant. Quick lime is of the first kind; it forms a kind of soapy compound with the vegetable matter, and turns it into that state in which it will be absorbed by the growing plant; it absorbs carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and becomes converted into chalk, of itself frequently a valuable addition to the soil. This shows the value of applying the lime when recent, and in moderate quantity, to the soil immediately as it is taken from the kiln; so as to be mixed with the vegetable matter intended to be destroyed, and the effect would be better, since the principal object with which the lime is employed is lost by allowing it to remain in heaps. Some limestone contains magnesia, and as such does not slack, and absorb carbonic acid; it remains always caustic, and so destroys the young plants; and many crops were in this way destroyed before the cause was discovered. It has been said, that gypsum has been sometimes found a good manure; and salt has been very much extolled: I believe a great deal more has been said of salt than it deserves; it certainly destroys insects, but I do not believe what has been said of its value. We are not to infer that because a manure is found to be useful on one evil in a certain climate, that it shall prove equally useful in others; experience must direct us in this particular."

On the Cultivation of Strawberries. By T. A. Knight, Esq.—Mr. Keens has published, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, some excellent observations upon the proper modes of managing different varieties of the strawberry; in conjunction, however, with some opinions which I do not think well founded; and as I rarely see in the gardens of my friends,

that which is, in my opinion, even a moderately good crop of strawberries, I shall proceed to state some conclusions which theory and practice have conjointly led me to draw, relatively to the most advantageous modes of culture of those species and varieties of fruit. I perfectly coincide in opinion with Mr. Keens, that the Spring is the only proper season for planting. At that season of the year, the ground, having been properly worked and manured, will long continue light and permeable to the roots, which will consequently descend during the summer deeply into the soil. Abundant foliage will be produced, which will be fully exposed, through the summer, to the light, and much true sap will be generated, whilst very little, comparatively, will be expended; for if any fruit-stalks appear, they should be taken off. In the following season, as Mr. Keens has justly observed, a superior crop will be borne, than by plants of greater age, or differently cultivated. When plantations of strawberries are made, as they usually are, in the month of August, the plants acquire sufficient strength before winter to afford a moderate crop of fruit in the following year: but the plants will not have formed a sufficient reservoir of true sap to feed even such a crop, without being too much impoverished; their spring foliage will be also exhausted in feeding the fruit, and will continue through the summer to shade the leaves subsequently produced. The aggregate produce in two seasons will, in consequence, generally be found to be less in quantity, and very inferior in quality, to that afforded in one season by a plantation of equal extent, made in the spring. Mr. Keens suffers his beds to continue three years, though he admits that the produce of the first year is the most abundant, and of the best quality; and in order to afford his plants sufficient space, when they are three years old, he places them at too great distances, in my opinion, from each other, to obtain the greatest produce from the smallest extent of ground. He places his hantbois and pine strawberry plants at eighteen inches apart in the rows; each square yard consequently contains three plants only. I have placed Downton strawberry plants, which require as much space as those of the hantbois, or pine, in rows at sixteen inches apart from each other, and with only eight inches distance between the plants, which is nearly nine to each square yard; and I have found each plant at such distances nearly, if not quite, as productive.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

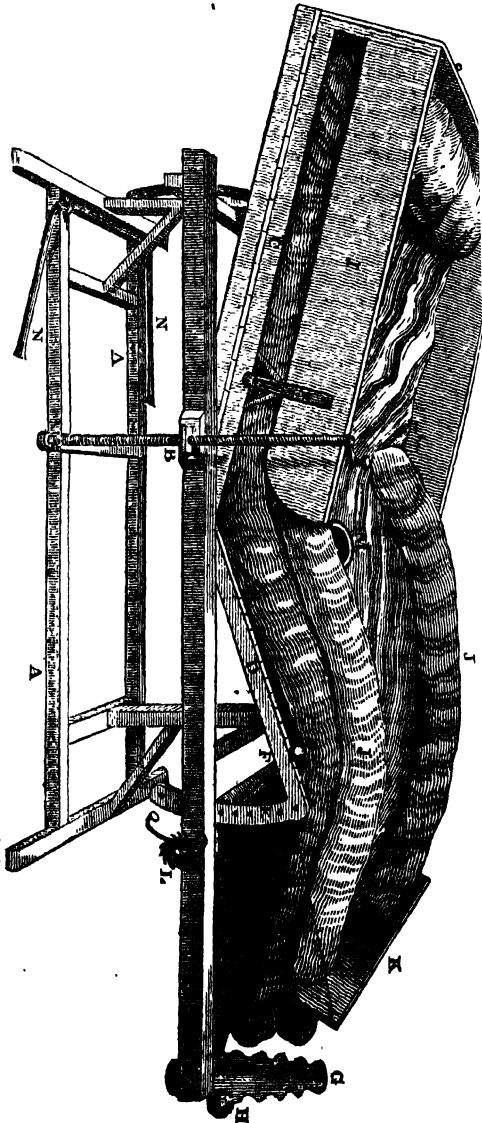
USEFUL ARTS.

MR. JERRARD'S REVOLVABLE BED.

THIS bed is the invention of Mr. Jerrard, a surgeon of talent and respectability at Honiton, in Devonshire. It will be best understood by the following engraving on wood.

A. A. The ground frame, with an upright at each end for supporting the frame of the bed on two pivots, and the long, perpendicular screw at the side, which, when turned, inclines the bed to either side. This long screw passes through a nut at B, and by turning it, the bed may be inclined to either side, so as to make the side of the patient the most depending part of the body: in other words, to turn him on his side.—C, side of the frame which supports the trunk, and may be raised to any angle required.—D and E. These jointed pieces support the moveable roller F, which goes across under the bend of the knees. The notches in the piece G are for receiving the roller which goes across at the foot of the bed (the end of which is seen at H,) and supports the sacking—I, the side board for supporting the trunk, *laterally*, when the bed is inclined.—J, J, long bolsters for supporting the limbs in a similar manner.—K, the feet apparatus.—L, contrivance for tightening the sacking. M.—There is an aperture in the mattress, from which a corresponding piece is withdrawn for necessary purposes; this is effected by a very simple contrivance, which could not be well represented in the engraving.

In cases of gout and rheumatism, where great pain and inconvenience are occasioned by turning; in all diseases of the lower limbs, requiring long and perfect rest, as scrofulous affections of the hip, knee, &c.; fractures, either simple or compound, of the thigh or leg; also in cases of sloughing of the back from pressure; this bed possesses the following advantages:—The patient (whether a child or an adult) may be placed and retained in any position which may be most desirable, and in any of the above-named maladies may be turned on either side at pleasure; also, every thing offensive may be removed without the slightest inconvenience. Lastly, by raising that part which supports the upper part of the body as high as it will go, and lifting the ground-frame so as to allow the iron support N to drop down, by which the ground-frame at this end is elevated about eighteen inches from the floor, the bed is thereby converted into an excellent easy chair.



Mr. T. W. C. Edwards, Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, states that he has invented an instrument for "the instantaneous conveyance of intelligence to any distance." After noticing some of the greatest inventions of preceding times, Mr. Edwards "undertakes to demonstrate, clearly and briefly, in the work which he has now in the press, the practicability and facility of transmitting from London, *instantaneously*, to an agent at Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, the Cape of Good Hope, Madras, Calcutta, &c. any question or message whatever, and of receiving back again at London, within the short space of one minute, an acknowledgment of the arrival of such question or message at the place intended, and a distinct answer to it in a few minutes." He adds: "In principle this engine is al-

together different from every kind of telegraph or semiaphor, and requires neither intermediate station nor repetition. In its action it is totally unconnected with electricity, magnetism, galvanism, or any other subtle species of matter; and although the communication from place to place is instantaneous, and capable of ringing a bell, firing a gun, or hoisting a flag, if required, yet this is not effected by the transit of any thing whatever to or fro; nor in the operation is aught either audible or visible, except to the persons communicating. It may be proper, however, to state, that a channel or way must previously be prepared, by sinking a series of rods of a peculiar description in the ground, or dropping them in the sea; but these, after the first cost, will remain good for ages to come, if substantial when laid down."

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

G. Straker, of South Shields, Durham, for an improvement in ships' windlasses. July 25, 1829.

L. Quetin, of Great Winchester-street, London, for a new or improved vehicle, or combination of vehicles, for the carriage or conveyance of passengers, and also luggage and goods; constructed upon a principle of security against overturning or upsetting, and possessing other advantages, which he conceives will be of public utility. Communicated by a Foreigner. July 25, 1829.

F. H. N. Drake, of Colyton House, Devon, for improvements in tiles for covering houses and other buildings. Communicated by a Foreigner. July 25, 1829.

J. Nicholls, of Pershall, Staffordshire, for improvements in the lever, and the application of its power. July 25, 1829.

J. Bates, of Bishopsgate-street, London, for an improved method of constructing steam-boilers or generators, whereby the bulk of the boiler or generator, and the consumption of fuel, are considerably reduced. By a Foreigner. August 1, 1829.

J. Bates, of Bishopsgate-street Within, London, for a new process or method of whitening sugars. Communicated by a Foreigner. August 1, 1829.

J. Hutchinson, of Liverpool, for improvements in machinery for spinning cotton, silk, linen, woollen, and other fibrous substances. Communicated by a Foreigner. July 30, 1829.

N. Jocelyn, of Newhaven, State Connecticut, North America, now residing in London, artist, for improvements in the preparation or manufacture of blank forms for bankers' checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, post bills, and other similar instruments, or securities for the exchange or payments of monies, by which forgeries and alterations in the same are prevented or detected. Communicated by a Foreigner. August 3, 1829.

T. Bailey, of Leicester, for improvements in machinery for making lace. August 5, 1829.

T. Brown, of Birmingham, for an improved coach, particularly adapted for public conveyance and luggage. August 5, 1829.

W. Shaud, of the Bunn in Kincardineshire, Scotland, for an improvement or improvements in distillation. August 10, 1829.

J. M'Leod, of Westminster, for improvements in preparing or manufacturing certain substances, so as to produce vanilla. August 10, 1829.

J. Rowland, of Heneage-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, and C. Mac Millan, of the same place, for a new or improved process or mode of constructing or making street-ways, carriage-roads, and highways in general. August 11, 1829.

T. H. Rolfe, of Cheapside, London, for improvements upon the self-acting piano-forte. August 11, 1829.

E. Wicks, of King's-road, Chelsea, Middlesex, for improvements in raising, lowering, or conveying, heated water or other fluids to various distances. August 14, 1829.

H. C. Price and C. F. Price, of Bristol, for an improvement upon certain apparatus already known for the communicating of heat by means of the circulation of fluid. August 20, 1829.

J. Mushet, of York Square, Regent's Park, Middlesex, for a medicine which his father, W. Mushet, late of York, in the course of his practice found of essential and peculiar benefit in gouty affections of the stomach, spasms, cramps, inflammation of the lungs, violent and confirmed coughs, pains after child-birth, and in other pains in the breast and bowels, beyond any other medicine or application in like cases. August 20, 1829.

J. Jones, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery, or apparatus for dressing and finishing woollen cloths. August 21, 1829.

W. Roger, of Norfolk-street, Strand, Middlesex, for improvements in the construction of an chora. August 21, 1829.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

- Barker's *Parriana*, Vol. II. 8vo. 18s. bds.
 Knapp's *Universal History*. Sixth Edition. 12mo. 5s. sheep.
 Wilnot Warwick, Vol. II. 8vo. 9s. bds.
 Historical Recollections of Henry Monmouth. 12mo. 5s. bds.
 Principal Events in the History of Ireland. 18mo. 3s. 6d. hf. bd.
 Russell's Works of the English and Scottish Reformers, Vol. IV.

EDUCATION.

- Goldsmith's *Grammar of Geography*. New Edition. 18mo. 3s. 6d. sheep.
 Maugnall's *Questions*. New Edition. 12mo. 5s. boards.
 Gwilt's *Anglo Saxon Grammar*. 8vo. 6s. bds.
 Morrison's *Mercantile Teacher's Assistant*. 12mo. 5s. sheep.
 Davies on *Greek Versification*. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed.
 The *Etymology and Syntax of the English Language Explained*. Third Edition. 8vo.

FINE ARTS.

- Bonington's *Drawings*, by Harding, No. I. 4to. 12s. Proofs 10s.

LAW.

- The *Cabinet Lawyer*. Fifth Edition.
 Woodfall's *Landlord and Tenant*, by Pratt. royal 8vo. 17. 5s. bds.
 Platt on *Covenants*. 8vo. 17. 5s. bds.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

- Bell's *Anatomy*. Seventh Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 27. 12s. 6d. bds.
 Palmer's *Illustrations of Medicine*. 8vo. 10s. bds.
 Bates on *Inflammation*. 8vo. 8s. bds.
 Simplicity of *Health*. Second Edition. 12mo. 6s. bds.
 Ball's *Exposition of the System of the Nerves*. 1 vol. 4to. with Engravings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Roscoe on *Bills of Exchange*, &c. 12mo. 15s. boards.
 Clarke's *Lays of Leisure*. 8vo. 12s. bds.
 Selby's *Ornithology*. Second Series. No. VII. fol. plain, 17. 11s. 6d. coloured, 37. 3s.
 Jones and Kingston's *Flora Devonensis*. 8vo. 10s. bds.
 Ten *Introductory Lectures at the London University*. 8vo. 12s. bds.
 Foreign *Quarterly Review*, Vol. I. to IV. 8vo. 37. bds.
 Dialogues on *Prophecy*, Vol. III. 8vo. 12s. bds.
 Palairct's *Thesaurus Ellipsium Latinarum*, by Barker. 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.
 Edinburgh *Review*, No. XCVIII. 6s. sewed.
 Sander's *Select Florist*. 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards.
 Brasse's *Œdipus Coloneus of Sophocles*. Royal 12mo. 5s. boards.
 The *Garden of Surrey*, or *Sketches of Dorking*. 12mo. s. boards.
 Petersdorf's *Reports*, Vol. II. royal 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d. boards.
 On the *Justice of Emancipating the Jews*. 2s. 6d.
 Proposed *Remedy for the Distresses of the Country*. 1s.
 The *Art of Tying the Cravat*. 7th Edition. 3s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

- Moore's *Lallah Rookh*. Fifteenth Edition. fcp. 14s. bds.
 Nurse's *Evening and other Poems*. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

THEOLOGY.

- Crombie's *Natural Theology*. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 4s. bds.
 Jones's *Christian Biography*. 12mo. 9s. bds.
 Identity of the *Druidical and Hebrew Religions*. 12mo. 5s. bds.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

- Picture of Australia*. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

LITERARY REPORT.

The *Borderers*.—Mr. Cooper's forthcoming Novel under this title is said to illustrate the many fierce encounters between the early English settlers in America and the Indians, from whom they experienced the most deadly resistance. The period he has chosen affords numberless incidents and striking events, that cannot fail to interest the reader's attention in no ordinary degree.

The *Poems* lately published by the King of Bavaria have excited a considerable sensation amongst the literati of Germany; and an eminent literary character, now residing abroad, is, we understand, preparing a translation of them, with which the public will shortly be favoured.

"Herbert Milton" has been translated into German by Mr. Richards (formerly a lieutenant in the Hanoverian service); and the same gentleman is now employed on Devereux, having already given Pelham and the Disowned a German dress. These translations are very popular in Germany.

It has been erroneously stated that Sir Walter Scott is preparing another series of the *Tales of a*

Grandfather. Sir Walter Scott is now, and has been for some months, preparing a History of Scotland from the earliest periods of authentic record to the union of the crowns. This work is already in the press, and will be published on the 1st of November, being the first volume of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. In conjunction with Sir Walter Scott, are engaged Sir James Mackintosh, and Thomas Moore, Esq.—the one for the history of England, and the other for that of Ireland.

A History of China, translated from the Chinese of Choo Foo-Teze, by P. P. Thoms, many years resident at Macao in China, is announced for early publication. It is stated to commence with the reign of Fuh-he, according to Chinese chronology B.C. 3000, and to reach the reign of Min-te, A.D. 300, including a period of 3300 years.

Dr. Calamy's *Historical Account of his own Life*, with some *Reflections upon the times in which he lived* (from 1671–1731), will shortly be published.

A volume of Sermons, by the Bishop of London, is nearly ready for publication.

The Life of Romney, the Painter, will appear in March next.

Nearly ready for publication a second edition of the works of George Pele: collected and edited, with some Account of his Life and Writings, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, B.A.

Great preparations have been making by the publishers of the *Annals* this year, and several new ones are, it seems, about to start into existence, among others we notice Ackermann's *Juvenile Forget me Not*. The literary department is to be conducted by Frederick Shoberl, Esq. from whom emanated the first idea of these beautiful publications in this country.

Mr. Jennings is likewise preparing for publication a new *Annal*, to be entitled, *The Landscape Annual, or the Tourist in Italy and Switzerland*, from drawings by Samuel Prout, Esq. The literary department by T. Roscoe, Esq. It will appear in November, and will comprise a succession of the most attractive views that meet the eye of the traveller on his route from Geneva to Rome.

The *Bijou* will be published, as usual, on the 1st of November. The embellishments are said to be of the first order, from pictures by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Stothard, Wilkie, Bonington, De Heere, &c.

The second volume of the *Juvenile Keepsake*, edited by Mr. T. Roscoe, will contain eight beautiful line engravings, conducted by Mr. Heath, and sixteen sheets of letter press, furnished by the most esteemed authors for youth.

The next *Literary Souvenir* will contain twelve exquisitely finished line engravings, from pictures by Sir T. Lawrence, Leslie, Harlowe, Collins, H. Howard, Chalon, Allston, F. P. Stephanoff, Martin, R. Westall, Uwins, and Phalippion. The literary contents of the volume will include contributions from a variety of distinguished writers. Among others, the Author of 'High-ways and By-ways,' J. Galt, W. M. Praed, the Author of 'Constantinople in 1828,' C. Bowles, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hemans, the Author of 'The Kuzzilbach,' B. Cornwall, the Author of 'Richelieu,' Lord J. Russell, Dr. Maginn, J. Montgomery, T. K. Hervey, the Authors of the 'O'Hara Tales,' the author of 'The Sorrows of Rosalie,' Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart, W. S. Walker, D. M. Moir, Miss Jewsbury, H. Coleridge, D. Conway, T. H. Bayly, Author of 'Tales of the Moors,' W. and M. Howitt, Author of 'Tales and Confessions,' John Bowring, Rev. T. Dale, J. Baillie, Rev. C. Hoyle, R. Howitt, the Author of 'Rouge et Noir.'

The *Winter's Wreath* will contain a collection of original pieces, in prose and verse, by Mrs. Hemans, Miss Mitford, M. Howitt, Miss Jewsbury, Miss E. Taylor, Miss Bowles, Miss M. A. Browne, Delta, Author of 'Recollections of the Peninsula,' Author of 'Selwyn,' Author of 'Rank and Talent,' a Modern Pythagorean, the Roscoes, Archdeacon Wrangham, Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. Dr. Raffles, Rev. J. Parry, Dr. Bowring, Dr. Decker, J. H. Wiffen, W. Howitt, D. Conway, H. Coleridge, W. H. Harrison, the Editors, &c. Embellished with thirteen Line Engravings.

The *New Year's Gift*, and *Juvenile Souvenir*, is about to appear in an improved form, embellished

by eleven Line Engravings, from pictures by Shee, Hamilton, Westall, Gainsborough, Singleton, Pegler, Boaden, F. Howard, &c. &c. The literary department contains original articles of Mrs. Hoffman, the Author of 'Constantinople in 1828,' Mrs. Hemans, the Author of 'Recollections of the Peninsula,' S. Edgeworth, Esq. Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Howitt, Miss Jewsbury, B. Cornwall, T. K. Hervey, Esq., the Author of 'Solitary Walks through many Lands,' Miss Strickland, R. Howitt, Esq., the Author of 'The Rival Crusoes,' Mrs. A. Watts, &c.

Mr. Britton's *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Bristol*, illustrated with a series of engravings, is nearly ready for publication.

Among the illustrations to "The Amulet" for the coming year, will be an engraving, from the King's picture, of an English cottage, by Mulready; another from Wilkie's painting of the "Dorty Babin;" another from a drawing by Martin, from the burin of Le Keux, for which, it is stated, the engraver received 180 guineas; and another by Pickersgill, for which 115 guineas were paid.

The new *Annual* edited by the Rev. Thomas Dale, and hitherto announced under the title of "The Offering," will appear on the 2d of November next, under the title of "The Iris, a Literary and Religious Offering."

Transatlantic Annuals.—The *Atlantic Souvenir*, published at Philadelphia, and the *Token* published at Boston, may shortly be expected in London. They will be enriched with numerous fine engravings, and the contributions are by the most distinguished writers in the United States.

In the press, A *Topographical and Historical Account of Wainfleet and the Wapentake of Candleshoe*, in the county of Lincoln.

Mr. Jennings is preparing for publication a Second Volume of the *Topography, Edinaces, and Ornaments of Pompeii*. By Sir William Gell, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

The Second Series of the *Romance of History*, which has been so long announced, is now in the press, and will be published about the middle of October.

Dr. Arnott's *Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy*, will be completed by the publication of the Second Volume, of which the first half, comprehending the subjects of Heat and Light, with a copious Account of the important and the beautiful Phenomena which range under these heads, is to appear early in the present month.

In the press, *Lectures on Surgical Education*, on the Investigation of Disease, and on the Ordinary Duties of the Surgeon.

An Account of the Origin, Rise, and Progress, of the Town of Greenock; with numerous embellishments.

A German and English Comparative Dictionary, intended to hold out to the beginner encouragement and facility to the acquisition of the German language.

Selections from Pliny's *Natural History*, with English Notes, for the use of Schools, by the Rev. W. Turner.

The Mother and her Daughters.

A Manual of the Economy of the Human Body, in Health and Disease.

A Third Edition of the *Lacomics*.

The Young Lady's Book.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MR. TERRY.

Lately, Mr. Terry, the actor. He is said to have been a native of Bath, where he was born about the year 1780. He was intended by his parents for an architect, for which purpose they placed him under Mr. S. Wyatt, with whom he remained five years; but having very early imbibed a strong liking for the profession of an actor, he abandoned that pursuit. His first dramatic essay is stated to have been *Heartwell*, in the farce of "The Prize," a part affording but little scope for the display of histrionic talent. In 1803, he was staying at Sheffield, and embraced that opportunity of playing *Tressel*, in "Richard the Third," *Cromwell*, in "Henry the Eighth," and a few other minor parts, experimentally; but, whether disappointed in his expectations of eminent success, or from some other cause, he again returned to his original pursuit, which he finally quitted in 1805, and entered himself as a volunteer in the *corps dramatique* of Mr. Stephen Kemble, then performing in some of the principal towns in the north of England. With this company he remained, until its dissolution in August 1806, and gained in it considerable experience as an actor, by a year and a half's very varied and laborious practice. From hence Mr. Terry went to Liverpool, where he made slow but sure steps in public favour, and continued there until November 1809, when he was engaged by Mr. Henry Siddons to lead the business at Edinburgh, on the secession of Mr. Meggott. Whilst there, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Ballantyne, the celebrated publisher, and was by him introduced to Sir Walter Scott, who ever afterwards remained with him on the most intimate and friendly footing. In the summer of 1812, he was induced, by the offer of an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, to take leave of his friends and the stage at Edinburgh, to court, what is ever the ultimatum of an actor's ambition, the favourable testimony of a London audience. He consequently made his first appearance in London upon the Haymarket boards, on the 20th of May, 1812, in the character of Lord Ogleby, in the "Clandestine Marriage," and was favourably received. He continued during this and the next season to play in succession a variety of old and new parts, with undiminished success. At the expiration of the second season, he joined the Covent-Garden company, where he continued until some disagreement about remunera-

tion induced him to go over to the rival establishment, then under the management of Elliston. Here he remained until 1825, when, in conjunction with Mr. Yates, he purchased the Adelphi Theatre; and this is one of the occasions alluded to, that Sir Walter proved himself "a friend indeed," becoming, it is said, his security for the payment of his part of the purchase-money. This speculation was looked upon as a good one, and this theatre continued to thrive for two seasons under their joint management. About this time, unpleasant rumours of pecuniary embarrassments on the part of Mr. Terry, (totally unconnected with Mr. Yates or the theatre, and, indeed, incurred previous to their partnership,) began to attract so much public notice, as to render a dissolution of their partnership necessary. This was accomplished, and Mr. Terry computed in a handsome dividend with his creditors. It is with great reluctance that this subject is at all alluded to, but the circumstances are so recent, and were so much the topic of public conversation at the time, that they could hardly escape being adverted to, more especially as they are thought to have occasioned, or at least hastened, that event which it has been our melancholy duty to record. Mr. Terry's shattered nerves sank under the many painful trials to which his unfortunate circumstances subjected him; he was unable to rally and combat with adversity. After the settlement of his affairs, he was re-engaged at Drury-Lane Theatre, and appeared there in the characters of Sir Peter Teazle and Peter Simpson, on the opening night of the last season. On this occasion his acting evinced a considerable falling off of his accustomed powers; his limbs seemed palsied, and his memory imperfect. He relinquished his engagement from ill health, and after lingering some time, expired. As an actor, Mr. Terry, though by no means versatile, was in no character which he ever undertook otherwise than respectable. In Peter Simpson, Admiral Frankland, Mr. Litigant, the Green Man, and many other parts, he may be almost said to have been unique; and though he may have left some better actors, in particular parts, behind him, there are none who will give more general satisfaction. Whilst in Edinburgh, he was married to Miss Nasmyth, a daughter and sister of the celebrated portrait-painter of that name. By this lady he has left some children, who, it is said, have recently come into some property.

DR. WOLLASTON, F. R. S.

Died, aged sixty-two, on the 22d of December last, William Hyde Wollaston, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. The family of Wollaston has for several generations been eminent in the circles of science. Dr. Wollaston's great-grandfather, the Rev. William Wollaston, was the author of a popular work, entitled "The Religion of Nature delineated." His son, Francis Wollaston, Esq. F.R.S. had three sons, all likewise Fellows of the Royal Society. Dr. Hyde Wollaston was the second son (and one of seventeen children), and was born August 6, 1766. He received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.B. 1787, M.D. 1793. He first settled at Bury; but, after only a short residence, found reason to remove to London. Soon after his arrival in the metropolis, he was a candidate for the post of Physician to Saint George's Hospital; but, having been successfully opposed by Dr. Pemberton, from that time was considerably estranged from his professional pursuits, and devoted his time almost entirely to experimental chemistry. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1793; and was elected Second Secretary November 30, 1806. His communications to the Philosophical Transactions commenced in 1797, and amount to the following numerous list:—

In 1797, "On the Gout, and Urinary Concretions;" in 1800, "On Double Images caused by Atmospherical Refraction;" in 1801, "Experiments on the Chemical Production and Agency of Electricity;" in 1802, "A Method of examining Refractive and Dispersive Powers by Prismatic Reflection;" and a paper, "On the Oblique Refraction of Iceland Crystal;" in 1803, the Bakerian Lecture, consisting of "Observations on the quantity of Horizontal Refraction; with a method of measuring the Dip at Sea;" in 1804, a Paper "On a new Metal found in crude Plate;" in 1805 another, "On the discovery of Palladium, with observations on other substances found with Platina;" in 1806, the Bakerian Lecture, "On the force of Percussion;" in 1807, an "Essay on Fairy-rings;" in 1808, three "On Platina and Native Palladium from Brazil," "On the identity of Columbium and Tantalum," and a "Description of a Reflective Goniometer;" in 1810, the Croonian Lecture, "On Muscular Action, Seasickness, and the salutary effects of exercise on gestation;" and an essay "On Cystic Oxide, a new species of Urinary Calculus;" in 1811. "On the non-exist-

ence of sugar in the blood of persons labouring under Diabetes Mellitus;" in 1812, two papers "On the primitive crystals of Carbonate of Lime, Bitter Spar, and Iron Spar," and "On a Periscopic Camera Obscura and Microscope;" in 1813, the Bakerian Lecture, "On the elementary particles of certain Crystals;" the explanation of "A Method of drawing extremely fine Wires;" and "A Description of a Single-lens Microscope;" in 1820, articles "On the methods of cutting rock crystal for Micrometers;" and "On sounds inaudible by certain ears."—Dr. Wollaston communicated, in 1815, to Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy*, "A Description of an Elementary Galvanic Battery;" and to the *Philosophical Magazine*, in 1816, "Observations and Experiments on the Mass of Native Iron found in Brazil." Within the last session only, in the midst of which his decease occurred, five essays by Dr. Wollaston were read before the Royal Society. The first was the Bakerian Lecture, "On a method of rendering Platina malleable;" for which, on their last anniversary, November 30, 1823, the Royal Society awarded to the inventor one of the Royal Medals; and an honourable eulogy was delivered by the President on the occasion. The subjects of the other four essays were, On a microscopic double; On a differential Barometer; On a method of comparing the Light of the Sun with that of the Fixed Stars; and, On the Water of the Mediterranean. Thomson, in his "History of the Royal Society," when speaking of modern British Chemistry, says that "three distinct schools (if we may use the expression) have been established by three gentlemen,"—Dr. Wollaston, Mr. (the late Sir Humphrey) Davy, and Mr. Dalton. "Dr. Wollaston," he adds, "possesses an uncommon neatness of hand, and has invented a very ingenious method of determining the properties and constituents of very minute quantities of matter. This is attended with several great advantages; it requires but very little apparatus, and therefore the experiments may be performed in almost any situation; it saves a great deal of time and a great deal of expense; while the numerous discoveries of Dr. Wollaston demonstrate the precision of which his method is susceptible."—It may be added, that the laboratory of Dr. Wollaston, small as it was, proved more profitable to his purse than has usually been the case with experimental philosophers. His discovery of the malleability of platinum, it has been asserted, alone produced about 30,000*l.* Among the delicate instruments, which

he was accustomed to make in a remarkably neat manner, was a sliding rule of chemical equivalents, which is exceedingly useful to the practical chemist. He also constructed a galvanic battery of such small dimensions, that it was contained in a thimble. By inserting platina wire in silver, and when at a great heat drawing out both together, and afterwards separating them by dissolving away the silver with nitrous acid, he produced some wire of platina, of so diminutive a diameter as to be very much finer than any hair, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. Of the Geological Society Dr. Wollaston became a member in 1812: he was frequently elected on the council, and was for some time one of the Vice-Presidents. He made no contributions to the publications of that learned body; but he was well acquainted with the scope of their inquiries, and always attended to the geological phenomena of the countries which he visited in his excursions. At the annual meeting of the Society, Feb. 20, 1829, Dr. Fitton, the President, remarked, that "though Dr. Wollaston did not publish any thing on the more immediate subjects of our pursuit, his success in the cultivation of other branches of knowledge has conduced, in no small degree, to the recent advancement of geology. The discovery of two new metals was but a part of his contributions to chemical science: and his application of chemistry to the examination of every minute quantities, by means of the simplest apparatus, divested chemical inquiry of much of its practical difficulty, and greatly promoted mineralogy. His *Camera Lucida* is an acquisition of peculiar value to the geologist, as it enables those who are unskilled in drawing to preserve the remembrance of what they see, and gives a fidelity to sketches hardly attainable by other means. The adaptation of measurement by reflection to the purposes of crystallography, by the invention of his goniometer, introduced into that department of science a certainty and precision, which the most skillful observers were before unable to attain; and his paper on the distinctions of the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, affords one of the most remarkable instances that can be mentioned, of the advantage arising from the union of crystallography with chemical research. He was in fact a mineralogist of the first order,—if the power of investigating accurately the characters and composition of minerals be considered as the standard of skill. Possessing such variety of knowledge, with the most inventive quickness and sagacity in its application to new purposes, Dr. Wol-

laston was at all times accessible to those whom he believed to be sincerely occupied in useful inquiry: he seemed indeed himself to delight in such communications; and his singular dexterity and neatness in experiment rendered comparatively easy to him the multiplied investigations arising from them, which to others might have been oppressive or impracticable. His penetration and correct judgment, upon subjects apparently the most remote from his own immediate pursuits, made him, during many of the latter years of his life, the universal arbiter on questions of scientific difficulty; and the instruction thus derived from communication with a man of his attainments has had an effect on the progress of knowledge in this country, and on the conduct of various public undertakings, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate, and the loss of which it is at present, and long will be, quite impossible to supply. These gentlemen, are some of the grounds upon which the memory of Dr. Wollaston claims our gratitude and veneration, as cultivators of natural science; but to those who have known him in private life he has left, what is still more precious, the example of his personal character. It would be difficult to name a man who so well combined the qualities of an English gentleman and a philosopher; or whose life better deserves the eulogium given by the first of our orators to one of our most distinguished public characters; for it was marked by a constant wish and endeavour to be "useful to mankind." A short time before his death, Dr. Wollaston presented to the Royal Society funded stock to the amount of 1000*l.* the interest of which is to be annually employed towards the encouragement of experiments. His remains were interred at Chiselmhurst, in Kent. The funeral was, according to his particular request, exceedingly private, as he had desired that it should be attended only by the descendants of his grandfather. Dr. Wollaston was never married.

FRANÇOIS JOSEPH GOSSEC.

This celebrated composer of the French school, was born on the 17th of January, 1733, at Vergniers, a village in Hainault. At the age of seven, he was sent to Antwerp, where he remained eight years as singing-boy in the Cathedral. In 1751 he settled in Paris, where he engaged with M. de la Popliniere, whose orchestra he conducted under the direction of Rameau. Subsequently he was attached to the suite of the Prince de Condé, as leader of his band, for which he composed several operas. In 1770, he founded the Concert of Amateurs, where the Chevalier de St. George

was first violin ; in 1773, he took the management of the Concerts of Sacred Music ; and, in 1784, he was appointed Superintendent, or Principal Professor of the Royal School of Singing and Declamation, founded at the *Ménus Plaisirs* by M. Le Baron Breteuil. At the commencement of the French Revolution, he accepted the situation of Master of the Band of the National Guard ; and many of *Chenier's* hymns to liberty, symphonies, &c. were composed by him, for wind instruments, and performed at all the public festivals. In 1795, when a law was passed by the National Convention for establishing a Conservatory of Music in Paris, he was chosen, conjointly with Messrs. Mehul and Cherubini, Inspector of Instruction and Professor of Composition to the institution ; his chief pupil, Catel, being at the same time appointed Professor of Harmony. During the heat of the Revolution, Gossec composed two operas, which were eminently successful—"The Retaking of Toulon," and "The Camp of Grandpré." For the composition of the "Marseillois Hymn," which was introduced with superb effect in the latter, Gossec has generally enjoyed the credit ; but, in fact, Rouget de Lisle was the author of the air, which Gossec arranged, with accompaniments, for a full orchestral chorus. There is no doubt that Gossec was a warm and enthusiastic revolutionist. He composed the music for the Apotheoses of Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau—for the funeral of Mirabeau—and for the funeral hymn in honour of the French Ministers who were assassinated at Rastadt. Gossec was the author of "The Elementary Principles of Music," published by the Conservatory, in 2 volumes folio ; and of numerous *Solfeggi*, which are inserted in the book of instruction for singing, used in that establishment. His pupils have generally obtained the great prizes at the Conservatory. Gossec's music is light, pleasing, and spirited ; occasionally evincing fire, and even grandeur in his patriotic compositions. He had never enjoyed the advantage of a regular course of instruction—he had never even been able to avail himself of a journey to Italy ; yet he was intimately conversant with the style of the Italian and also of the German masters. His productions for the theatre, the church, and the chamber, are very numerous. Respecting his celebrated "O Salutaris," the following anecdote has been related :—"In the year 1780, Messrs. Lais, Cheron, and Rousseau, three French singers, were in the habit of frequently accompanying Gossec to dine with M. de la Salle, secretary of

the opera, at Chenevières, a village near Paris. The curate of the parish, who was well known to them, one morning requested the three singers to perform in his church the same day, on the occasion of some festival. 'With all my heart,' said Lais, 'if Gossec will write something for us to sing.' Gossec immediately asked for music-paper, and, whilst the parties were at breakfast, wrote his "O Salutaris," which, two hours afterwards, was sung in the church." It was subsequently introduced in the Oratorio of Saul, but not with equal effect. It has also been printed in England. Gossec was a member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. To a very advanced age, he retained, in his conversation, and occasionally in his compositions, all the spirit and vivacity of youth. At the age of 78, he composed a "Te Deum," in lieu of one which he had produced at an early period of life, but which had been lost in consequence of the manuscripts and plates having been stolen. At 81, he continued to lecture on composition at the Conservatory ; and, at 90, he frequently used to spend a part of his evenings at the Feydeau. He died at Passy, on the 16th of February, 1829, having, a month before, completed his 96th year.

MR. GEORGE WOOD.

For some years proprietor, editor, and publisher of the Kent Herald newspaper, died August 5, at Canterbury, aged thirty-nine, of an attack of gout in the stomach. In private life he had many estimable qualities ; his charities were extensive without ostentation—his friendship was sincere—his hostility open and manly. In his death the poor man has lost a friend. That he was not free from faults may be admitted, but they were errors that his relatives, if they regret, need not feel ashamed of. His life was eminently useful to his native place, and advantageous to the general cause of mankind. There is reason to fear that his decease was hastened by the embarrassed state of his affairs, but he had long been a martyr to the gout.

REV. WILLIAM CROWE, B.C.L.

Lately, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged eighty-three, the Rev. William Crowe, B.C.L. Public Orator of the University of Oxford, and Rector of Alton Barnes, in Wiltshire. Mr. Crowe was a native of Winchester, his parents were persons in a humble rank of society ; and at an early age he became one of the choristers in the College Chapel. In that situation his promising talents attracted notice, and, agreeably to a practice now, we regret to say, disused, he was selected

from the choristers, and placed on the foundation of the school. Having made considerable proficiency in classical studies, he was, at the usual period, removed to a Fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1773, and was appointed to a Tutorship. He filled that situation for many years with ability and success; his manner as little marked by the repulsive distance, as his instruction was by the pedantry, of other lecturers, soon acquired for him the attachment and affection of his pupils. In 1781 he published a Sermon, preached before the University, on Exodus xii. 24; and in 1782 he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Alton Barnes. In 1784 he was elected Public Orator, on the resignation of the Rev. James Bandinel, D.D. On the many occasions when his talents were called forth in this situation, his orations, pregnant with classical spirit, gave the fullest evidence of his attainments as a scholar; nor did they degenerate into that tautology which the recurrence of similar topics is calculated to produce. In 1786, Mr. Crowe at once established himself in general estimation as a poet, by the production of "*Lewesdon Hill*," which, amid the great dearth at that period of poetry at once good and new, met with the most distinguished success. As a piece of local descriptive poetry, it must be ranked among the happiest efforts of the kind. The objects are well selected, and the various incidents connected with them introduced without disturbing the order and harmony of the scene. The style is clear, nervous, and forcible; and in the employment of blank verse, Mr. Crowe was eminently successful. "*Lewesdon Hill*" arrived at a third edition in 1804. In 1788, Mr. Crowe published the Creweian oration he had that year delivered, its topic being the centenary of the Revolution; and in 1800 another, of which the subject is poetry. In the notes to the latter, he has inserted

a beautiful translation of the well-known passage in Lucretius, lib. i. ver. 67, &c. In conjunction with Thomas Caldecott, Esq. of the Inner Temple, his friend and contemporary at New College, Mr. Crowe projected an edition of Shakspeare. They published "*Hamlet*," and "*As you like it*," in 8vo. (1819), as a specimen of their labours; and the surviving editor may yet produce the whole. Mr. Crowe devoted a considerable portion of his leisure to the study of architecture, and occasionally read lectures on that subject in the University. His last publications were, a collection of his Poems, and a Treatise on English Versification, both which appeared in 1827. In the dedication of the latter to Mr. Caldecott, he acknowledges the material assistance derived from him in the completion of the work. In the enjoyment of a green old age, Mr. Crowe continued, until a very late period, to deliver the Creweian Oration, alternately with the Professor of Poetry, at the Commemoration festivals; and his remarkable appearance in the rostrum, united to the powerful enunciation of his periods, imparted a striking interest to the performance. The occasional singularity of his costume was but a token of the peculiarities which, in some degree, marked his whole manner. His contempt of personal indulgences was exhibited in his continuance, down to a late period, to pursue his journeys from Alton to Oxford on foot; and it is not long since the members of the University, in the course of a summer evening's walk, have encountered that personage, hastening forward with almost youthful vigour, with his coat thrown off across his stick, whom they were shortly after to hear resounding the praises of academical worthies and benefactors, in all the richness of his copious and classical declamation. For the last two years, Mr. Crowe had been recommended to reside in Bath during the winter months, and he died in that city after a short illness.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Southwark Court of Requests.—From a return made to the House of Commons in December last, "No less than 10,198 executions were ordered against the persons of individuals residing within the Borough and the eastern half hundred of Brixton, during the years 1826 and 1827; of that number 2298 were actually imprisoned for various periods of 20, 40, 60, and 100 days." It appears, however, that this was only a partial extract from the Par-

liamentary document, as the following memorandum forms a part of the same return, namely:—"Out of the above number of 10,198 executions ordered in the two years, only 2298 were actually imprisoned, and considerably more than half the latter number were discharged after a very short imprisonment (frequently less than one day), either by payment of the debts, or compromising with the plaintiffs; and notwithstanding the

Commissioners have the power of awarding execution against the goods or against the body at their discretion, yet such is their conviction, founded on long experience, not only of the inefficacy, but also of the cruelty (as regards the wives and children of debtors, by selling their beds, &c. from under them, and by the expense and oppression of levying on their goods), that during the above period of two years, only sixty-seven executions have been ordered against goods, and of that number only forty have produced payment of the debts; the remaining twenty-seven being obliged to be withdrawn in consequence of actions brought, or disputed claims as to ownership, &c." From the same return it also appears, that the amount of debts for which the executions were issued, was 16,313*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The following incontrovertible fact, therefore, is to be deduced from the return alluded to; namely, "that out of 10,198 executions, ordered by the Court within two years (in default of payment of the debts), considerably less than one-tenth were actually imprisoned for the full periods specified—the mere ordering of the executions against the persons of the debtors having produced the almost immediate payments of the creditors' just demands in nine cases out of ten."

Sale of the City Canal.—The West India Dock Company having, under an Act of last Session, purchased the City Canal from Government, they have closed the Canal for the purpose of converting it into a Dock, and vessels will in future be obliged to go round the Isle of Dogs, instead of passing through the Canal, being thereby subject to the delay of four miles' additional sailing in a circuitous direction. The cause of the sale was, that Government lent to the Corporation 260,000*l.* towards making the Canal, which cost 300,000*l.* of which sum the Corporation repaid 90,000*l.* and mortgaged the Canal for the remainder. The tolls of the Canal were not equal to pay the interest of the debt; and Government, being desirous of concluding the transaction, sold it to the West India Dock Company for 120,000*l.* at which price the City Corporation refused to become the purchasers.

Law of Arrest.—It is not generally known, that by an Act of Parliament, passed either in the reign of George II. or in the early part of that of George III., it is enacted, that no Sheriff's officer, bailiff, or officer of mace, is authorised taking any prisoner to a "lock-up house," or other private place of detention, without the free consent of the prisoner; but is required to take him to such tavern or

house as he may elect, always excepting his own dwelling, for the space of twenty-four hours, and then to render him to the county or town gaol. Moreover, if the prisoner express no objection to go to a lock-up house, it is farther enacted, that no charge shall be made for entrance or rooms, but only for such articles of eating or drinking as he may have actually ordered.

Covent Garden Theatre.—The subscriptions for this theatre do not go on so readily as was expected. They at present amount to little more than 2000*l.* The Duke of Devonshire has sent a donation of 100*l.* J. Soane, Esq. has lent 200*l.* and given 100*l.* Lord Kenyon has contributed 40*l.* Some respectable coffee-house keepers have proposed to subscribe 2000*l.* for which they expect to receive box tickets to the amount of 4000*l.* (thus making the price of each ticket 3*s.* 6*d.*), engaging to dispose of them to respectable persons only, and to send only a limited number nightly during the season. As the number nightly would not exceed sixty, most of which would probably be disposed of to persons who would not otherwise go to the theatre, the money thus raised would be for the greater part clear gain; but it is to be feared that the mode of raising it, might bring the Theatre into some discredit, notwithstanding the respectability of the promoters of the scheme. An arrangement has been made, with the concurrence of the managers, for the future police of the theatres, under the new police system. The plan is likely to prove useful; and one of its best recommendations is, that it will do away with an abominable nuisance which has been loudly complained of. Ladies of a certain description, who use improper language or otherwise annoy the audience, are to be handed out, and denied future admission. Four police-men will be stationed nightly at each theatre: they will carry a printed list of instructions, amongst which are the following:—that they shall render every assistance to persons requiring their aid in the preservation of order—refuse fees or presents of every description—and report to the Superintendent (who is to look in during the evening) their proceedings in his absence.

A meeting of the holders of Guatemala bonds took place last month at the Bank Coffee-house, at which it was determined to make an appeal to the Government of Central America, now that the civil dissensions of the country are, in appearance, at an end, for the fulfilment of the obligations entered into with the creditors in London. These bonds, it seems, pay

an interest nominally of six per cent. and there are three half-yearly dividends in arrear. The whole of the acknowledged debt, as was stated at the meeting, is only 163,000*l.*; for though the loan at first was intended to be for a much larger sum, and a contract for the same was duly entered into, the scrip generally was not paid up beyond two or three instalments; and the whole, with the exception of the amount above mentioned, was forfeited. So far the holders of the scrip may be considered fortunate; for had they made good the whole of the payments, the whole would have been lost in all probability, as the sum actually lent is likely to be, unless the Government can be thus shamed into justice to its creditors. In the financial transactions of various governments, from the time that borrowing commenced, no instance perhaps is presented of a national bankruptcy on so small a scale as this. The annual interest of the debt is somewhat under 10,000*l.* At the meeting of bond-holders, a committee was appointed to carry on the communications with the Government of Central America, and in other respects to further the general interests.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. G. Taylor, A. B. to the Rectory of Clopton, Suffolk.

The Rev. Edward Cobbold, of Watlington, Norfolk, to the Rectory of Long Melford, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. M. Marcon, B.A. to the Rectory of Edgelfield, Norfolk, on the presentation of Wm. Mason, Esq. of Necton Hall.

The Rev. Wm. Marsh, Rector of St. Peter's, Colchester, to the Ministry of St. Thomas's Church, Holloway Head, Birmingham.

The Rev. J. D. Hustler, B.D. to the Rectory of Euston, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Tavel.

The Rev. W. Boycat, A. M. to the Rectory of Wheatacre Burgh St. Peter, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Nettlehip, to the Lectureship founded in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, i Droitwich, void by the resignation of the Rev. G. Durant.

The Rev. R. Heptinstall, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacies of Capesthorpe and Siddington, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. D. Bromley.

The Rev. H. Taylor, M.A. to the Vicarage of Stockingham, otherwise Stokenham, Devonshire.

The Rev. Wm. Roberts, to the Vicarage of Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Mastin.

The Rev. H. Dampier, Rector of Crawley, Hants, to a Prebendal Stall in Ely Cathedral.

The Rev. C. Borton, to the Vicarage of Wickhambrook, Suffolk, void by the death of the Rev. T. Seabrook.

The Rev. H. Wright, B.A. to the Vicarage of Winkleigh, Devon, void by the cession of the Rev. C. H. Martin.

The Rev. J. Dobson, B.D. to the Rectory of Brighthelmton, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Bradshaw.

Married.—At Aldingbourne, Sussex, Viscount Andover, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Lord H. Howard.

At Petworth, the Hon. Captain A. R. Turnour, R.N. to Charlotte Fitzherbert, eldest daughter of the late G. Daysh, Esq.

At Bungay, the Rev. C. B. Bruce, Rector of St. James, Southelmham, to Margaret Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Major-General R. Kelso.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. L. Booker, LL.D. F.R.S.L. &c. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Barclay, Esq. M.D.

At Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. C. W. Pitt, M.A. to Emma, fourth daughter of the Rev. N. I. Hill.

At Great Milton, Stephen, son of Henry Hemsted, Esq. of Newbery, Berks, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. C. Townsend, of Milton House, Oxon.

The Rev. W. Trower, eldest son of John Trower, Esq. of Muntham, in Sussex, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of C. Goring, Esq.

At Stepney, W. Croft, Esq. of Bedford-square East, to Elizabeth, the only daughter of T. Willets, Esq.

At Marylebone, R. Harvey, Esq. of Langley Park, to Anne, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hotham, K.C.B.

At Meithymawr, Glamorganshire, the Very Rev. C. S. Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph, to Katherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl.

At South Stoneham, near Southampton, the Rev. T. W. Carr, to Susan, relict of the late Rev. L. Hamilton.

The Rev. A. B. Hutchins, of Weyhill, to Josina Frances, only daughter of E. G. Bourdillon, Esq. of Bishop's Stoke, near Winchester.

Died.—The Rev. H. C. Manning, minister of St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's, Thetford.

J. D. Coombe, Esq. of Meadfields, Haslemere, Surrey.

The Rev. J. B. Aubert, domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Petre.

The Lady A. C. Legge, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Sheffield.

In Cavendish-square, Mrs. M. Tufnell, widow of the late W. Tufnell, Esq.

At Nodley-place, near Braintree, Essex, S. Dowbiggin, Esq.

The Rev. W. Jewell, A.M. Rector of Borough and Hackford.

At Ashe Rectory, Hants, the Rev. B. Lefroy, Rector.

Hoddesdon, Herts, Elizabeth, the wife of (throw, Esq.

The Rev. R. Taylor, M.A. formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, Rector of Lillington, Wilts.

At Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, Martha, relict of the Rev. T. Martyn, B.D.

At Thornton, near Pickering, the Rev. M. Mackerell.

The Rev. John Roope, of Adam-street, Adelphi, London, at the advanced age of 84. He was a distinguished scholar, and the intimate friend of Porson, Parr, and many others of talent.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the Rev. H. H. Smith, B.A. of Balliol College, Oxford.

General Sir David Baird, Bart.
At Brighton, the Rev. R. R. Houstoun.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The grand Visitor (Duke of Bedford) has presented several valuable works towards the formation of a Medical Library for the use of the Bedford Infirmary. B. Bevan, Esq. of Leighton Buzzard, has also forwarded to the Institution a handsome present of medical books.—The Earl of Hardwicke has contributed 50*l.* (third donation), Esq. of Wavendon, Bucks, 100*l.* (third donation), H. P. Standly, Esq. 25*l.* and Rev. Mr. Pointer, 10*l.* towards the extension of the charity into a General Infirmary.

BERKSHIRE.

The annual report of the expenditure for the relief of the poor at Cookham has been recently published, and is in the highest degree satisfactory—the total outgoings being only 1155*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* whereas, under the old system, in 1810, it was 3132*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; and whilst the rate-payers are consequently relieved from a heavy burden, the lower orders are unquestionably benefited by the new system introduced in that parish, if new that can be called which has now existed eight years. This system is to encourage honest industry and prudent frugality, and it works admirably well. It is attended with no trouble, all business being finished by the Select Vestry, which meets once a fortnight, within an hour; indeed, it seldom occupies more than half that time. This is an example for other places.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A new building, to be called "The Pitt Library," is about to be erected at Cambridge, out of the surplus of the fund subscribed for a statue to that late distinguished member of the University.

CORNWALL.

The members of the Royal Institution of Cornwall lately held their annual meeting at their new rooms, which are opened for the inspection of the members of the Society. The Society has received a very considerable increase of patronage during the past year, and the donations to the Museum have been numerous and valuable. The expenses attending the purchase and fitting up the new rooms have exceeded the receipts by 140*l.*; but the Council express their hope that this has only to be known to induce those members who have not hitherto subscribed to the new rooms to do so, and that those gentlemen whose names have not hitherto appeared among the supporters of the Institution, will now come forward and free the Society from its incumbrances, and thereby enable it to devote its annual income to the extension of its Museum, to the diffusion of scientific information, and to the excitement of an increased spirit of research among those who, in their several spheres, contribute to the prosperity of the county.

The inhabitants of Penzance and its neighbourhood are about to erect a monument to the memory of their distinguished compatriot, Sir Humphrey Davy.

DERBYSHIRE.

The warm springs in Derbyshire vary in temperature from 58 to 82 degrees, though each spring

preserves the same degree of heat, except in situations where the waters have been intermixed with those on the surface. The effects of internal heat appear to extend under the whole district that contains basaltic amygdaloid, or tuffstone; for the rivers of Derbyshire are rarely frozen, except in very still situations, and when the thermometer is little more than 12 degrees above zero.—It has been remarked, that warm springs are principally confined to basaltic and volcanic countries. In Iceland, in the Azores, in Sicily, in Italy, in France, and various parts of Europe, not distant from volcanic or basaltic rocks, numerous warm springs exist; but in the whole of the United States of America, where there are few basaltic rocks, warm springs are scarcely known. These remarks are confirmed by the situation of the warm springs in Derbyshire, surrounded by beds of basaltic rock nearly allied to lava. The hot springs of Somersetshire, also, which are much warmer than those of the former county, are not far from a range of basaltic rocks, extending from Berkeley towards Bristol.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Haytorian collection of minerals has lately been completed, at Exeter, as no more are to be found, the mine being exhausted of them; and it appears that these extraordinary and novel productions of the natural curiosities of this island would have been inevitably lost to the scientific world, but for the unremitting attention of Shirley Woolmer, Esq. who, for nearly two years, has spared no time or expense in procuring a fine specimen of every article contained in the Haytor iron mine, and has amply succeeded; his intentions being greatly forwarded by encouraging and rewarding the miners to collect them; and it seems, from the concurring testimonies of several mineralogists, that no museum in Europe can exhibit so curious and singular an assemblage of Calcedonies collected from one mine; for of this beautiful mineral he has obtained more than five hundred varieties, and the collection contains more than a thousand choice specimens of different minerals, and presents a jewellery and splendid appearance; but it is remarkable, that most of the varieties of Calcedonies recorded by Jameson, Kirwan, and others, that have been formerly collected from all parts of the globe, were discovered concentrated in this British mine, including also in this collection upwards of forty specimens and varieties of a new species called the "Haytonite," not hitherto described in any English or foreign general treatise on mineralogy.

DORSETSHIRE.

A chaste and elegant monument, the execution of which reflects the highest credit on the talents and judgment of the sculptor, Mr. Chislett, of Beaminster, was last month erected in the parish church of Hawkechurch, to the memory of Admiral Donnet. We present our readers with a copy of the inscription, written by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Rudge, which will be gratifying to his family, as well as the numerous friends of the deceased Admiral:

Sacred to the Memory of
Sir WILLIAM DOMETT, G. C. B.
Admiral of the White.

He entered his Majesty's Navy in 1760,
under his friend and patron Viscount Bridport,
and was engaged in active service 46 years.

He had the rare and distinguished honour of
serving as Captain of the Fleet
under several of the following Naval Heroes of
England:—

Lords Bridport, Hood, Rodney, Howe,
Keppel, St. Vincent, Nelson:—

An eulogium on his character and talents, more
eloquent than words, and more durable than marble!
He was present in Lord Rodney's action in 1782.

In the same year he commanded the Queen,

at the relief of Gibraltar,
and the Royal Sovereign at the glorious victory
of the 1st of June, 1791,

and for the style and gallantry
with which he commenced the fight,
he was honoured with a medal by his Majesty
George III.

He was appointed by the King, in 1801,
Colonel of the Portsmouth Division of Marines.

At the Battle of Copenhagen he acted as
Captain of the Fleet,

by the particular request of Lord Nelson.
On his return from the Baltic, he was appointed
Captain of the Channel Fleet by
Admiral Cornwallis.

In 1804, he was appointed one of the
Commissioners of the Admiralty,
and in 1813, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth;
but in 1815 he resigned this command,
in consequence of ill health,

and retired to spend the remainder of his life
on his estate, at West-hy, in this parish,
where he expired on the 19th of May, 1828,

Aged 76 years.

A friend to the poor—a Christian indeed—he died
as deeply regretted as he lived universally
beloved.

GLoucestershire.

The Quarter-sessions for the county lately com-
menced, and there was not a single case sent for
trial from Cheltenham. Such a circumstance has
not occurred for many years; and when the inhabi-
tants have increased to 24,000, it augurs favourably
for the improved moral character of the townsmen,
the magistrates, and the efficient regulations of the
police.

HAMPSHIRE. ♦

The Hants Agricultural Show Meeting took place
last month, at Saint Cross, near Winchester.
Among the leading premiums awarded in the
course of the day, were a cup of ten guineas, given
by Sir W. Heathcote to Mr. H. Courtney, for the
finest and best piece of broad-cloth, not less than
twenty yards, (manufactured by Mr. G. Stokes, of
Framen); and a cup of fifteen guineas, given by
Sir W. Heathcote to Mr. Penton, for the best cart-
house.

The Mechanics' Institution at Portsmouth is pro-
gressing in a very satisfactory manner; its library
is increasing; and, to render the establishment still
more useful, a school has been opened for gratui-
tously teaching the members and their sons ma-
thematics and English grammar.

A meeting of the "Friends to Reform and Re-
tranchment" took place at Winchester last month,

at which the following, among other Resolutions,
were passed:—"That to contract hundred of mil-
lions of debt in a depreciated currency; to raise
the establishments of Government in consequence
of such depreciation; to suffer all contracts for
years to be made in such currency; and then to
materially raise the value of the currency, without
at the same time causing a fair and equitable ad-
justment between all parties; amounts to a vir-
tual confiscation of the property of a great majority
of the people, and a most unjust transfer of the
hard earnings of the productive classes into the
hands of the unproductive. That the alteration
made in the currency of the country by the Act
commonly called "Peel's Bill" has been produc-
tive of incalculable distress and embarrassment to
the agricultural, manufacturing, and trading classes
of the community."

KENT.

The Rochester tunnel is nearly completed. It
is two miles and a quarter in length, and com-
mences at about four miles from Gravesend; and,
as a piece of under-ground engineering, it stands
unrivalled. It has been some time in use for the
transport of goods, but they are now engaged in form-
ing a basin in the centre. The tunnel is perfectly
straight from one end to the other; and it is a sin-
gular fact, that though there is no inlet for the light
beyond what is derived from the two extremities,
a person may yet see to read distinctly in any part
of the line.

LANCASHIRE.

Besides the great line of railway by which the
towns of Manchester and Liverpool are to be con-
nected together, several branch railways are about
to be formed, by which the principal towns in the
south of Lancashire will be united with each other
and with Manchester and Liverpool.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The new works in Peterborough Cathedral have
been ever since the commencement proceeding
with great rapidity: the new organ screen, new
altar, and, indeed, new interior, are in a very for-
ward state of preparation, and it must be allowed
that those connected with the works are for their
activity as well as skill worthy of commendation.
A writer says, "Regarding the carved work, &c.
in the present state, I cannot hesitate to pronounce
that Peterborough Cathedral, when finished, will
be the most splendid, stately, and beautiful church
in Europe: the architecture of the front has long
been considered to give it that character, and the
internal embellishments are likely to sustain the
impression produced by the exterior."

OXFORDSHIRE.

To the vacant Clarendon Press at Oxford, it is
proposed (says the Oxford Herald) to fit up a
large room for the reception of Dr. Buckland's
Geological and Mineralogical Collection, leaving
ample space for the accommodation of his class.
Another room of that building is to be appropri-
ated to the Pommet statues; and such casts of the
best statues as are not in the Radcliffe Library
are to be added. A sum, now accumulated to
2000*l.* left by Dr. Randolph, of Corpus Christi
College, in 1733, is to be applied to this purpose.
One of the rooms of the Clarendon is to be given
up to the Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
The Ashmolean Museum will thus be left free for
its original purposes. It is also intended to deli-
cate the room which now holds Dr. Buckland's

collection to antiquities, and to fit up the room occupied at present by Mr. Rigaud, for the Ashmolean Library; to apply the upper room entirely to objects of natural history, and to improve it by stopping up the north windows, placing lanterns on the roof; arranging birds according to their congeners, in large cases, on the north side of the room; and appropriating the cases which now contain the birds, to the reception of quadrupeds and reptiles.

SHROPSHIRE.

A beautiful window of stained glass has been placed in the Church of Ellesmere. It consists chiefly of well-proportioned figures of the four Evangelists, in large cases, on the north side, standing on hexagonal pedestals, and surmounted by canopies of tabernacle-work: beneath the pedestals are rich bases, which contain the emblems of the Evangelists, the centre one having the following inscription by the Rev. W. G. Rowland:

ECCLIA. DE ELLESMERE
PROPTER MAGNAM VICINORVM IN SE. BENEVO-
LENTIAM
HANC FENESTRAM PICTURATAM
PIO GRATQVE ANIMO D.D. ROBERTVS. CLARKE
A.S. MDCCCXXIX.

The upper part of the window, among various appropriate devices and insignia, contains the following armorial bearings: 1. David, Prince of Wales, and Emma his wife, who was sister to King Henry II. who granted to her the Hundred of Ellesmere as her dowry. 2. Llewellyn, the Great Prince of Wales, and Joan his wife, who was a natural daughter of King John. 3. Sir Roger de Strange and his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Oliver de Ingham; this gentleman granted the Charter of the 17th of Edward III. to the Burgesses of Ellesmere, which was the second Charter granted to that town. 4. The Lord Chancellor Egerton, quartering Basset de Blore.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A plain elegant monument has been erected in the Abbey Church of Bath to the memory of the late benevolent John Parish, Esq. The monument is chiefly remarkable for the purity of the marble, the simplicity of the design, and the superiority of the execution. It is the work of a native and resident artist, of growing celebrity, Mr. J. Harris.

YORKSHIRE.

A person hoeing turnips lately on Wool Moor, above New building, near Thirsk, found a fine gold coin, in most excellent preservation. The letters DNHCORIVS PAVG round the head are very legible. On the reverse, a warrior with a standard in his right hand; in the other, a Victory, with a chaplet in her hand, and her foot on a fallen foe. Underneath, the letters COMOD, and round it VICTORIA AVG; and M ON the right side of the warrior, and D on his left. Its value, as old gold, is sixteen shillings. As the Emperor Honorius reigned the latter part of the fourth century, it is probable this coin has been buried about 1400 years. From some other antiquities having been found in the same neighbourhood, it is very likely the Romans had a station on this moor, or near to it.

WALES.

A meeting was held on the 10th of August, in a spacious tent, erected at Newmarket, county of Flint, for the adjudication of prizes for the best

compositions in Welsh poetry. The first was 3*l*. "for the best translation of Thomson's Hymn on the Seasons," beginning—

"These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God."

In announcing the decision of the judges on this subject, the Rev. J. Blackwell stated that three compositions had been received, and the merits of each were so equally distributed, that the judges had found it impossible to make a selection from the three, and had recommended that, although the original premium was but 30*s*., each of the candidates should receive 1*l*. These three bore the signatures, Ab. Thomson, (Mr. H. Jones, of Chester); Gwentfrwd, (Mr. T. Lloyd, clerk with Mr. T. Jones, of Holywell); and Anneria, (understood to be Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Conway.) The next prize was 1*l*. for "the best twelve Englynion (Epigrammatic Stanzas) on the fall of Captain Morgan, by Llynhelyg, near Newmarket, while defending the Royal cause against Oliver Cromwell's army." On the author being called for, Thomas Ellis, of Caerwys, quite a youth, presented himself, and received great applause from the whole of the auditory. The next prize was 1*l*. 10*s*. "for the best Welsh poem on the welcoming of the learned Dr. O. Pughe's return to reside in Wales." It was thought expedient that the subject should be left open for future competition. The next prize was 3*l*. for the best poem (in Welsh) on "Shipwreck." The name of the successful candidate was called for, but was not answered to; when a rumour arose that the Rev. E. Hughes, of Bodfari, was the author. The next prize was a premium of 3*l*. for the best Welsh Essay on "the Union of Wales with England, and the good effects that followed." On the author being called upon to avow himself, Mr. E. Parry, of Chester, mounted the stage, who "stood confessed" the writer of the successful essay. The one only of the two premiums for performances on the harp was adjudged, which fell to John Roberts, of Mold, who was the only harper present. Each of the successful candidates was decorated with bardic honours on the announcement of his name.

SCOTLAND.

It is proposed to submit to the citizens of Glasgow a practical view of the injurious effect upon heritable property within the Royalty, and the unequal pressure upon the community at large, of the change in the plan of assessing for the poor, which a certain number of persons, who reside chiefly without the Royalty, lately proposed, and are again endeavouring to urge on the city council. An early opportunity is to be afforded to the citizens to protect their own interests, by subscribing a memorial against any attempt to relieve the wealthy, and still farther burden the middle classes, by subverting, in Glasgow, the established law of Scotland regarding the maintenance of the poor.

The Glasgow Courier states, that on the 8th ult. at the close of Mr. Buckingham's Lecture, (a lecture which lasted nearly four hours, but which was listened to with uninterrupted interest and attention,) a vote of thanks to him, for the able manner in which he had treated the subject of India and its administration was proposed, and carried by acclamation.

IRELAND.

The last meeting of proprietors of the Cork Institution, which took place a short time ago, was one of the most numerous and respectably.

attended that has been known. In the resolutions, which passed unanimously, the principle is acknowledged of instituting, upon the present foundation, an extended establishment for general scientific instruction. The sense of the meeting, with the exception of one or two persons, who, in deference to their diplomas, are designated "learned gentlemen," but who upon this occasion did not appear to have very clear conceptions of what they were talking about, was decidedly in favour

of converting the Institution into a college. But as a question of such deep importance should have the sanction of matured consideration and repeated discussion, and as the country proprietors were not apprised by circulars of this meeting, it was resolved that an adjourned meeting should be held on the 6th of October, to which the resolutions adopted will be submitted, and when the great national undertaking will, we have no doubt, be finally determined on.—*Cork Reporter.*

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM AUGUST 4 TO SEPTEMBER 4, 1829.

August and Septem.	Lunations	Thermo-	Baro-	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		meter. Mean Alt	meter. 0 hour	A.M.	P.M.	9 A.M.	0 h.	3 P.M.	During Night	
Wed. 5	10 h. 13' P.M.	62.24	29.08	N.	N.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Clear	Fair	Cumulus. Nimbus
Thur. 6		65.5	.85	N.W.	S.W.	Foggy	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Fri. 7		67.5	.97	Var.	Var.	—	Foggy	—	—	—
Sat. 8		68	30.00	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	Cumulus
Sun. 9		66.5	29.05	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Mon. 10	10 h. 26' P.M.	64.5	.78	—	—	Rain	Rain	Clear	—	Cumulus. Nimbus
Tues. 11		65	Stat.	S.	—	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Wed. 12		65.5	.80	—	S.	Foggy	—	—	—	—
Thur. 13		66.5	.58	—	N.	Cldy.	—	Rain	—	—
Fri. 14		62.5	.21	N.	N.W.	Foggy	Rain	—	Rain	Cumulus. Nimbus
Sat. 15	1 h. 35' P.M.	53.5	.22	—	N.	Cldy.	Moist	—	—	Cirrostr.
Sun. 16		54.5	.72	W.	S.W.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cumulus
Mon. 17		57.5	.94	S.W.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cirrus. Cirrostratus
Tues. 18		53.72	.63	W.	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	Cumulus. Nimbus
Wed. 19		61.5	.22	W.	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Thur. 20	8 h. 55' A.M.	59.5	.97	N.	N.	Rain	Cldy.	—	Fair	—
Fri. 21		58.5	.59	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Sat. 22		59.5	.69	S.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	Rain	Rain	—
Sun. 23		64	.27	S.W.	—	Rain	Rain	Cldy.	—	Cirrostr.
Mon. 24		57.5	.06	—	W.	—	—	Rain	Fair	Cumulus
Tues. 25	6 h. 55' A.M.	57.5	.69	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	—	—
Wed. 26		52.72	.83	S.	S.	—	—	Rain	Rain	Cirrostr.
Thur. 27		56.5	.29	W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	Cumulus
Fri. 28		56.5	.22	N.	N.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Sat. 29		57	.85	N.E.	N.E.	Rain	—	—	Fair	Cumulus
Sun. 30		55.5	.90	N.	N.	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	Cum. Cirrocumulus
Mon. 31		55.72	Stat.	N.E.	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cumulus
Tues. 1		58	.91	N.	—	Clear	—	—	—	—
Wed. 2		59	.86	—	N.W.	Seren.	Seren.	Seren.	—	—
Thur. 3		52	.96	—	—	Cldy.	Shrs.	Rain	Fair	—
Fri. 4		58	.90	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	—

Thunder on the 14th. Much rain on the 10th and 15th. Tempestuous wind during night, and early in the morning, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. Mean temperature of the month, 60.5; mean atmospheric pressure, 29.45.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

If we were to judge from the complaints still kept up among the merchants in the City, we ought to come to the conclusion that trade is rapidly departing from these realms. The foreign orders for the produce of British industry continue generally to be of a very limited extent, or at least extremely partial; and the business with South America has fallen off to such a degree, that many of the London houses that, a few years before, employed a great number of clerks to assist them in

carrying on their extensive business with that part of the world, have reduced their establishments to one or two assistants. From that portion of the globe there is no prospect of any amelioration accruing to the interests of British commerce, so long as civil wars and political disorganization impede the progress of industrious habits, and slacken the march of civilization. The markets of most of the Republics, formerly the colonies of Spain, have never, indeed, been susceptible of absorption

in proportion to the extent of the foreign supplies brought into them; and speculators in kind are now as fully convinced of the fallacy of their former calculations, as those in loan bonds, of the inadequacy of the local financial resources in which they sought a security, and rested their hopes of punctual payment.

From the United States of North America, the orders have been, in the course of the last month, as in the two preceding ones, rather considerable; but the speed with which the power of production in our manufactories has enabled their execution, is the cause owing to which little notice has been taken of them, either in the City or other parts of the kingdom. We should infer that the tariff system, though of a tendency decidedly unfavourable to one branch of our trade, has not diminished the importance of British commerce with that part of the American continent.

The East India Company's tea sale commenced on the 1st of September, and was very numerously attended. The declaration consisted of 7,800,000 lbs.; viz. Bohea, 1,200,000; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,200,000; Twankay and Hyson skin, 1,100,000; Hyson, 300,000; thus exhibiting a diminution on the preceding declaration of 200,000 lbs. A good deal of competition was evinced among the trade each day of the sale, and prices were consequently well maintained. But a small proportion of the quantity declared was withdrawn.

In the Colonial Market, a good deal of business has, upon the whole, been done in the course of the month. In the early part of it, the Commissioners for victualling the navy took contracts for 50,000 gallons of West India rum, and some hundred tons of sugar, to be delivered into the King's victualling store at Deptford, on or before the 1st of October. The rum was contracted for at 1s. 9½d. per gallon, and the sugar at 50l. 7s. 6d. Subsequently another Government contract for 100,000 gallons (1100 puncheons) of rum was declared, and the demand for the lower qualities became in consequence considerable. There has been a stock of about 8000 puncheons on the market, which is much larger than last year at the corresponding period, and would have reduced prices very greatly, had not the above opportune exigencies relieved the market of its superabundant supplies.

There was so great a demand for refined sugars for exportation, at one period of the month, that the supplies on hand were found inadequate to the request. The consequence has been, that large contracts for forward deliveries have been entered into, the term varying from three to four weeks, and at an advance generally of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

Little has been done in Indigo, in expectation of the usual East India sale, which commences after the close of the month. The stock in warehouse is understood to be 11,000 chests, though the quantity to be brought in is not expected to exceed 8000. Not more than 5800 had, meanwhile, been declared, and this has already undergone inspection.

Nothing remarkable has lately taken place in the Cotton Markets throughout the United Kingdom, and prices have been rather low. A new outlet, of some importance to the spun kind of that article, denominated Cotton-twist, is likely to be opened in China, and the adjacent kingdoms. It is only two years since the utility of that article was first appreciated in that part of the world,

and its consumption has since increased to a considerable extent. It is daily augmenting, and the quantity imported was, according to latest accounts, inadequate to the request. Some Siamese purchasers had proceeded to our settlement of Singapore, where they bought up, at prices highly advantageous to the sellers, the whole stock of cotton twist on the market.

The fruit season promises to yield abundantly, both in Spain and Turkey; and, from the former country, supplies will be soon forthcoming. The wines there will, most likely, be equally abundant.

Some persons seem to have considered as a great local calamity the havoc made this year by the tempestuous season among the vineyards of the whole of the South of France, by which the supply of wines will be less by two good thirds than its usual quantity. The state of the wine trade in that part of France would rather prove, however, that this year's failure will be productive of more salutary benefits than of injurious results to the interests of the trade in general. It is notorious, that the stock of wines in the capacious cellars of Bordeaux alone suffice to answer the local and foreign exigencies for five years without reproduction. The complaints, therefore, raised in consequence of the failure of the grape harvest, originated merely with holders who were anxious to raise the price of former vintages, and, in France at least, their object has been partly attained.

The late failures in the woollen trade have, upon the whole, been far less productive of general mischief than some ignorant writers on daily occurrences wished the public to expect from them. The whole system which led to them has been duly exposed, from competent and well-informed quarters. The general interests of trade can but gain where fictitious means to keep up over-extended operations is exploded; and no better answer can be given to the late clamourers against the legislative measures to which they choose to attribute this apparent decline in the woollen trade, than the healthiness which that trade has assumed after its recent purification.

There has been but little business to notice in the money market during the month, and all the home securities have almost remained stationary at high quotations. The difficulty of producing any fluctuations of consequence in the funds, and the very trifling extent of those fluctuations when an event, ever so momentous, does happen to produce them, are circumstances, of course, highly detrimental to the mere spirit of speculation at the Stock Exchange. We shall not, however, stop to deplore the stagnation which has for some time been evinced on that field of British industry, and our observations would always apply exclusively to the legitimate branch of the money market business, were not the account quotations and time-bargains occasionally so much connected with occurrences of general interest, as to indicate sometimes the true feeling of the City respecting them. In the early part of the month, Consols kept up at 80 for the account, and 88 seven-eighths for money. Until the 21st, the jobbers speculating for a rise, were sadly puzzled for means whereby to raise prices; but their powers of invention availed them but little. On that day, however, Consols opened at the accustomed quotation of 80 to one-eighth, with every appearance of a heavy market; but rumours relative to the armistice between the

Russians and Turks soon after reached the Stock Exchange, and being traced to quarters where the best means of information are known to be possessed, the price of Consols began to advance, and continued doing so until it reached 89 three-quarters, when some considerable sales taking place, (the natural consequence of the advance,) the price receded a little, and finally stopped for the day at 89 five eighths, the money quotation having always followed in the proportion of one-eighth per cent. less than the account price. The other securities also rose accordingly, and we left them all at the quotations hereunder stated.

In the foreign market, things have gone on much in the same way as in the English Stock Exchange. Russian and Greek bonds rose, on the news being spread of the armistice having taken place, and Greek stock, to some considerable amount, was immediately bought up on behalf of some speculators in Holland, chiefly consisting of Greek merchants long established in that country. Some improvement also took place in the price of Brazilian

bonds, in consequence of accounts received from Rio de Janeiro, of the 22d of July, rather favourable to the state of public credit at that place.

Closing prices at the English and Foreign Stock Exchanges on the 24th of September:—Three per Cent. Consols, 89 three-eighths for money, and 89 three-quarters for the account of the 15th of October.—Three and Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced (Four per Cent. of 1826), Long Annuitites, and Bank Stock, all shut.—Four per Cent. 103 to one-eighth.—India Stock, 222.—India Bonds, 64.—Exchequer Bills, 72s. premium.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 62.—Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. 23.—Chilian Six per Cent. 20.—Colombian Six per Cent. 16 and a quarter.—Danish Three per Cent. 71 and a quarter.—French Five per Cent. 108, Three per Cent. 82.—Greek Five per Cent. 18 and a half.—Mexican Six per Cent. 18 and a half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 15.—Russian Five per Cent. 101 and a half.—Spanish Five per Cent. 8 and a half.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM AUGUST 21 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

August 21. R BENNETT, Last Winch, near Lynn, Norfolk, wine and spirit merchant. J. WILLIAMS and B. ROGERS, Hornwaddich, London, comb manufacturers. J. LEDLEY, No 6, Clarendon-square, Middlesex, chemist and druggist. T. HUNT, Surrey-street, Strand, Middlesex, commission agent. P. CLOSSON, Harwich, Essex, sail maker. A. SANDFORD, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, linen draper. T. WRIGHT, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, grocer. T. COPLIV, Shrewsbury, Salop, hosier. R. W. WILKS, Barnstaple, Devonshire, linen draper. W. D. HOLMES, Liverpool, merchant. G. TUCKER, Coleford, Somersetshire, innkeeper. G. JOHNSON, Manchester, cotton spinner.

August 24. J. POTIER, Market-street, Margate, dealer in glass and earthenware. W. STUBBS, New Malton, Yorkshire, draper. W. J. COOLING, Bidborough street, Judd-street, Middlesex, master mitter. T. NEVILLE and G. NEVILLE, Dodinghurst, Essex, farmers. R. IANGLEY, No 31, Oxford-street, Middlesex, perfumer. J. CORKER, Leeds, Yorkshire, saw manufacturer. J. ROWBOTHAM, Hookey-hill, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, hat manufacturer. J. FINLISON, Whitting, Cumberland, cattle dealer.

August 25. T. JENKINS, No 5, Middle-street, Montpellier-square, Brompton, Middlesex, stone mason. J. H. REVITT, late of Rathbone-place, Middlesex, builder. W. CANNAN, Northampton, shoe manufacturer. R. SMITH, Preston and Manchester, muslin manufacturer. J. HOLLIWELL and G. HIGGFIELD, Liverpool, merchants and brokers. H. HOLT, Liverpool, ship owner and commission merchant.

September 1. C. DAVIS, Charles street, Soho-square, Middlesex, general dealer. T. P. ADAMS, Chesapeake, London, silkman. M. S. IONN, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen draper. H. B. HALL, Twickenham, Middlesex, innkeeper. J. NICHOLLS, Platts Bridge, Mitcham, Surrey, silk manufacturer. R. PRIDHAM, Great Torrington, Devonshire, draper. G. N. BATES, Birmingham, easton and refiner of metals. J. BROADHURST, West Heath, Cheshire, silk throwster.

September 4. W. KENICK, No 41, North-row, Park-lane, livery stable keeper. T. WHITE, late of Johnson's court, Fleet-street, London, printer. H. ANSELL, Colchester-street, Navage-gardens, London, watch manufacturer. W. R. GARDNER, of No 13, Harpur-street, Rd Lion square, Middlesex, engraver and printer. W. PETERBRIDGE, Whitechapel, Middlesex, linen draper. W. BULFLE, Great Hampton-street, Birmingham, mother-of-pearl button manufacturer. J. MARSDEN, No 39, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, paper hauer. J. LINSLEY, Finchfield, Essex, grocer. S. STONE, Red Hill, near Edware, Middlesex, farmer and hay salesman. T. ALLEN, Oxford-street, Middlesex, bookseller. J. A. TAYLOR, Broad-street,

Birmingham, iron founder. E. YEO, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, ironfounder. J. SPARK, North Shields, Northumberland, victualler. T. WYATT, Plymouth, grocer. J. SMITH and W. H. LIGUER, Pendleton, Lancashire, dyers. M. LITZPATRICK, Manchester, shopkeeper and flour dealer. J. ROBINSON, Manchester, publican. J. PARNALL the younger and W. PARNALL, Bristol, coppermiths.

September 8. T. WALLINGTON, R. OVERBURY the elder, and T. CARTER, Cateaton-street, London, wholesale woollen drapers. W. SELBY, St. Michael Hill, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer. R. ENGLISH, Bath, cabinet maker.

September 11. W. MASTERMAN, Kingsland Wharf, Middlesex, wharfinger. J. W. LYON, Boquerio-street, Fleet-street, merchant. J. RUDLAND, Hulstrod Mews, Marylebone, stable keeper. A. HAMMICK, No 134, Long Acre, coach maker. R. POUND, British Lion public house, Cavendish-street, New North-road, Hoxton, builder. W. PLUME, Stock, Essex, builder. T. BUTCHCOCK, Oldford-lane, Bow, brewer. J. HILL, Red Lion Wharf, City Basin, coal merchant. J. STEPHENSON, Manchester, merchant. C. E. BIRD, Gostree, Monmouthshire, miller. A. FORTI and G. ASPINWALL, Manchester, whip manufacturers. J. ATKINSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, dyer.

September 15. E. WOODWARD, Chelmsford, Essex, linen draper. M. MORGAN, Shipton upon Stour, Worcestershire, linen draper. J. LEIGH, late of Crescent-place, New Bridge-street, London, merchant. W. W. DUNN and J. M. DUNN, Sumbrook court, Brompton-street, London, brokers. J. FRIEDER, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, victualler. W. JAVES, late of Wexham, Wilts, clothier. W. SHELMEKDINE the elder, Manchester, and Little Houghton, Lancashire, paper maker. J. CLEGG, Liverpool, veterinary surgeon. J. C. STREICH, Worcester, auctioneer. W. HENSHALL, Kinderton, Cheshire, carrier.

September 18. J. G. CHAIK, Barking, Essex, butcher and snack owner. G. BRYSTON, Lud-lane, London, auctioneer. T. BALLARD, No 4, Dock head, Surrey, chessmonger. C. OLIVER, Tottenham Court-road, Middlesex, boot and shoe manufacturer. J. HORTON, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, innkeeper. P. W. ORSLEY, Henton Norris, Lancashire, timber merchant. W. H. DORE, Bath, brush manufacturer. E. SCAMMELL, Westminster, Wilts, dealer in china.

September 22. J. SMITH, Western-place, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, bricklayer. R. ALEXANDER, 40, 50, Great Corn-street, Brunswick-square, Middlesex, bookseller. C. SPICER, of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Margate, tavern keeper. J. MARSHALL, Foleshill, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. J. THOMSON and R. THOMSON, Liverpool, merchants.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE first and most important thing to which the attention is directed in the present stagnant time of politics is, whenever the quarter comes round, the statement of the Treasury respecting the national revenue. On one hand we see the vilifiers of the existing administration picking out every possible error or constructive cause of defalcation; and, on the other, a disposition to hail increasing prosperity beyond what facts will justify. We can have no permanent increase of revenue at all adequate to the wishes and exigencies of the state while the present Corn Laws continue in operation—while the landowner, who has tripled his income since the year 1795, his additional taxation not amounting to a tenth of such increase, is to be bolstered up to the full value of an income raised in a depreciated currency, the rest of the community having sustained the loss of the different rate of the means of exchange, and been compelled to limit their expenses and their extent of trade in consequence. All but agricultural produce has fallen to low prices. The labourer barely lives upon his scanty pittance—low wages and high-priced bread being the order of the day. Under these circumstances, the revenue can never permanently improve. The statement of the last quarter does not exhibit, in the aggregate, any great diminution, but then there are large sums which cannot be properly put down under the head of permanent revenue—sums paid into that quarter which are accidental, and do not properly belong to it. The Customs and Excise, during the past year, have been deficient, and the general account for the year shows that the decrease is 146,442*l*. The Customs have made up their deficiency this quarter, but it is contended that this arises from the duty on imported corn having been paid up, which will not soon occur again.

By these tables, it will be seen that there is a general decrease in the revenue on the year of 146,442*l*.; and on the Customs alone, during that period, of 396,964*l*. This, however, has been compensated, within a trifle, during the last quarter, the increase being 363,724*l*. In the Excise there has been a falling upon the quarter considerably more than equivalent to that in the Customs for the entire year,

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being 446,000*l*. But in other branches, as stamps, taxes, and miscellaneous, there appears an improvement both on the year and quarter, viz. :—

	Quarter.	Year.
Stamps	- £42,000	- £129,400
Taxes	- 34,300	- 69,500
Miscellaneous	75,000	41,700

In the Post-office there is an increase of 9000*l*. upon the year, but a falling off of 8000*l*. on the quarter.—As compared with the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1828, there is an increase on the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1829, of 63,942*l*.

The published statement for the quarter is as follows :—

	Qrs. ended Oct. 10, 1828	Oct. 10, 1829	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	4 664 932	5 028 656	363,724	—
Excise....	5 714 399	5 368 637	—	446 162
Stamps...	1 056 070	1 747 670	42,622	—
Post Office	366 000	3 380 000	—	8 000
Taxes....	469 978	501,366	31,388	—
Miscellan.	101 950	179 980	78,030	—
Total	13,019 935	13 083 877	518,104	454 162
Deduct Decrease.....			454 162	
Increase on the Quarter....			63 942	

	Years ended Oct. 10, 1828	Oct. 10, 1829	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	16,358,170	15,961,206	—	396,964
Excise....	17 905,976	17,804,067	—	1 951
Stamps...	6,575,318	6,704 692	129 374	—
Post Office	1,387 000	1,746,000	9 000	—
Taxes....	4,836,464	4 903 986	69 422	—
Miscellan.	556,171	603,648	47 677	—
Total	47,619,101	47,472,659	252 473	396,915
Deduct Increase.....			252 473	
Decrease on the Year.....			—	146,442

On the 15th ult. Parliament was prorogued, with the usual ceremonies, until the 10th of December next.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland lately refused to sanction the application made by the over-zealous Magistrates of the county of Tipperary for the renewal of the Insurrection Act. He referred to the appointment of stipendiary Magistrates as an efficient measure, which he had supported, for the assistance of the local Magistracy and the suppression of the dis-

turbances; and he expressed his willingness to meet their wishes, as to the augmentation of the police stations, and the disposition of the military force. With respect to the Insurrection Act itself, the Chief Secretary remarks, in his reply, "That his Grace feels that nothing but the increase and extension of the existing evil, and the proved failure of the conjoint exertions of the civil and military authorities, during the existing law, could justify him in adding to his communication of the views of the Magistracy the sanction of his recommendation or support."

In consequence of an Address voted to the Duke of Cumberland some months back by the Corporation of Dublin for his conduct in Parliament during the discussion of the Catholic Question, his Royal Highness has acknowledged the compliment in a letter addressed to the late Sheriff, P. Flood, Esq. which was read at the Quarterly Assembly. In returning his hearty and best thanks for the communi-

cation, his Royal Highness says, "must beg you to express to the Sheriffs and Commons of the Corporation how gratifying it is to my feelings to know that my conduct has met with their approbation: as it appears to me that I was fully justified in my assertion, that it was not in accordance with the general feeling of the people of Ireland, that that measure was adopted, which I stated, and ever shall maintain, to be the greatest breach ever made in our glorious Constitution, which I shall ever endeavour to support. However much I must deplore the measure, it being now passed into a law, it is our bounden duty to bow down to it; still continuing firm to our principles, and watching carefully over the interests of the Mother Church; and to this I shall ever adhere." The document was received with clapping of hands, cheers, &c. and ordered to be entered on the Journals of the Corporation. What an honour!

THE COLONIES.

Calcutta papers to the 23d of April state, that a meeting had been held at Futtehghur, for the purpose of raising a fund to promote Colonization in the East Indies, and by such means provide employment to the rising generation in the Indies. Remonstrances have been addressed to the Governor General, by the officers of the Indian Native army, on the reduction of their allowances, ordered by the East India Company. It is time their charter be done away with, if the East Indies are to remain much longer connected with the British Empire.

The epidemic at Sierra Leone has at length subsided. That ill-starred colony is granted a respite from the horrors of a too fatal disease. The advices received are up to August 26, and they present a picture of woe and desolation. It is true that the virulence of the epidemic has passed away, but the effects of its fatal ravages are felt in almost every dwelling in the town; and, what is worse, they are not confined to that clime alone, but have caused tears, misery, and wretchedness in this country. The comparatively few cases of fever which have latterly occurred have yielded to medical treatment. The number of European seamen, in proportion to the number of vessels at Sierra Leone, who died during the prevalence of

the epidemic, was very great; and that of the West Indian, American, and Native African settlers in the colony, was beyond all former experience. His Majesty's ship *Eden* was lying in Freetown Harbour at the time; she became very sickly, and, after putting to sea, the malady assumed a contagious character—it was supposed from the unclean state of the vessel—nearly depopulated the ship, and was eventually carried by her to Fernando Po, where it proved equally fatal. Among its victims during the *Eden's* passage and at Fernando Po, five medical officers, not leaving one in the latter colony, were numbered with the dead! The following list of deaths from epidemic fever, between the 21st of April and the 23rd of August last, is confined to resident Europeans in Freetown only, exclusive of the military:—Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Refell, Chief-Justice Bannister, Mr. George Barber, Mrs. T. H. Barber, Edward Bebill, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Lavers, Mr. Grove, Mr. B. Nicoll, Mr. Darby, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Magnus, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Monro, Mr. Cleugh, Mrs. De Paiva, Mrs. Wilhelm, Mr. Laughnan, Mr. Christenson, Mr. Williams, Mr. George Cole, Mr. Peck, Mr. Walker, Mr. Coates, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Macullum.

FOREIGN STATES.

The people of France still continue in a state of effervescence. It is not the lower classes, or the middle classes, alone who are loud in their opposition to the Ultra Ministry—the far larger part of the wealth,

the talent, and the rank of the nation are arrayed in favour of popular liberty, and oppose the steps recently taken by the head of the State. The meeting of the Chambers during the present month will,

it is to be hoped, constitutionally destroy the authority of the present men in power, and prevent any thing like commotion in the country. There are many who think that France will have no rest until the present Bourbons are made to follow the example of James II. of England; and really it seems as if they courted it. There is a fearful obliquity of mind in this ill-fated family—a sort of destiny ever leads them astray from their true interest and that of those they govern.

The tyrant of Spain, seeing the fraternal steps of his brother of Portugal directed in the true path of divine right and paternal government, worthy the distinguished patronage of “*I, the King*,” has acknowledged this Don Miguel King of Portugal, and, doubtless, also of Brazil, as he is himself of the New World. All the persons who composed the expedition to Oporto, in 1828, have been condemned to death, with every possible degradation, and their property confiscated. It is fortunate, however, that few of these patriots are within the power of Don Miguel; the steam-boat which carried them thither having brought them back to England. The following is the fact alluded to. — “The ‘*Correio do Porto*’ contains the sentence pronounced against the twenty-one individuals who came from England in June 1828, on board the Belfast steam-boat. They are all condemned to be degraded from their rank; to be executed on the Praga Nova, and afterwards their heads to be cut off, the bodies of some of them to be burned, and the ashes cast into the sea: their heads exposed on the road from Mulezurhos to the sea-coast where they landed, and there remain till they decay with time. The property of all of them to be confiscated to the Royal Treasury.” The gallant Count Villa Flor seemed strangely unconscious, when directing the brilliant affair at Terceira, that his head had been stuck on a pole to adorn the road leading to the mouth of the Douro!

Peace has been concluded between Russia and the Porte, while the armies of the former were almost in sight of Constantinople. Thus the obstinacy and blustering of our “ancient ally,” the Turk, has ended in abject submission to the conqueror. The treaty has been received, consisting of sixteen articles, and is to be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in six weeks from the signing of it by the Plenipotentiaries. The supplementary stipulations are reported to be an indemnity for the expenses of the war of 10,000,000 of ducats, or 4,584,44*l.* and 1,500,000 ducats

(about 750,000*l.*) for losses sustained by the Russian merchants; the greater sum in ten equal annual instalments, and the smaller in four instalments of unequal magnitude, increasing as they go on, and at shorter intervals. Upon the payment of the first of the larger class of instalments, Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second being paid, the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and when the fourth and the whole of the sum of ten millions of ducats has been discharged, they are to quit the Turkish territory altogether. By the other supplementary treaty, the regulations for the internal government of the Principalities are settled on such a footing, by giving Russia an equal voice with Turkey in the nomination of the Hospodars, and depriving the Sultan of the arbitrary power of deposing them, together with other provisions in a similar spirit, that there is no danger of Russian supremacy in Moldavia and Wallachia suffering any material diminution, even if, by the immediate payment of the sum demanded from Turkey, the Russian troops were obliged to pass the Pruth immediately.

Accounts from Terceira, of date 21st ult. brought by the Countess of Liverpool, arrived at Plymouth, represent the state of that island to be as prosperous as if no blockade existed; and it was in every respect so well provided for defence against any future attack, that a feeling of perfect security predominated among the inhabitants. Provisions were plentiful, and although the blockading squadron, consisting of a ship of the line and two sloops, were using their utmost exertions to prevent any relief reaching the shores of the island, it would appear, from the facility with which vessels loaded with all kinds of necessities had access, that the vigilance was far from being successful. The garrison, little fearing another attack from Portugal, were even desirous that it should take place; and with some show of reason, if it is considered that Miguel's luckless expedition has added to the numerical force of the garrison, and to the security, consequently, of the island. Out of five hundred prisoners who were taken on that occasion, three hundred had enlisted in the Constitutional army of Terceira; and the remainder, whose fidelity was a little equivocal, and their services therefore refused, were usefully employed in the repair of the fortifications. The security of the island is now considered so complete, that coins have been struck there in honour of the young Queen of Portugal.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Foscarini, or the Patrician of Venice.
2 vols.

A Venetian story, the incidents of which are mixed up with one of the frequent tumults of the city, in which, in the year 1613, Foscarini, a popular patrician, falls a victim to the vengeance of one of the Inquisitors. The writer is familiar with the events and recorded manners of the times—a very common qualification now, by the way, remarkably contrasting with the state of novel-writing half a century ago; but he takes things as he finds them, without feeling the necessity of inquiry or doubt; and so, of course, the Venetian noblesse, (except the younger members,) the ancients, the inquisitors, are all of the old cast—more of them demons than men, and fitter for melodramas than sober realities. The story, however, for the most part, is agreeably told, almost wholly narrative, and very little burdened with reflection; distinct and intelligible in the details generally, but too circumstantial for the particulars to be readily caught by the reader—a fault past all redemption; for the glances of novels, of course, wishes to reel as he runs, and not to be perpetually summoned to consideration, or the ascertainment of consistencies.

Foscarini, the hero, is just returning from his French embassy, in company with a friend, a Venetian exile, under the disguise of his secretary and a Moorish name, Alnoro; and also a page, who is really a Moor, with some mystery about him not very essential to the story. They are gliding along in a gondola, now within sight of Venice, and finding, upon a carefulestimate, there is just time to tell his story to his friend, he tells it circumstantially up to the very minute. He, it appeared, was of the first families of Venice, and had been engaged to a lady of another distinguished family, whose face, according to a practice not uncommon in Venice, and very common in novels about Venice ladies, he had not seen, and was not to see till the bridal ceremony; and in whose features, when unveiled, he discovered a person whom he had encountered not long before in a very equivocal position. Though in the presence of her assembled relatives, he renounced the match without explaining, in mercy to the lady, braved the family resentments, and luckily escaped their poindards. Though passionately devoted to his country, absence became desirable, and he had influence enough to get appointed ambassador to France. At Paris, the young noble—he was of an amorous temperament—soon got again into difficulties, occasioned by a passionate attachment to the daughter of the Spanish Ambassador, which, in spite of the jealousies and prohibitions of his Government, who did not approve of foreign connexions, he determined to prosecute. The marriage day was fixed, all in secret, when suddenly, without giving a hint of the cause, the lady vanished, father and all; and the forlorn Foscarini was left a second time the victim of his too easy confidence. Recovering his good spirits, however, and his mission terminating, he was now returning to Venice to render an account of his embassy. Scarcely landed, he discovers the Spanish jilt was at Venice, and actually the wife of her cousin, Don somebody, the resident ambassador. Though

desirous of shunning her, contact becomes inevitable, especially as his page, the young Moor, some way connected with the lady's family, and not remarkable for discretion, wishes to promote an interview. The lady, too, wishes it, not for any improper purposes, but simply to explain, and set herself right in the esteem of her quondam admirer,—to whose interests, that is, to screen him from the vengeance of the laws, which forbade foreign marriages, she had, in fact, sacrificed her own happiness. This interview, however, is not easily accomplished. Foscarini has other business to occupy him; he desires to persuade the Venetians to go to war with the Spaniards if possible, but at all events, war with somebody; and at last, by the exertions of himself and his friends, war is declared against the Ilesques, whose piracies were winked at by the Duke of Styria, their sovereign; and notwithstanding all opposition, he himself gets the command. He was very popular with all the young nobles,—and the poor ones, who were numerous, and looked with ardour to a war, as a source of plunder. In this expedition nothing could exceed Foscarini's first successes; but unluckily, in the very midst of them comes, in company with his page, Donna Margaretta, the Spanish lady, to the camp, where the long sought-for interview at last takes place, and a full explanation follows. Conducting her back to the vessel, the whole party were seized by some Greek pirates, to the serious mortification, of course, of the gallant commander; but from this awkward position he was rescued by another apparently untoward affair—wrecked in a storm, and thrown, without the pirates, but with the lady, on the shore. The effect of this being thrown together, they scarcely knew where, was some little inroad upon the lady's prudence, and some soft effusions of mutual fondness, when suddenly the roar of cannon—fortunately it was his own—brought them to their senses; he retarded in time to resume his command, and she proceeded to Venice.

In the mean while Foscarini's enemies at home, political and personal, especially the old father of the lady to whom he had originally been betrothed, and who was now one of the Three Inquisitors, were all at work to procure her recall. They succeeded, and his return was speedily followed by disastrous consequences. The lovers again meet; a fire occurs, from which he rescues the lady, and searching for a place of refuge, accident throws him in contact with the Inquisitor's daughter. Explanations here also, of course, ensue, and his suspicions prove to have been ill-placed. Her affections are still fixed upon him, and though not returned, she still labours to serve him. Tracked now to the Ambassador's house, a handle is made of this by his foes, who represent him as caballing with the enemies of the state, and he is seized and plunged into the dungeons of the Inquisition. No mercy is in store for him; old Gradenigo, who wanted nothing but a decent pretence for wreaking his vengeance, resolves to despatch him. His lovely daughter appeals and exculpates in vain. The young nobles conspire—a rebellion rages—the Inquisition itself is stormed—the devils within, the Inquisitors we mean, persist—and the turbulent scene ends with the death of the unlucky Foscarini, the suppression of the

rebellion, and the misery of the ladies, one of whom dies, and the other had long been a San Lorenzo nun, and continues so.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge. Part IV.

The general title of this portion of the meritorious labours of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge is, the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, illustrated by anecdotes. The word difficulties must be interpreted liberally, embracing, that is, not merely obstructions arising from poverty, and lack of the usual sources of acquirement, but also from the state and circumstances of science. The illustrations are even often taken from individuals who had every advantage that wealth and contemporaneous instruction could furnish,—but then most of them became memorable either for pushing onwards the boundaries of science, or were eminent for indefatigable perseverance. The author—and whoever he may be, he is a man of exemplary diligence, large knowledge, and sound judgment—states his object to be, the selection from the records of philosophy, literature, and art, in all ages and countries, of a body of examples, to show that circumstances the most unfavourable have been unable to subdue ardent desire for the acquisition of knowledge. “Every man,” he observes, “has difficulties to encounter in this pursuit; and, therefore, every man is interested in learning what are the real hindrances which have opposed themselves to the progress of some of the most distinguished persons, and how those obstacles have been surmounted.”

For this purpose, instances are produced of men who have seized upon common facts and converted them to the furtherance of science and art, as Newton, Galileo, Torricelli, Pascal, Prince Rupert, &c. Others, to show the *strength* of the passion for knowledge, among which Heyne is perhaps least known and most remarkable. Others, who have made their way to light and distinction, through the densest obscurities, in great numbers. Others, that have risen from the lower to higher branches of art. Others, that have begun to study late, with many that have been distinguished early. Others, who have been wholly self-educated, and among these, many who have been no extenders of knowledge, but yet successful acquirers, and are thus fitted to act as stimulants to mere industry where no genius exists. Numerous examples, again, are given of men who have mingled business and literature, and done as much, or more, than such as have been wholly devoted to intellectual matters; and these, not merely statesmen and lawyers, but soldiers, sailors, merchants, booksellers, printers, traders. Among the latter are enumerated Walton, DeSce, and Lillo, of whom the author well remarks, “Men circumstanced like these are well fitted to give new vigour to the literature of the country, by infusing into it something of what we may call the spirit of the living world, when it is waxing feeble under the regimen of recluse students, and dealers in mere erudition. Their works are almost sure to bear the stamp of originality in conception and manner, which is, in literature, the very principle of life and strength. The point from which they look to their subject is different from that which the mere scholar would naturally select; their subject itself is probably not one which he would have chosen; and,

at all events, the conceptions it suggests will amalgamate with different associations, and take altogether a different shape and character;”—and more to the same purpose.

Of the collection of examples, the tendency no doubt is to stimulate; but still it cannot fail of striking the reader, that fewer instances, and more details of each, might operate more effectively. The numbers overwhelm, and the *generality* of the phrases, quite inevitable with such multitudinous examples, must slip away from the memory, like water from a duck's back, and work no effect. We say this unwillingly, and if it be interpreted unfavourably to the writer, *sit iudicium*—no man can be better qualified than himself to do the very thing we think might be more awakening and fixing, and what, moreover, would not clash with the present performance, or in any way interfere with it.

Hoozeveen's Greek Particles, by the Rev. John Seager.

This is reducing a very cumbersome book, but not reducing it sufficiently, or any thing like it. It is bringing it nearer to usefulness, but not near enough; and another generation must pass, we suppose, before it will be brought within a practicable size. The fault is still too much refining, pursuing distinctions without differences. The three and thirty applications of αλλὰ remind us of Johnson's enumerations of *but*, which Horne Tooke broke down to a couple; and somebody will, by and by, do the same for Hoozeveen. The new edition of Stephens' Thesaurus has a treatise of Herman's, filling sixty-six columns, of close print and small type, on the particle *av*—has Herman made the matter clearer? Will any body read his sixty-six columns? *vel duo, vel nemo*. Hoozeveen's book, even in its present improved state, is not calculated, by any means, for the service of learners. It is idle for them to attempt to study it; the distinctions are so nice, often so equivocal, so running one into another, and so interminable, they can leave no fixed impression—afford no hold for the grasp. *Reading*, and reading alone, good Greek books will do any thing effectual towards attaining to a satisfactory understanding of the use and propriety of these particles. The frequent and habitual recurrence will inevitably suggest the general meaning they convey, and suggestions thus obtained bid fairest to be the truest, and besides, will be sure to make *lasting* impressions. The only advantage of such a book is a confirmatory one—where the *self-discoverer* appeals to a man, who is known to have carefully studied the subject, and whose judgment it is agreeable to compare with his own. In matters of this kind, it is gratifying to have one's own discoveries anticipated; and if the appellant does not find his own guesses or decisions concurring with Hoozeveen's, let him not be discouraged—Hoozeveen is not always infallible—but let him go on—read, read—there is no other way of learning Greek. A play or two—a scrap of one writer, and a scrap of another—this is not to learn Greek.

If, however, we are thought to depreciate Mr. Seager's labours, and they are no trifling ones, we are misunderstood. He has done well, what he undertook to do—to make Hoozeveen accessible to the English learner of Greek.

Wilmot Warwick, Vol. II.

A second volume of tales under this title, which we noticed some time ago, has recently appeared. The Tales are nine in number, viz. 'The Monk of Benevento,' 'The Three Brothers,' 'The Revolutions of a Village,' 'The Boarding-House,' 'Death and the Grave,' 'The Will,' 'An Introduction to Julia,' 'Julia,' 'Sternherst.' We can only say that these tales exhibit an evident improvement upon the former volume, which showed no mean powers of invention and description, and that they will, we have no doubt, be eagerly read by those who so satisfactorily perused the author's first essays. There is nothing in them which may not be read with interest by all. They are amusing, varied, and may be put into the hands of young persons without scruple. We cordially recommend them to our readers.

The Historical Miscellany. By W. C. Taylor, of Trinity College, Dublin.

It is not our custom to notice works of incipient education. The present, however, is very well got up, and admirably adapted to its ends. All works of education should be free from the expression of any opinion on historical subjects, which touch great principles. Thus Sir E. Coke, a most infamous man, is represented, because he was a great lawyer, as if that covered a multitude of sins. Great care should be taken in drawing historical character for youth. On the whole, this will be found a very useful work in education.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; reprinted from the folio of 1752; with numerous additions, emendations, and improvements, by the Rev. B. W. Beatson, A. M. Stereotyped at Bungay.

This is the second of these admirable editions of stereotyped dictionaries which are in the course of appearance. Johnson's English was the first. This work is in large 8vo. and contains 1200 pages, in three columns, besides 200 more of proper ancient and modern names; a geographical index of modern towns and cities rendered in Latin; a dictionary of Latin law terms; the *Fasti Romani* Consulares; Latin monumental abbreviations; chronology; weights and measures, &c. besides a list of the extant Latin authors, &c. making it the most complete work of the kind, and the most valuable to the student, which exists. The stereotyping will admit, too, of corrections in the metal, so that an immaculate edition may by and by be attained. This work is beyond price to the scholar—a '*Thesaurus lingue Latinæ, compendarius*,' which, in compactness, portability, and usefulness, cannot be surpassed. It is also a work of most astonishing labour improved, and rendered by the fixed metal a precious property. We think such stealing works cannot fail to be adequately rewarded. Here is the convenient Latin dictionary for every schoolboy and mature scholar, for the self-taught and the tutored, which ought to supplant every other, and will by and by, no doubt, do so. The common school dictionary is very defective, and full of typographical errors.

It is to be hoped this system will be followed by dictionaries of the modern languages most in use, carefully and elaborately got up. We want, also,

a dictionary of all the English words used by our old writers, which Todd has compiled and mingled with Johnson, making additions. We also need a dictionary of every term in art or science to the present day, or to the beginning of some fixed year, say to the year 1825, inclusive. If the present most important, excellent, and useful Ainsworth answers well—and it cannot fail, if there be any discernment in the public—we trust we shall see it followed by more: merit in this case will command success.

Mayo's Outlines of Physiology.

We have been highly pleased with a perusal of Mr. Mayo's "*Outlines of Human Physiology*," a work deserving the success it has met with by the profession, it having gone through a second edition. We still wish it a more extensive circulation. "Know thyself," is advice as good as it is old: to obtain this knowledge we cannot recommend a more serviceable volume, it being free from that general defect of works of this description, the unnecessary introduction of abstruse and technical language, and the language of cant. The work is also exempt from those fanciful and hypothetical, though ingenious, explanations of phenomena, which form the bulk of ordinary systems of physiology. It is a clear summary of modern science, laying distinctly before the reader the experimental evidence upon which every conclusion is founded, and advancing nothing which does not appear to have been rigorously sifted. For example: In the first chapter, an experiment exhibits, that the sensitive plant has parts equivalent to organs of sense, distinct from organs of motion. A second proves, that when muscles contract, they gain exactly in thickness what they lose in length. A third shows, that a living artery caused partially to dilate, is the converse of Hunter's experiment, which caused it to contract. A fourth shows the true nature of the sensible beating of the heart, &c. But the most important of Mr. Mayo's experiments regards the functions of the nerves as organs of consciousness; perhaps there are few things more interesting to a philosophical mind than to trace the progress of truth, and examine exactly the occasions on which its light has broken upon the mind through the mist of received undemonstrated opinions. Upon a subject like the present, we could scarcely expect the general reader to be interested in the details necessary to illustrate the march of discovery, or we might trace the brilliant and original views of Mr. Bell to his following out the theories of Willis; and in the present instance, the most important discoveries of Mr. Mayo, of the uses of the different nerves of the face, to his reflections upon the researches of Mr. Bell, who discovered that one nerve was a nerve of sense, and thought that it was a nerve of motion also, while he attributed the instinctive impulse to another. Mr. Mayo has shown, by subsequent experiments, that the first of these nerves is exclusively a nerve of sense, the second exclusively of motion (p. 333); nor stopped at this, but traced a clue by which the functions of all the nerves are to be elucidated. Perhaps the most philosophical chapter in Mr. Mayo's work is that on vision; the points most original in it are the experiments on which the explanation hinges, of our seeing objects erect by means of inverted images (p. 367). On the other hand, the most practically useful, and that which completes

the character of this work, is the chapter on growth and reparation; under the latter head, are explained the processes, by which parts that have been partially destroyed, or otherwise injured, are restored or reunited. After illustrations by a detail of experiments on these subjects, Mr. Mayo concludes chapter xvi. on "Growth and Reparation," in a style of eloquence meriting high praise. We cannot dismiss this work without again recommending it, alike to the student and general reader, as the best work of the kind we know extant.

Dr. Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life. 1829.

This is a capital book, which we are glad to see reprinted. Though first published not more, we think, than thirty years ago, it is almost forgotten—thrust from its stool by scores of usurping books that scarcely deserve a glance. Dr. Hufeland's object (he was a German, a physician at Berlin) was not to keep people in health, but to keep them alive, and long alive. Vigorous health shortens life, while a feeble existence may prolong it. The writer takes a large and long view—he runs through the organic and the inorganic—stones, plants, animals, man, and draws his general conclusions from the most extended survey mortal man can take; and, we were going to say, more. Life—supposing the individual to be well constituted anatomically—is a thing definite in amount—a given quantity, which requires skill in the art of economy for the management of it. The more sparingly you use it, the longer it will last; and yet not so mathematically, but comparatively, rationally, practically—it must be used, for it will not keep. There are, then, certain limits, and to these the author undertakes to guide the patient, though, probably, nobody can help him so well as himself; still it is not every one who will think for himself, and he and we may be thankful to any who will for us. Life, the Doctor insists, to illustrate the matter farther, is a process of consumption—it is a flame with so much fuel; a candle, he adds, lighted at both ends, will not burn so long as if lighted only at one, &c. The question then, of course, is, what is the minimum of light you can see with? because, if you make the candle, you can put what wick you please.

Dr. Hufeland (he died at sixty, we believe) had no doubt life, well-husbanded, would, in general, last from 150 to 200 years. At every period of the world some "have lived as long, and why not all? In the age of the antediluvians, there was nothing remarkable but their excellent economy of life. According to certain German scholars, it seems, the years before the flood are known to have been trimetrical only, a fact which at once brings Methusalem himself below 250. The patriarchs lived, to be sure, years fewer and fewer; but that was their own want of tact, for we know enough of their characters to trace the causes of their contracted existence as readily as any question of arithmetic.—*Eccē!* Abraham, a man of great and resolute mind, who was fortunate in all his undertakings, attained to the age of 175; his son Isaac, a chaste, peaceable man, and fond of tranquillity, to 180; Jacob, who was also a lover of peace, but crafty and cunning, lived only 147; Ishmael, a warrior, 137; Sarah, the only female of the ancient world with whose duration of life we are acquainted, lived 127; Joseph, a man of great prudence and political talents, much af-

flicted in his youth, but greatly honoured in his latter days, lived to the age of 110; Moses, a man of extraordinary strength and spirit, rich in deeds, but weak in words, carried his life, during which he was exposed to great care and fatigue, to 120; the warlike and ever-active Joshua lived to 110; Eli, the high-priest, a corpulent, phlegmatic man, of a resigned disposition, lived to be only 90; but Elisha, severe towards others and towards himself, who despised convenience and riches, lived far above 100," &c.

Of the means which prolong life, some are out of our own reach—they depend upon our progenitors, before and after birth; and what depends upon ourselves may be summed up in one word—temperance; or, if that seem too narrow, or anybody's sense of the analogous will not stretch the application of the word far enough, we will call it a steady medium, a *ne quid nimis*—neither too much nor too little of any thing, in eating, or drinking, or exercise, mental or bodily; no enthusiasm of any sort; no violent changes; no excessive indulgence of one set of passions, and rigorous repression of others, but the employment of all in their places, and with due moderation. Of course, the same prescription will not apply to every one's individual case; and so, after all, each man will probably prove his own best physician. The Doctor's most general rules carry conviction enough with them, and, we need add, very little novelty. You must guard against the enemies of life—that is, against, I. Whatever lessens the sum of vital power—II. Whatever takes from the vigors of life their duration, and renders them unfit for use—III. Whatever hastens vital consumption; and, IV. Whatever prevents restoration. Considerable space is occupied with particulars, and to some this portion will be the most attractive part of the book. For our own parts, before we reached the finale, we were vividly reminded of one of his own stories:—A man was hastening to throw himself into the Thames.—"Stop! stop! I beg of you," says a physician; "read my book on suicide first." "God forbid!" exclaimed the other; "it was reading that cursed tedious book, which gave me such disgust for life that I am resolved to get rid of it." But Hufeland was an able man—a little Germanish the reader sees—and his book a valuable one; only he tired us at last, which is perhaps as much attributable to our impatience—we are but men—as to his prolixity.

The Revolt of the Bees.

Allegory in a matter of serious business is not to be tolerated. Instead of illustrating, it only encumbers and confounds—it is compelling people to entertain two sets of ideas at once, where one is as much as most persons can manage, especially if instruction be the object, and not mere vague and dreamy amusement. The writer himself must be perpetually drawn from his purpose in quest of his parallels, while the writer is plunged into a game of conundrums, when his first wish is to get straight to his object.

The aim and intent, however, of the very amiable and accomplished author of the *Revolt of the Bees*, is to institute a comparison between what has been aptly and compendiously termed the co-operative and competitive systems of society, and to show, beyond all cavil, or question, the superiority of the former over the latter. The affairs

of the bees, *ab origine*, were admirably regulated; each worked for the whole, and received an equitable and competent share of the produce. Furnished with some new lights, certain members of the bee-community proposed a little change, an agrarian law, in short, by which the possessions of the society were *equally* divided among the whole of the members, and each made independent of the rest. The effect of this new arrangement was, that speedily *inequalities* followed. Some were successful in their labours, and others unsuccessful. The successful took advantage of the necessities of those who were less so, and compelled them to part with their allotments or starve, and at last, by dint of the same irresistible alternative, forced the miserable wretches to work exclusively for the benefit of themselves—the opulent, and now the magnates of the land. These were kept up to the mark by certain pests of the society, called economists, whose especial business it was to curry favour with the great by showing how they could most effectively grind the faces of the poor, and convert their exigencies, and task their faculties to their own especial emolument. By and by, misery multiplying, and puzzled more and more about the causes of this augmenting wretchedness, and the means of checking or removing it, they hear of a new society in the neighbourhood, in full operation, to the great felicity of all the members. A visit is accordingly paid, the new system works admirably, and proves to be the very system which they themselves madly abandoned.

Here the parallel fails, the reader sees, woe-fully—for such an elysium among men has never been diverged from, has never been in existence. Nay, the writer himself, when he throws off some of the incumbrances of his allegory, represents this state of things as the *ultimate* one, and the progress and gradations of society thus—

At the first, mankind were seen in the hunting state; next, as shepherds; in the third state came the plough, and with it the right of private property. Then also commenced usurpation, robbery, and war. In the fourth, science enabled man to produce riches in abundance, but as yet the right use of them was unknown—here were immense masses of wealth in the midst of a starving population—more contention than when less wealth prevailed, and infinitely more disease and crime. Finally comes the fifth stage, which produces a greater change than the fourth had done. Wealth was now beneficially diffused, and greatly increased. Now the *mind* flourished, and with it all the virtues; for ignorance, with its train of follies and vices, fled for ever. The lion dwelt with the lamb, &c.

That is, the co operative system is *not* a reverting to any old state of things, but the natural and final step in the progress of civilization. We will not be contentious—may it prove so, and may the little co operative institutions, now silently working their way, diffuse to an extent that shall *sensibly* reduce the misery of our population in some reasonable time. There are now said to be *seventy* of them in different parts of the country, which have all originated from the example, and by the activity of one society at Bridport, which itself sprung up at the impulse of one *stingy* and benevolent person, who continues, we believe, to publish his penny periodical monthly—to enforce the advantages of the system.

Cuma—the Warrior Bard, and other Poems. By John Richard Best, Esq. of Bath.

Mr. Best is known as the author of *Transrhene and Transalpine Memoirs*, two performances agreeably distinguished by vivacity of observation and novelty of anecdote. The liberal sentiment, and the free spirit, pervading them, prove how narrow are our conceptions of the professors of Catholicism. We have now a volume of poems from the same quarter. Enchanted with the sweet South, and especially with the beautiful shores of the Bay of Naples, his glowing and delighted feelings naturally seek the indulgence of poetry, where the field is freer, and description allowably supplies the place of sense—where mere facts, which is all we mean, are of secondary rank—not to deny that the natural promptings of admiration and feeling are not to be tamed down—cannot have full justice done them, under the common forms of speech which bring all to the same level. A little tale, coupled with the final ruin of Cuma, an asylum of pirates, in the early part of the thirteenth century, under Roger, King of Naples—contributes to connect the indispensable interest of life and action with the details of scenery. The versification which the author handles in a variety of metre, is often energetic and sometimes beautifully soft.

“The moon high o’er *Sorrento’s* mountain rides;
On *Naples’* purple gulph its radiance glides
To *Cape Miseno’s* lofty, hoary head:
A moment there its lingering beams are shed,
Then o’er the trembling wave they brightly play,
And gleam across *Pozzuoli’s* neighbouring bay.
How lovely is the mild and silvery track,
Thus form’d upon the calm sea’s midnight
breast—
One glittering line across the dreary, black
Expanse, that lowering hovers o’er the rest!
How like the dear, loved, forgotten hour,
That shed a brighter beam o’er life’s dull days;
But grief and care regin’d their wonted power.
O’er-shadowing soon its heaven-descended rays;
Gloom—gloom is every where, above, around,
Hope’s hush’d whisper now no longer sound.”

The scenery of Naples, and its neighbourhood, being the principal object of the chief tale, the author adds an excellent map of the Bay, on a large scale, and, moreover translates, what to the reader of Virgil, will be an interesting *morceau*, for we believe the tract is not at all known in this country—the *Researches of Andria di Jorio*, a Canon of Naples, on the topography of the sixth book of the *Æneid*. The learned Canon traces Virgil scenes on the surface and not below, and identifies, to his own entire satisfaction, every spot. The *Faunes Averni* is, of course, *Averno*, or *Canceto*—the *Via Tartari*, *Scalatrone*—*Palms Acherusia*, *Fusaro*—*Antrum Cerberi*, *Pertuso della Gaveta*—the *Cocytus*, *Acqua Morta*—*Lugentes Campi*, *Tartarus Phlegæon*, and *Elysium*, are identified in a line till you reach the *Porta Eburnea*, and *Porta Cornea*, at the villages of *Bacoli* and *St. Anna*, where there is not a child to this day that cannot point out the precise spot of the *Elysian fields*. A little personal survey would be of infinite service to Commentators often, and spare abundance of conjecture and mere squab-

bling. Poor Heyne had never the opportunity of visiting these scenes, though the Canon somewhat roughly thinks he fell into more mistakes, on matters of topography, than he need have done at home. This is neither civil nor probable.

Waverley Novels, Volume III.

This third volume of the series is the first of "Guy Mannering," and is prefaced, as had been announced, with a detail of the circumstances which led to its production. The success of "Waverley" set the author a searching for a new subject and a name, when, luckily, a marvellous tale told by an old servant of his father's furnished the first; but what quarter the second came from, though important enough to be alluded to, is not disclosed. An elderly gentleman, benighted somewhere in the wilds of Galloway took refuge in the mansion of a laird, whose lady was on the eve of making him a father for the first time, after a marriage of ten years. To make the best return he could for the hospitality with which, under such absorbing circumstances, he had been received, the traveller desired to be informed of the exact moment of the birth, and in the mean while set himself to observe intently the positions of the planets. Discovering something ominous approaching, he begged the birth might, if possible, be retarded, were it only for five minutes. This was, however, impracticable, and the stranger announced to the alarmed and inquiring parent, that the completion of the child's twenty-first year would be the crisis of his fate; but, if he resisted the temptation that then too surely awaited him, that fate would be happy and prosperous. To avert the threatened danger, or rather to qualify the youth for encountering it bravely, he was brought up, on the stranger's recommendation, in great seclusion and austerity, almost to the hazarding of his reason, till within a few days of the completion of his minority, and then despatched, as had been agreed upon, to the residence of the stranger, then a very old man. The youth was consciously received, and dined in company with him and a very beautiful girl, the recollection of whose charms, in the subsequent closeting, somewhat distracted his attention from the old man's close examination into his religious proficiencies, which drew from him many grave looks and shakes of the head. Left at length to himself in the study, he braced himself for the critical moment, when suddenly he found himself visited by the Devil, whose blandishments and terrors, however, he happily resisted, by his reliance on the sacred volume which he held in his hand. The charming girl he dined with was the reward of his virtue.

With these materials the author projected a tale, where the hero's efforts for virtue should be perpetually baffled by the intervention of some malevolent being, but who should at last come off victorious from the struggle. "Something, in short," he says, "resembling the tale of 'Sintram,' by De la Motte Fouqué, was meditated, though, if that tale was then in existence, he had not seen it." Traces of this intention are visible in the first chapters; but the design, in part, was abandoned, on the apprehension that astrology was too much out of date to sustain a sufficient degree of interest. The change of purpose took place only during the printing, which accounts for the

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early sheets retaining what, the author acknowledges, hangs upon the story an unnecessary and unnatural incumbrance.

Some account also is furnished of the originals of Meg Merrilies and Dominie Sampson—a matter, perhaps, of no great interest. It may well be supposed, it was with the author as it is and must be with good writers of fiction, real life supplies the outlines—the main features of characters, which they shape and modify to suit their views and convenience. The author himself, it seems, communicated, in one of the early numbers of Blackwood, some circumstances relative to Jean Gordon, a Scotch queen of gypsies, of whom he had heard from his own father. This was the original of Meg. She, it appears, left a grand-daughter, Midge, who had her ancestress's uncommon height, and some of her qualities. This grand-daughter the author had a shadowy recollection of having himself seen with his own eyes; but she was not his Meg Merrilies, as was erroneously conjectured by another ingenious scribbler in Blackwood.

The Englishman's Guide to Calais, and thence by the two routes of Beauvais and Amiens to Paris; including an Essay on Colloquies, and Extracts from Froissart's Chronicles. By James Albany, Esq.

A very amusing and useful directory for the tourist, embracing all the necessary preliminaries of passports and fares for setting out from London by land or by water; and describing every thing, little and great, that is to be seen at Calais, together with passing notices of all the places on both roads from Calais to Paris. The prominent object of description is Calais, which he has illustrated with historical recollections, and extracts from Froissart; and the whole is interspersed, ingeniously and gratefully, with complimentary remembrances of scores of the author's friends. Calais was once an English possession, and had it still been ours in the late Revolution, what blessed opportunities, the author observes, we should have had of effecting a counter revolution—how much earlier we might have restored the Bourbons—and how many millions of expenditure might have been spared! To the credit of Calais, by the way, no one was guillotined through the Revolution—Lebon, though he earnestly desired it, could prevail upon no Calaisian to become either judge or accuser.

Murray's Family Library, Vol. V.—History of the Jews.

This Fifth Volume of Murray's Family Library—the performances of which hitherto have come fully up to the promise—constitutes the first of a History of the Jews, written, though not avowed in the title-page, by Mr. Milman. The execution is every way creditable to that gentleman, as an antiquary, a man of literature, and a theologian. Though history is his sole object, and theology expressly abstained from, yet, unavoidably, if extraordinary facts and their objects are to be discussed, and competent causes assigned, the running commentary thus instituted involves points that trench close upon the confines of theology, or rather fairly enter into its territories. The question will, perhaps, by some be broached—to

what purpose is such a history—since, confessedly, the Bible is the sole repository for the materials, and it is as well, or better, to take them in the state we find them, which, though broken and scattered, is simple, and it occasionally obscure or defective, is at least not encumbered with speculation, nor corrupted by questionable deduction. To this it might be sufficient to reply,—thousands are ready to read a narrative constructed on modern principles, where all is calculated, especially by every thing being put in its place, to facilitate the reader's conception, who will not, cannot bring himself to study what requires picking-out, and perpetual reference to notes and tables. But Mr. Milman has done more than re-arrange the narrative. Modern travellers have familiarized us with Eastern manners, and Bedouins, almost as the Jews themselves once undoubtedly were; the habits of their living successors—occupying the same soil, and subject to the influence of the same climate—serve to elucidate matters which present nothing but obscurity and perplexity without them. Mr. Milman has made a close and careful use of these resources to assist his judgment, naturally a sound one, in estimating many points of history and manners. Nor has his acquaintance with the elder classics been of less service; and certainly, we may add, the accomplished writer has availed himself of all accessible information, and has performed an acceptable service—to literature at least.

Yet the reader will be struck by a sort of morbid anxiety, perceptible in numerous places—quite unnecessary, in our opinion—for reducing miraculous facts to the lowest possible point: unnecessary, we repeat, because to measure miracles in gold scales is next to an absurdity. A little miracle is as marvellous as a great one. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, Mr. Milman contrives to destroy thus:—

“The cities stood on a soil broken and undermined with veins of bitumen and sulphur. These inflammable substances, set on fire by lightning, caused a tremendous convulsion; the water-courses, both the river and the canals by which the land was extensively irrigated, burst their banks; the cities, the walls of which were *perhaps* built from the combustible materials of the soil, were entirely swallowed up by the fiery inundation; and the whole valley, which had been compared to Paradise, and to the well-watered corn-fields of the Nile, became a dead and fœtid lake.”

Considering this precise statement is given with only one *perhaps*, the peremptory knowledge it implies is itself wondrous enough; but the whole miracle it records is thus reduced to the *direction* of the lightning stroke, which, in the writer's estimation, plainly blings the matter nearer to the range of ordinary events. We do not see the advantage of this.

Lot's wife, again—“Lingering behind, she was,” it seems, “suffocated by the sulphurous vapours, and her body encrusted with the saline particles which filled the atmosphere.” The miracle here is *wholly* extinguished, and we might, moreover, question the philosophy of the matter.

Joshua's arresting the course of the sun and moon, in like manner, seems to Mr. Milman to require some mitigation, and he accordingly gathers up the numerous suggestions which the inge-

nuity of commentators has started. As that the miracle was *apparent* only, the mere effect of preternatural (i. e. unusual) refraction, correcting the words, *about a whole day*, by translating the original expression, *after the day was finished*. Others think the miracle is no more than one of the daring figures of Hebrew poetry—meaning what, then—for figures usually mean something? Besides, the account itself was confessedly taken from the book of Jasher, which there is good reason, it seems, to believe was the great collection of national lyrics—that is, it must be supposed, national ballads, the authority of which, of course, nobody would think of pressing very closely. But reasons also have been assigned for the reality,—as that its obvious purpose was to give a death blow to the prevailing superstition of the country, the worship of the sun and moon. “Nor can it be denied”—concludes Mr. Milman—“that there is something astonishingly sublime in supposing the deities of the conquered people thus arrested in their career, and forced to witness the discomfiture and contumace to the extipation of their worshippers,”—in all which there is at least as much poetry as sobriety.

Gideon, and other Poems. By the Author of “My Early Years,” &c.

A little volume of poetry on religious subjects, addressed to *all* who feel an interest in the past and future glory of the Jewish nation, by the author of “My Early Years,” “Jane and her Teacher,” “George and his Friend,” “Maria's Reward,” &c. which are, of course, so many evangelical tracts. Gideon's story forms, it may be supposed, the staple of the book; the lines of which, as well as of the make-weight of the pages, all run smooth enough, and correct, according to the writer's standard; but there is little pith in the sentiments, or point in the language.

An Explanatory Key to a Map of England and Wales, &c. By R. Dymond and W. Dawson, Surveyors.

The Map of England and Wales, of which this Key is an explanation, seems well calculated to effect the purposes for which it is intended. The plan is novel. Instead of the *names* of places and rivers, numerals and letters are used to designate their situation. The activity of the pupil is thus called forth, and the attention requisite to fix permanently in his recollection the figure of the counties, and the situation of the places, without seeing their *names* on the map, necessarily produces that accuracy which is essential to all mental operations, and to none more than to geographical pursuits. The large map is divided into twelve sheets, while one drawn on a smaller scale has four: they may, therefore, be distributed to different classes at the same time; and the extensive scale on which both the maps are designed, has the great advantage of enabling the eye to explore the wide field before it without fatigue. The Explanatory Key contains, with a description of the places and rivers, a variety of highly-useful information. The ingenious plan of this map, and the able manner in which it is executed, enable us to recommend it.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Drury-Lane theatre has opened, in renewed beauty of decoration, with all the strength of last year, and with a reduction of the price of admission to the boxes of one shilling from the whole price, and sixpence from the half-price, as formerly demanded. Of this reduction, unquestionably, no one has a right to complain, since the spirited lessee is the only person who can suffer from it; and though we cannot claim to be ranked among the friends of the establishment who, according to the play-bills, have counselled the reduction, we have sufficient faith in his practical good sense to believe that the chances are greatly in favour of his being right. Speaking before the curtain, we should have thought that there is no class of people willing to give six shillings for a play, and hesitating to give seven; though we grant that, when the gay season of pantomime comes, it may be pleasant to bring a party of seven, instead of six, for two guineas, and envy our manager the feeling that he may thus be the means of delighting some twenty children a night during the holidays, who otherwise would be left at home; and if so, he will feel himself rewarded. His opening night was graced by the first appearance on the winter stage of Miss Faucit, a daughter of the intelligent actress of the name, who, having succeeded at the Haymarket last year in Letitia Hardy, now made trial of the lovelier part of Ophelia, and justified the promise she had given. She has considerable fascination of person, a charming voice for level speaking, and a manner full of grace and sweetness; and in picturing the musical distraction of the love-lorn girl, displayed a fine conception of Shakspearian pathos and delicacy. Mr. Young played Hamlet "passing well," in his usual style—which, with all our respect for the tragedian, we cannot delight in, though the fault is probably with ourselves; for there is so much in this character that comes home to the bosom of every man, and so mingles with his own being, that the impression which each receives and cherishes varies far more than the aspect of any other dramatic hero, and we are rarely satisfied with that which disturbs a favourite idea. We hope, one of these days, to unfold our own, and support it as well as we can;—but this is impossible, of course, at a period when dramatic events are thronging around us; and our readers expect something more substantial than an imaginary stage and an ideal tragedian.

The sympathies of every true lover of

English music have been powerfully excited by the appearance of a son of the late Mr. Incedon, as Young Meadows. Although bearing no comparison with his father, whose name yet holds the first place among our national singers, this gentleman has honest claims to be fostered for his own sake—a tenor voice of singular sweetness, though of moderate compass; a pure intonation, and modest, frank, and unaffected manners. Thus gifted, there is no doubt that he will become popular in ballad-opera, though he can scarcely draw without better support than he received in "Love in a Village." It should be remembered that this piece is not only an opera, but a comedy, in which the characters, though not richly coloured, are naturally pencilled—and the dialogue, if not brilliant, is sensible and easy. What a prize would it be for the manager, if he could induce the author of "Our Village," and "Rienzi," for once to employ her dramatic power on a rustic subject, and to produce a far higher opera of this species; all glowing with the life she infuses into every thing, and diversified by those rainbow-tints of fancy she can shed over the homeliest scenes!

A new tragedy, called "Epicharis," from the pen of Mr. Lister, the accomplished author of "Granby," has been produced—heard with the attention which the reputation of the poet deserved, and crowned with all the success which good manly writing and excellent acting can acquire. In the choice of a subject, the ill-fated conspiracy of Piso against Nero, we do not think him fortunate; for not only is the disastrous termination of the struggle known as a fact from the beginning, but the characters of the conspirators, who, with two exceptions, are weak or wicked, render it impossible that the scheme should come to good, and the only question raised is how and when it shall be detected. Nor are the incidents by which its progress is diversified either numerous or happily contrived: thus the confidence needlessly and foolishly placed by the noble-hearted Epicharis in Proculus, is a provoking incident; the preparation of the conspirators to butcher Flavius in cold blood, is a shocking incident; the error into which Flavius falls in believing that Epicharis has betrayed him, is a perplexing incident; and the appearance of the heroine after she has suffered torture, is a sickening incident; and yet all these incidents, in themselves so unfavourable, are managed with so much taste and discretion, and arrayed in such energetic language, as to form an impressive

play. The great charm of the piece is, undoubtedly, the character of Epicharis—at once feminine and heroic—whose imaginative bravery is finely discriminated from the sternness of a Roman matron, and whose shrinking sensibility, at the presentment of the images of pain and slaughter, admirably heightens her spirit of self-sacrifice, which she is herself called on by duty and principle to endure. This part, fine in itself, is exquisitely adapted to the capacities of the young and lovely creature by whom it is acted. The strength arising out of weakness; the entire innocence and singleness of heart; the devoted love, without the least tinge of selfish passion, which the author has so beautifully conceived, are exactly the qualities which Miss Phillips can perfectly feel, and look, and express; and, accordingly, this performance has deepened her hold on that admiring affection which characterises her honest fame. Mr. Young, as Flavius, strikingly contrasts the roughness of the patriot with the sensibility of the lover; Wallack gives individuality and truth to the fiery and voluptuous ambition of Caius Piso; Cooper finely marks the cruel and effeminate Emperor; and the minor parts, committed to such hands as those of Younge, Aitkin, and Vining, are represented with unusual excellence. It is a rare thing to see a play so well acted throughout; and as it is uniformly well written, the advantage of having in all the parts, however small, persons who can understand good writing, and speak it well, is felt to the utmost. The play is, in short, the work of a gentleman of just feeling and fine taste, who, we trust, will be stimulated, by its success, to work on a subject containing opportunities for tragic passion of a deeper tone, and for situations more spirit-stirring and fearful.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

When we predicted, last month, that if this theatre should be opened at all, it would derive attraction even from the extreme depression into which it had sunk, we had no idea of the manner in which this hope would be realized. We little dreamed that the circumstances which had threatened to render this house desolate, would inspire female genius to spring from the family whose honours were interwoven with its destiny, like an infant Minerva, almost perfect at birth, to revive its fortunes and renew its glories. In the announcement that, on the opening night, Miss Fanny Kemble, known to be a young lady of high literary endowments, though educated without the slightest view to the stage as a profession, would present herself as Juliet—that her mother, who, in her retirement, had been

followed by the grateful recollections of all lovers of the drama, would reappear, in the part of Lady Capulet, to introduce and support her; and that her father would embody, for the first time, that delightful creation of Shakspeare's happiest mood, Mercutio—there was abundant interest to ensure a full, respectable, and excited audience; but no general expectation had gone forth of the splendid event which was to follow. Even in our youngest days, we never shared in so anxious a throb of expectation as that which awaited the several appearances of these personages on the stage. The interest was almost too complicated and intense to be borne with pleasure; and when Kemble bounded on the scene, gaily pointing at Romeo, as if he had cast all his cares and twenty of his years behind him, there was a grateful relief from the first suspense, that expressed itself in the heartiest enthusiasm we ever witnessed. Similar testimonies of feeling greeted the entrance of Mrs. Kemble; but our hearts did not breathe freely till the fair debutante herself had entered, pale, trembling, but resolved, and had found encouragement and shelter in her mother's arms. But another and a happier source of interest was soon opened; for the first act did not close till all fears for Miss Kemble's success had been dispelled: the looks of every spectator conveyed that he was electrified by the influence of new-tried genius, and was collecting emotions, in silence, as he watched its developement, to swell its triumph with fresh acclamations. For our own part, the illusion that she was Shakspeare's own Juliet, came so speedily upon us as to suspend the power of specific criticism—so delicious was the fascination, that we disliked even the remarks of bystanders that disturbed that illusive spell; and though, half an hour before, we had blest the applauding bursts of the audience, like omens of propitious thunder, we were now half impatient of their frequency and duration, because they intruded on a still higher pleasure, and because we needed no assurance that the doom of Miss Kemble's success was sealed. Yes, we said to ourselves, she is, in every sense, the child of theatric talent, and this will be no meteor popularity.

Feeling that the occasion formed an era in our recollections of the theatre, we compared her, in our imagination, with all the great actresses we had seen; and it is singular, though we can allege nothing like personal likeness, that Mrs. Jordan was the one whom she brought back, in the first instance, to our memory. We might have set down this idea as purely fanciful, if we had not learned that it has

crossed the minds of other observers. As form and features seem to have nothing to do with this reminiscence, we attribute it to the exquisite naturalness of Miss Kemble's manner, and we cannot help connecting it with an anticipation that she will one day be as pre-eminently the comic as the tragic muse of our stage.

Her traits of family resemblance struck us most powerfully in the deeper and more earnest parts of her tragic performance. On one occasion, when her face only was revealed by her drapery, its intense expression brought Mrs. Siddons most vividly back to us. Miss Kemble's personal qualifications for her profession are, indeed, such as we might expect from one so parented and related. Her head is nobly formed and admirably placed on her shoulders—her brow is expansive and shaded by very dark hair—her eyes are full of a gifted soul, and her features are significant of intellect to a very extraordinary degree. Though scarcely reaching the middle height, she is finely proportioned, and she moves with such dignity and decision that it is only on recollection we discover she is not tall. In boldness and dignity of action she unquestionably approaches more nearly to Mrs. Siddons than any actress of our time excepting Pasta. Her voice, whilst it is perfectly feminine in its tones, is of great compass, and though, perhaps, not yet entirely within her command, gives proof of being able to express the sweetest emotions without monotony, and the sternest passions without harshness. She seems to know the stage by intuition, "as native there and to the manner born," and she understands even now, by what magic we cannot divine, the precise effect she will produce on the most distant spectators. She treads the stage as if she had been matured by the study and practice of years. We dreamed for a while of being able to analyse her acting, and to fix in our memory the finest moments of its power and grace; but her attitudes glide into each other so harmoniously that we at last gave up enumerating how often she seemed a study to the painter's eye and a vision to the poet's heart.

At the first sight, Miss Kemble's countenance conveys an impression of extraordinary intellect, and the manifestation of that faculty is a pervading charm of her acting. It gives her courage, it gives her promptitude—the power of seeing what is to be done, and of doing it without faltering or hesitation. She always aims at the highest effect, and almost always succeeds in realizing her finest conceptions.

The Juliet of Shakspeare is young and beautiful; but no mistake can be greater

than the idea that her character can be impersonated with probability by a merely beautiful young woman. Juliet is a being of rich imagination; her eloquence breathes an ethereal spirit; and her heroic devotedness is as different from commonplace romance, as superficial gilding is unlike the solid ore. By many an observer, the beautiful surface of her character is alone appreciated, and not that force and grandeur in it which is capable of sustaining itself in harmony, not only with the luxuriant commencement of the piece, but with the funereal terrors of its tragic close. Hence the expectation has been so often excited, that a lovely girl, who can look the character very innocently, and speak the garden-scene very prettily, is quite sufficient to be a representative of the heroine throughout; and hence the same expectation has been so often disappointed. The debutante may be often carried, without apparent failure, through a scene or two, by her beauty and pretty manner of love-making; but when the tragedy commences in earnest, her intellectual expression sinks under its terrors, and she appears no more than a poor young lady, driven mad with the vexation of love.

Far remote from this description is the Juliet of Miss Kemble. It never was our fortune to see Mrs. Siddons in the part, but Miss Kemble gives it a depth of tragic tone which none of her predecessors whom we have seen ever gave to it. Miss O'Neill, loth as we are to forget her fascinations, used to lighten the earlier scenes of the piece with some girlish graces that were accused of being infantine. Be that as it may, there were certainly an hundred little prettinesses enacted by hundreds of novices in the character, which attracted habitual applauses, but which Miss Kemble at once repudiated with the wise audacity of genius; at the same time, though she blends not a particle of affected girlishness with the part of Juliet, her youth and her truth still leave in it a Shakspearian *naïveté*. As the tragedy deepens, her powers are developed in unison with the strengthened decision of purpose which the poet gives to the character. What a noble effect she produced in that scene where the Nurse, who had hitherto been the partner of all her councils, recommends her to marry Paris, and to her astonished exclamation, "Speak'st thou from thy heart?" answers, "And from my soul, too, or else beshrew them both." At that momentous passage Miss Kemble erected her head, and extended her arm, with an expressive air which we never saw surpassed in acting, and with a power like magic, pronounced "Amen!"

In that attitude, and look, and word, she made us feel that Juliet, so late a nurse—ling, was now left alone in the world—that the child was gone, and that the heroic woman had begun her part. By her change of tone and manner she showed that her heart was wound up to fulfil its destiny, and she bids the Nurse “Go in,” in a tone of dignified command. That there was such a change in Juliet we have always felt, but to mark its precise moment was reserved for this accomplished actress in a single tone.

For the present, we take leave of this deservedly reigning favourite of the public, little doubting that in time to come, we shall greet her, like others, as the Queen of the British Stage, and congratulating England that one of her theatres still possesses the dynasty of the Kembles.

It is hardly needless to say, that Mr. Kemble’s *Mercutio* was delightful, independent even of the gallant spirit with which he carried off the weight of his anxieties on the first evening. It was charmingly looked, acted, and spoken—with only one little touch of baser matter in the mimicry of the Nurse—and closed by a death true to nature, and exhibiting, in milder light, all the brilliant traits of the character. Warde showed his good feeling in accepting the part of *Friar Laurence*, and his good taste in speaking the poetry of which it is made up: Mrs. Davenport played the Nurse as excellently as she has played it for the last twenty

years, and not better than she will play it for twenty years to come; and Mrs. Kemble went through the little she had to do in *Lady Capulet* with true motherly grace.

A very agreeable comedy, in two acts, founded on the courtship of Elizabeth Woodville, or Gray, by Edward the Fourth, has been produced here with good success. It affords a brilliant glimpse of the olden time; and is very pleasantly carried off by Kemble, Mrs. Gibbs, Ellen Tree, and Keeley, who so honourably adheres to this house, because it is (or rather was) in distress. The piece is the production of Miss Isabel Hill, author of some very graceful poems, and will increase the reputation they have given her.

SUMMER THEATRES.

The summer theatres have closed, after prosperous seasons; that of the English Opera has been the most brilliant ever known there, and the most distinguished by the introduction of sterling music. The Haymarket has, also, we believe, done well; though we must really complain of the appalling quantity of performance crammed into an evening, having actually counted, on two or three occasions, thirteen acts, which could not have been over in less than six hours! Like the “late Mr. M.” we are too late even for “Procrastination;” and must revenge ourselves on that “thief of time,” by stealing the space from it to which it was entitled by its merits.

MUSIC.

A Book of Congregational Psalmody for the use of the Church of England, arranged and edited by the Rev. S. W. Gandy. Folio.

This is a most useful collection of Psalmody, and is admirably adapted for country parish churches, which, for the most part, show a lack of musical knowledge highly necessary to be remedied. The author is vicar of Kingston-cum-Richmond, Surrey, and is the son of one of the most meek, virtuous, and truly Christian divines the Church of England ever produced, who was vicar of St. Andrew’s, Plymouth, where he lately died at a very advanced age. The compiler of the present work has explained his views in the publication, the objects to be desired in Church Psalmody, and the additions he has made to the existing melodies, amounting to no less than fifty. The Rev. Divine is not an advocate for the singing of a few persons in the congregation, but rationally thinks that the pious of the congregation should all join. The

words collected and applied to the tunes are principally from the old and new versions of the Psalter, adapted as much as possible to existing times. There is a sort of Miltonian dedication which bespeaks the compiler to be one of that class of the clergy denominated Evangelical, or that keep to the ancient manners and interpretations of the Episcopal creed, rather than to the modern. In respect to the melodies, the more essential part of the work, we can only say that they appear to us uncommonly well adapted to the end for which they were designed, simple, very many of them beautiful, and all easily adopted by those who direct congregational Psalmody in our churches; and we can therefore safely recommend the book to our readers as supplying a deficiency which has long existed. We could only wish that the words had been taken from the best devotional compositions our poetry afforded; but it is true that the possessor may, in this respect, adapt them for himself, thus having the music in his hands.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Literary Souvenir.—The engravings in this annual came, very appropriately, in time to be noticed under our title of "Fine Arts." They are this year, some of them, superior to the last year's specimens. The first is a picture of Lady Macbeth, from Harlowe, engraved by Rolls. It does honour to the artist, and is charmingly finished; but we think there is rather too much of masculine size in the limbs. Nothing can depict more finely the character of this matchless actress, whom, it is a painful reflection to us, we can never see again as we have seen her: here, however, she is enshrined, and this engraving is worthy of her. A portrait of great sweetness, by Danforth, after Leslie, we recognise as that of Miss Fox, Lord Holland's daughter: the expression is uncommonly sweet, and lady-like withal. "Jacob's Dream," from Allston, by Goodall, is one of the most beautiful miniature engravings we ever saw, astonishingly well managed. "Oberon and Titania" is exquisite; it is engraved from Howard, by Edwards: the expression of Titania's beauty is voluptuous, and finely made out. "The Sale of the Pet Lamb," from Collins, is a proof of the excellence of Rolls as an artist; it is charmingly made out in every way—sunshine and shade, character—every thing. *La Ville bien gardée (gardée)* is good. The "Sisters of Scio," by A. Phalipon, a French artist, engraved by Rolls, is charmingly simple and beautiful. "The Tournament," after Martin, by Willmore, is pregnant with the deep and vast, and is a fine engraving. "The Discovery," after Stephanoff, is a very sweet picture, engraved by Goodyear, to whom it does

high credit. There is a sweet engraving of Viscountess Belgrave, after Laurence, with less of the President's meretricious expression than we recollect to have seen. "The Brigand's Cave," and "Childe Harold and Ianthe," the latter after Westall, of whose mannerism we have long been sick, though beautifully engraved, please us least. On the whole, Mr. Watts's tact and industry this year, in his embellishments, do him credit, and fully sustain the reputation of his book.

Ackerman's Forget me Not.—The plates of Mr. Ackerman's "Forget me Not," as well as those of the "Souvenir," reached us in time for notice in this place. "The Spanish Princess," from Wilkie, by Graves, is engraved more to our taste than the subject itself, which is somewhat Hottentotish to our seeming—a worthy scion of a Ferdinand or a Philip, to be matured into a queen bigot. "The Place Jeanne d'Arc, at Rouen," from Prout, by H. Le Keux, is a beautiful plate, faithful in representation, and perfectly in the artist's bold and peculiar style of drawing. "The Land Storm," from Clennell, by Shenton, is good; and "The Exile," from Stephanoff, by Portbury, excellent: so is "The Tempting Moment," from Collins, by Shenton. "Undine," from Retzsch, by Warren, has strong character; and "The Shipwreck," from Reinagle, by Smart, is well engraved, and exhibits nothing exaggerated. "The Ghaut," from Daniell, by Finden, is novel and pleasing. "The Flower-Girl," and "Death of the Dove," are good; so is "The Orphan Family." The other engravings do not call for any particular remark, but are respectable.

VARIETIES.

A New Earth.—M. Berzelius has discovered a new earth, which possesses all the properties of that which formerly bore the name of thorina, but which, as is known, was only a phosphate of yttria. On account of this great resemblance, M. Berzelius has given the name of *thorina* to the new substance. This earth is white, and irreducible by charcoal or potassium. After having been strongly calcined, it is no longer open to the attack of the acids, with the exception of the concentrated sulphuric acid. Even after having been operated upon by the caustic alkalies, the sulphate of thorina is very soluble in cold water, but almost insoluble in boiling water; so that it cannot be separated from several other salts by

washing the mixture in boiling water. Thorina dissolves easily in the carbonate of ammonia; the elevation of temperature causes the precipitation of a portion of the earth, but, as it cools, the precipitate disappears. All the salts of thorina have a very pure astringent savour, almost like that of tannin. Chlorure of thorina, treated with potassium, is decomposed with a triple deflagration. The result is a gray metallic powder, which does not decompose water, but which, above a red temperature, burns with a splendour almost equal to that of phosphorus in oxygen. Thorina is but feebly operated upon by sulphuric or by nitric acid; hydrochloric acid, on the contrary, dissolves it with a lively effervescence. Thorina exists in a

new mineral which has been found in a small quantity at Brevig, in Norway.—*Le Globe.*

European Universities.—In the subjoined statement there are included no establishments which are frequented by fewer than 1000 students; neither was it possible to ascertain whether any of the Spanish or Portuguese universities are, or are not, entitled to be inscribed upon our tablet. The estimate cannot fail to suggest matter for deep and sorrowing meditation to our countrymen in general, though it is more especially designed for those to whom the youth of England look up for the means of intellectual advancement.

Proportion of Professors to Students.

Berlin	1 to 13	Naples	1 to 30
Leipzig	1—17	Lemberg	1—34
Göttingen	1—17½	Pavia	1—36
Halle	1—20½	Munich	1—36½
Vienna	1—22	Cambridge	1—48½!!
Upsala	1—26	Oxford	1—40!
Prague	1—26½	Edinburgh	1—102!!!
Paris	1—27		

It would hence appear, that the capital of Prussia has made the most liberal, and that of Scotland the most niggardly, provision for the intellectual training of their youthful frequenters; whilst our own universities occupy a scarcely less conspicuous rank as adepts in the craft of cultivating the mind with the slenderest means.

Insect Life.—A fine log of Honduras mahogany was lately opened, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Son, timber merchants, of Sheffield, measuring seventeen feet long, by nearly two feet square. When the sawyers had got about four feet from the end, they came in contact with some pithy substance, which they were at a loss to account for, and upon farther examination, it appeared to be a large damaged place, between two and three feet long, and fourteen or fifteen inches wide, full of beetle nests and excrements; and so offensive was the smell which issued from it, that it was scarcely sufferable by any who approached near it. Owing to the men, at the beginning, not perceiving any thing different in the rottenness of the wood, except the smell, but what they might have met with on opening any other log, only two of these nests or shells have been preserved entire, although the place was full of them and dead beetles. The circumference of the largest is six and a half inches, and has four small holes in it—three at each corner, measuring, the largest of them a quarter of an inch, and the others not quite so large, and the remaining one still smaller, which was in a distinct part of the shell. The shell seems to be composed of a dark brown bark, and

is nearly the thickness of a halfpenny, and the shape of each is of a triangular form. A fine black beetle, upwards of an inch in length, and perfect in every part except the legs, has been preserved. What is most extraordinary, the log on each side, for about four inches, is as beautiful and perfect wood as any other part of it, and not a place any where either could, or can be perceived, by which these destructive insects made an entrance.

Effect of Chlorine as an Antidote to Hydrocyanic Acid.—The following is abstracted from a letter by M. Dauvergne to M. Gay Lussac, describing an experiment made by himself and M. Simion. Two drops of hydrocyanic (prussic) acid were put into the end of a glass tube, and introduced into the lachrymal gland of a cat. Contortions immediately came on, followed by strong tetanic convulsions: an abundant salivation took place, producing, through hard breathing, a thick white froth. The pulsations of the heart were quite irregular and extensive, as if each were the last effort of life. Respiration was difficult and painful; expiration frequent, prompt, and forcible. Notwithstanding this desperate state of the animal, M. Simion was induced, from his previous knowledge, to expect good effects from the use of chlorine, and therefore introduced a considerable quantity into the mouth: the salivation, in consequence, ceased; the respiration became easy; the circulations less forced and rapid. The animal now raised its head, which before it could not do, put out its tongue, and scented the chlorine, as if it took pleasure in respiring a salutary and agreeable atmosphere. In this manner the symptoms gradually diminished; but, as yet, the cat could not stand up. Being exposed to the open air for a few minutes, it voided a large quantity of feces, gradually rose on its feet, and made a few tottering steps: this was in one hour after the poisoning. At the end of two hours, traces of the event were scarcely visible, and the next morning the cat ate, and drank, and walked, as if in perfect health, no sign of the poison remaining.

Han Koong Tsew.—The fifth publication by the Oriental Translation Committee, is a Chinese tragedy, entitled, "Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han;" translated from the original, with notes, by John Francis Davis, Esq. F.R.S., a member of the Oriental Translation Committee, and of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. This drama was selected by the ingenious translator from the "Hundred Plays of Yuen," which, in the words of the Preface, "has already supplied to Europe two specimens of the Chinese

stage; the first, called the 'Orphan of Chaon,' translated by Père Premare, and the second, entitled, 'An Heir in Old Age,' by the author of the present version. The 'Sorrrows of Hàn' is strictly historical, and relates to one of the most interesting periods of the Chinese annals; when the growing effeminacy of the Court, and consequent weakness of the Government, emboldened the Tartars in their aggressions, and first gave rise to the temporizing and impolitic system of propitiating those barbarians by tribute, which long after produced the downfall of the empire, and the establishment of the Mongol dominion. The moral of the piece is evidently to expose the evil consequences of luxury, effeminacy, and supineness, in the sovereign.

'When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Seldom at council, never in a war.'

The hero, or rather the chief personage, of the drama, came to the throne very near the beginning of the Christian era, about B. C. 42. The fate of the Lady Chaonkeun is a favourite incident in history, of which painters, poets, and romancers, frequently avail themselves: her 'verdant tomb' is said to exist at the present day, and to remain green all the year round, while the vegetation of the desert in which it stands, is parched by the summer sun." We collect from the concluding paragraph of the preface, that the translator thinks the plots and incidents of the "Sorrrows of Hàn" superior to those of the "Orphan of Chaon," though the genius of Voltaire contrived to make the last the ground-work of an excellent French tragedy. Each person of the drama, as he comes on the stage, declares who and what he is, and in general gives a sketch of his character. Thus, the Tartar chief shows his love of war and the chase; the Chinese prime-minister, his thirst after power and riches, which he acquires by flattery, treachery, and deceit; and the Emperor of China, his fatal tendency to sensual indulgence. The Emperor having ordered his Minister to select beauties for his Haram from all quarters of his dominions, and to send him portraits of each lady, the latter makes it the means of amassing enormous wealth, by exacting large sums of money from all the fair one's parents whose daughters he selects. Chaonkeun, the most beautiful of the ninety-nine virgins, being the daughter of a poor cultivator of land, in consequence of not being able to bribe the avaricious minister, is neglected by the Emperor, because her picture has been purposely disfigured. But one evening, whilst playing the lute in the Royal

Garden, she is by chance brought before his Majesty, who is greatly smitten with her beauty, and, on learning the circumstance of his minister's treachery about her picture, he gives orders to have him beheaded. He then devotes himself to the beautiful princess, and creates a reciprocal attachment on her part—but such happiness is not to last long. The Tartar Khan, according to ancient custom, demanded a princess of Hàn in marriage; and the false minister, having fled to the Tartar camp to save his head, and gratify his revenge, shows the true portrait of the lovely Chaonkeun to the Khan, and incites him to demand her from the Emperor under a threat of war in case he refuse. An envoy is accordingly sent, and, as the Chinese troops are unable to contend with the Tartars, from long habits of sloth and indulgence under an indolent monarch, his council advise the Emperor to sacrifice his love to the salvation of his throne. To this the Emperor objects, but is persuaded by his beloved princess to yield her up for the sake of his kingdom. An affecting parting takes place between the lovers. On the arrival of the princess in the Tartar camp, the Khan, greatly stricken with her beauty, orders his camp to be struck, that he may return to his own kingdom with his bride.

"Scene, the River Amoor.—Tartar army on its march.

"Princess.—What place is this?

"Envoy.—It is the river of the Black Dragon, the frontier of the Tartar territories and those of China. This southern shore is the Emperor's: on the northern side commences our Tartar dominion.

"Princess.—(To the Khan.)—Great king, I take a cup of wine, and pour a libation towards the south—my last farewell to the Emperor. (*Pours the libation.*) Emperor of Hàn, this life is finished. I await thee in the next! (*Throws herself into the river.*)

"The Khan, in great consternation, endeavours to save her, but in vain.

"Khan.—Alas! alas! so determined was her purpose against this foreign alliance, she has thrown herself into the stream and perished! 'Tis done, and remediless! Let her sepulchre be on this river's bank, and be it called 'the verdant tomb.' She is no more, and vain has been our enmity with the dynasty of Hàn! The traitor Maouyenshow was the author of all this misery. (*To an officer.*) Take Maouyenshow, and let him be delivered over to the Emperor for punishment. I will return to our former friendship with the dynasty of Hàn. We will renew and long preserve the sentiments of relation-

ship. The traitor disfigured the portrait to injure Chaonkeun; then deserted his sovereign and stole over to me, whom he prevailed on to demand the lady in marriage. How little did I think that she would thus precipitate herself into the stream and perish! In vain did my spirit melt at the sight of her! But, if I detained this profligate and traitorous rebel, he would prove to us a root of misfortune; it is better to deliver him for his reward to the Emperor of Hân, with whom I will renew, and long retain, our old feelings of relationship and amity."

In the fourth, and last act, the Emperor, who has not ceased to grieve for his beloved princess, sees her in a vision, and, on starting from his sleep, is informed of her glorious death, and that the traitor Maouyenshow has been sent to him in chains. Him he orders for instant execution, and, still lamenting his beautiful queen, says,

"At the fall of the leaf, when the wild fowl's cry was heard in the recesses of the palace, Sad dreams returned to our lonely pillow; we thought of her through the night; Her verdant tomb remains, but where shall we seek herself?"

The original text of the proëm, or introductory act, is added to the translation.

King's College.—The Building Committee for the erection of King's College, Somerset House, lately met, accompanied by their architect, Mr. Smirke, to receive tenders for building the College. The following builders sent in their proposals:—Mr. Martin, Mr. Chadwick, and Messrs. Lee.—Mr. Martin offered 63,947*l.*; Mr. Chadwick, 63,550*l.*; and Messrs. Lee, 65,000*l.* This amount is for the concern only; the furnishing of the building was taken at 7½ per cent. under the measure and value price, and the whole awarded to Mr. Martin.

The King has lately presented to the British Museum a most valuable collection of minerals. Some of the articles in this collection were obtained from the Hartz Mountains, with great care and expense, and are most rare and curious; particularly those which compose the series of silver ores, which is quite complete. What adds much to the interest of these specimens is, that the Museum collection was before deficient in this branch.

Animal Deception.—From the notes of a traveller in the Libyan desert:—"October 12th.—Being on watch this night, I caught for the first time the *scarabæus atenichus sacer*, or chafer, with which the imaginations of the ancient Egyptians so frequently busied themselves. My attention was attracted by a noise close to my side, and athwart the darkness I disco-

vered a large rolling ball. Conceiving it to be a crab, or land-tortoise, I took it into my hand, but found it to be nothing but a lump of horse-dung; and immediately afterwards I perceived a similar ball come rolling towards me. Upon holding my lantern down and minutely examining this strange machine, I found that it concealed a large black chafer, who drove it forwards by means of his long hind-legs; and as it proceeded, it gradually increased in size by the continual accumulation of sand: this, indeed, became so considerable at last, that the insect itself was scarcely perceptible. It is more than probable that the Egyptian priests took advantage of this deception to mystify their followers, and that their veneration for the chafer, or scarabæus, arose from that circumstance. Upon a farther examination, with the aid of my lantern, I discovered several animated balls of a like description, more than three inches in diameter: my Arabian companions, however, did not appear to take the slightest notice of them."

New Spirit.—It is stated that the berries of the service-tree (*serbus aucuparia*) are now used in the north of France for distillation, and the result is said to be equal to the purest distillation from grapes for brandy. The process is thus conducted:—Take the berries, when perfectly ripe, and after having exposed them for some time to the action of cold in the open air, put them into a wooden vessel; pound them, and pour over them boiling water, stirring it frequently until the heat has sunk to twenty-two degrees of Réaumur; then add a proper quantity of yeast, and cover up the vessel until the fermentation is complete, which may be known by the scum upon the surface, and by holding a candle to an opening which is to be left for the fixed air. If the candle does not go out, the fermentation is complete. The liquor is to be then put into the still, and distilled in the usual way. The first running is weak, and has a disagreeable flavour; but by redistilling over very-fresh charcoal in powder, in the proportion of eight or nine pounds to forty gallons, a very fine spirit is obtained. Previous, however, to the second distillation, the charcoal should remain in the spirit two or three days, and be frequently stirred. This spirit has none of the fiery and unwholesome properties of spirit distilled from grain; and as the berries could be extensively cultivated in England, it might be made a profitable branch of industry.

Original Letter of Shakspeare.—The following has been printed by a respectable provincial journal, as an original letter of Shakspeare. If not authentic, it is at

least contrived with some ingenuity, though not with a very exact knowledge of Shakspeare's probable manner. He would not be likely to quote from himself; still less to use such a phrase as the "weake and feeble." But he *may* have done both these. Some of our readers may think it worth while to take the pains of ascertaining whether the various facts referred to in the letter—such as the residence of Raleigh, and of Shakspeare, at Islington—of the apothecary, Gastrel, at Stratford, &c. correspond with the truth, as to time, &c.—

"To Mistress Judith Hathaway, with mie
"heartie commendations.

"GOOD COZEN JUDITH,—I am, out of necessitie, to enact the part of secretarie to my wife, or shee would have payd her own dett; for in trying to save a little robin from the tiger jawe of puss, her foote slipped, and her righte wriste therbie put out of joynte, which hath bin soe paynfull as so bring on a fever, and has left her dellicat frame verie weake and feeble; wherefore I have taken her a countrie logging, in a house adjoyning the paddock of Sir Waulter Rawleigh, at Iselinton, where that great man, shut in, often regales himself with a pipe of his new plant, called tibacra, in a morning, whilst the whole world is too narrowe for his thought, which I hear helpeth it much, and may be sed for a trueth to enable to drawe light from smoke. In an evening, he sumtymes condesends to fumigate my rurale arbour with it; and betweene everie blast makes newe discoveries, and contrives new settlements in mye lyttle globe.

"Mie Romeo and Juliett—partlie a child of your's, for in its cradle you had the fondlyng of it—is now oute of leding stryngs, and newlie launched into the world, and will shortlie kiss your faire hand. I think mie Nurse must remynd you of ould Deborah, at Charlecot—I owne she was mie model: and in mie Apothecary, you will discover ould Gastrel, neere the church

at Stratford; but to make amendes for borrowing him for mie scene, I have got him severall preserved serpents, stuffed byrdes, and other rare foreign productions, from the late circumnavigators.'

"And soe poor Burton, my ould school-master, is gone to that 'bourne from which noe traveller returns.' I fancy I still see him, when evry Munday morning, as was constantlie his custome, he gave a newe pointe to his sprygges of byrch, growen blunted in the servey of the forgone week—a practice felt throw the whole schoole from top to bottome.

"You may soon look to heare from your crippled kinswoman, whose limm is muche restored by Sir Christopher Hatton's poultise: soe fare ye well, and let us live in your remembrance, as you assuredly doe in that of your sincere and loving cozen,

"WILLIAM SHAKSPERE."

"From mie Loginge at Iselinton,
"June 12 mo. 155."—*Court Journal*.

Interior of Churches.—This is the age of church-building; but while new edifices are being reared in all parts of London, the neglect of the old structures is not a little remarkable. Many fine interiors in the metropolis are lost to the lover of architecture for want of care and judicious renovation; and this disadvantage is not altogether compensated by the beauties of the new buildings. We are led to make these observations, from having seen, the other day, the interior of the Church of St. Mary, Paddington, which has been newly decorated, under the superintendence and designs of Mr. Kent, a rising architect. The general effect is at once novel, appropriate, and, we had almost said, splendid; and the beauties of the original building, which had been obscured under the former system of whitewash and bad paint, may now be seen and appreciated. The sculptured monuments, in particular, are seen to admirable effect.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—At a late sitting of the Paris Royal Academy of Sciences, M. Meckel was unanimously elected corresponding member in Germany, to fill up the vacancy in the section of medicine and surgery. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire read a memoir, entitled "Meditations upon Nature;" and made some observations on this new branch of science cultivated in Germany, and which has specially received

the name of philosophy of nature. The principles which its partizans profess, are the pretension of uniting the *ensemble* of the phenomena of nature; of arriving at conceptions, not by deductions *à priori*, drawn from the observation of particular facts, but from primitive views. M. St. Hilaire stated the difficulties of such an hypothesis, but admitted that a man of genius might make progress in such a science. Kepler, he said, pursued his as-

tronomical studies according to the inspirations of his genius, without the aid of knowledge and observation; and Newton had, by similar means, established one of the most important propositions—that planetary bodies attract in direct proportion to the inverse masses of the square of the distance. One of the principles professed by these philosophers is, the unity of organic composition; and that all organized beings are divided into two distinct classes, according to whether they breathe in the midst of air or water. Vertebrated animals, they contend, are constructed under a double point of view. Their embryo presents two respiratory organs, and if one of them dominates over the other, the result is, that the animal becomes either an aerial one or a fish. The author professes to have paid much attention to monstrosities, and endeavours to prove that, though they were formerly considered as contrary to nature, yet, in fact, they only furnish new proofs of the constancy of her laws. M. de St. Hilaire, in conclusion, said, that if we believed in the determinate existence of certain organic materials, in that of a very few laws for their disposal, in a prescribed and necessary order of arrangement, and, consequently, in the philosophical resemblance of beings;—and, finally, that if we had made these propositions, extended to all their identical cases, the subject of an abstract and general principle, we had, at least, not conceived that principle before the examination of the facts; but, on the contrary, had adopted it only after long-continued investigation.

"Le Compilateur," in a recent number, has an article on the state of the press in France, by which it appears that there are now in Paris 152 journals, literary, scientific, and religious, and seventeen political—in all, 169. Of these papers, 151 are constitutional, or, as they are called, liberal—the eighteen others being more monarchical in their spirit. The 151 constitutional journals have, it is stated, 197,000 subscribers, 1,500,000 readers, and produce an income of 1,155,200 francs; the eighteen others have 21,000 subscribers, 192,000 readers, with an income of 437,000 francs. It goes on to give the names of the editors of the ten principal papers, as follows:—"Le Moniteur," the official paper, from 2500 to 4000 subscribers, principally public functionaries—MM. Massabian, Pouchet, Amar, Aubert de Vitry.—"Le Constitutionnel," 18,000 to 20,000 subscribers—MM. Etienne, Jay, Dumoulin, Léon, Thiers, Thiesse, Année, Desvoisins, Count de Laborde, Thierry, Rolle.—"Journal des Débats," 13,000 to 14,000 subscribers—MM. Bertin-Devaux,

Duquet, Feletz, Lesourd, Guisot, Salvandy, St. Marc-Girardin, Bequet, M. de Chateaubriand.—"Quotidienne," 5000 subscribers—MM. Laurentic, Michaud, Soulier, Mennechet, Merle, Larose, Audibert, F. Laloue, Bazin, and Charles Nodier.—"Courrier Français," 4500 subscribers—MM. Chatelain, Keratry, Jouy, Avenel, De la Pelouse, A. Jussieu, Moreau, Guyet, De Pradt, B. Constant.—"Journal du Commerce," 3500 subscribers—MM. Best, Larrey, Rouen, Deslojes, J. Gensoul, Leclerc, Guillemont, Thomas.—"Gazette de France," 7000 subscribers—MM. de Genoude, Colnet, Sevelingues, Boisbertrand, Bénaben, De Rougemont, R. Perrin, Mme. Bolly, and the Counts de Peyronnet and de Corbiène.—"Messager des Chambres:" This paper, which since the accession of the Polignac ministry seems to have taken up liberal ideas, has 2500 subscribers—MM. A. Romien, J. Janin, Brucker, Veron, Royer, &c.: its late editors were MM. Malitourne and Capefigue.—"Tribune des Départemens," a new paper, 100 subscribers—M. Daunou, and the writers of the "Revue Encyclopédique."—"Nouvel Journal de Paris," 1000 to 1500 subscribers—MM. Léon-Pillet, Montglave, Ensebe Salverte. These are all published in the capital: those printed in the provinces it calculates at seventy-five journals, exclusive of papers for advertisement, and ministerial bulletins. Of these, sixty-six are constitutional, supported only by their subscribers of the same way of thinking. One, the "Memorial de Toulouse," is supported by the archbishop of that diocese: four are, it is asserted, paid from the secret funds of the Jesuits; the other four are described as monarchical, but of little influence. With respect to the state of public opinion in France, it averages, according to the same authority, among 100 electors in one college, twenty-five revocable public functionaries, four judges, five advocates, four attorneys, six notaries, three physicians, ten merchants, and forty-three persons of no distinct profession. These latter give forty votes to constitutional candidates; and with eight merchants, two physicians, four notaries, one attorney, two advocates, three judges and revocable functionaries, make up in all sixty constitutional votes out of the hundred.

New Medicament.—Messrs. Caventou and François have announced to the Académie des Sciences the discovery of a particular chemical principle, which they consider as a useful remedy in which the therapeutic art has hitherto been deficient. They found it in the root of a Brazil shrub of the family of the rubiaceæ. It is the

kainca chiococca racemosa, known in the province of Babia by the name of *rairprela*, the black root. Various experiments have proved that the extract from this root is tonic, without being stimulating. It has other properties, which seemed to indicate that it would be serviceable in cases of dropsy; and it has been tried in such cases with the happiest results.

Count Daru, the well-known author of the History of Venice, died lately, at his seat near Paris, aged sixty-two.

Glass.—The commission of the French Academy, to which the specimens of crown and flint glass presented to the Academy by Messrs. Thibaut and Bontemps had been referred, has adjourned its report until it receives additional specimens, in which the flint glass is to possess greater density, and the crown glass to be of larger dimensions. M. Arago, in order to show still more how unfounded is the general opinion of the ease with which crown glass can be fabricated, informed the Academy, that he knew an optician in Paris who was stopped in the construction of an important instrument, by the impossibility of procuring for it pieces of crown glass of sufficient size.

Magnetic Needle.—M. Arago communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, at a late sitting, the result of some scientific experiments made by M. Humboldt on the magnetic needle, from which it appears that its diurnal variation is by no means the same at Berlin and Paris. At Berlin, on the 29th of January last, the variation was three times greater than on the 27th; whereas at Paris, on the 29th, it was much greater than that of the 27th at Berlin. At the latter place, the variation on the 11th of the same month was twice that of the 10th. At Paris, that of the 10th was greater than that of the 11th. From a comparison of the tables, it is clear that this circumstance did not originate in any error of observation, but that the phenomenon of the diurnal variation is influenced by local causes. By experiments made at the mouth and lowest part of the Freyberg mines, it is ascertained that a depth of 798 feet in the earth has no sensible influence upon the power of inclination.

Lancasterian Schools in France.—Several Lancasterian schools have been established in the French provinces during the last two months, notwithstanding the opposition of the clergy. About a fortnight ago, one was opened at Cambrai, by subscription, to which the municipality contributed very liberally. Hitherto, these schools were not permitted to have any books which were not approved by the curé of the parish; but this restriction

is now done away with, and the choice of books is left to the discretion of the trustees.

Lithography.—Several important improvements in the art of lithography having been communicated to the French Academy by Messrs. Chevalier and Langlumé, the members of the Academy, to whom the consideration of the subject was referred, have reported that those improvements appear to them to approximate the art as nearly to perfection as it is capable of arriving.

The Holy Alliance.—General La Harpe, the tutor of the late Emperor Alexander, has addressed a long letter to the editor of the French "Globe," in reference to the extracts which appeared in that paper from the work of a M. Empéas, of Geneva, the disciple of Madame de Krudener, and which represented the Holy Alliance as resulting from the religious enthusiasm of the Emperor. The General denies that such was the origin of the Holy Alliance; and enters into a long detail of facts and dates, to show that the Emperor desired to introduce reforms required by the spirit of the age, and to form new institutions for the benefit of his subjects and of Europe in general; and he argues that these intentions were manifested by the Emperor at the very commencement of his reign.

GERMANY.

New Periodical.—A new and extremely interesting periodical, "Der Musikalische Anzeiger," begun only in February last, at Vienna, and edited by the very popular poet Castelli, contains excellent critiques on the musical publications of the day. In the tenth number, it is stated, that a new opera, "La Straniera," by Bellini, has been extraordinarily successful at Milan; and in the first number, that a gigantic bass has lately been invented, which has seven strings, and the bow of which is moved by a machine. The effect, the writer says, is wonderful.

Arabian Nights.—Professor Habicht, at Breslau (Silesia), is now publishing an edition of the Arabian Nights in the original idiom, after a Tunisian manuscript. Four volumes are already finished. This is the first edition ever printed in Europe of these tales.

SPAIN.

Organic Remains.—Some discoveries were lately made in a field near the ruins of the amphitheatre at Merida, in Spain. In digging a foundation for a house, the workmen came suddenly upon a quantity of bones, many of which were of the hyæna, and some of the elephant. Among them were also some of the human species. At no great distance from this spot

several coins were found, but so much injured that it was impossible to decypher the inscriptions. Fragments of Roman pottery were also discovered in abundance; and there were found two vases of the beautiful marble which is seen in the Sienna mountains, at three days' journey distant. These last were in perfect preservation. The sculpture upon them is stated to be of a superior character.

RUSSIA.

Kamtschatka.—The Russian Government has sent a skilful gardener to Kamtschatka, to instruct the inhabitants in the art of cultivating the earth to the greatest advantage. The climate of Kamtschatka is not so severe as is generally supposed; and many vegetable productions may be raised there, with proper management.

Imperial Munificence.—The Emperor of Russia has desired Von Cancrin, his minister of finance, to send Baron A. Von Humboldt twelve hundred ducats, on account of the expense of his intended visit to the Ural district. This sum, however, is merely designed to cover his disbursements until he reach St. Petersburg, where a farther sum of ten thousand roubles (450*l.*) will be presented to him. The governors of all towns and provinces have been ordered to afford him every aid in their power. He travels from Berlin in company with Professors Rose and Eschenburg, and will be joined at St. Petersburg by several pupils of the mining department.

Russian Voyage of Discovery.—In the middle of June 1828, the *Siniavin* had left, for the second time, the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, and sailed, with a favourable wind, on its voyage to examine Behring's Straits. The coast of Kamtschatka afforded the navigators a very striking prospect. From the centre of Avatscha Bay they had a view of five immense mountains, which rise, insulated and steep, above some lower eminences. On the south side of the bay stands Viluschinskaja, a magnificent peak, covered with eternal snow, which, by trigonometrical measurement, is 6342 feet in height. The Kamtschadale relates with dread the traditions relative to the subterraneous spirits in the interior of this mountain; but the mind of the spectator who visits these countries for the first time is seized and enchained by very different feelings, which no language can express. These are mountains which rise singly from the plain, on a level with the sea, and whose ice-crowned summits are lost in the azure vault of the firmament. The heart throbs with double violence, a hitherto unfelt and almost painful emotion overpowers the astonished spectator; yet he cannot

tear himself away from this sublime scene. In the starry night, in which the contours of the mountains are strongly marked, in consequence of the dazzling whiteness of the snow, he appears to forget the stars of heaven, because he cannot abstract his eyes from the colossi of the earth. One of these mountains, the Karazkaja, which is but little inferior in elevation to the Peak of Teneriffe, as it measures 11,468 feet, constantly emits columns of smoke from its northern side, though profound silence and tranquillity prevail in its interior. This is not the case with its next neighbour, the Avatschankaja (the burning), whose top, enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, threw out, so recently as last year, immense masses of fire, and spread terror and consternation among the inhabitants. The lowest mountain, which slopes down to the sea-coast, is the Kaselskaja. But the most gigantic of them, which is visible at a distance of 160 sea miles, and which, at the same time, announces the terrible revolutions which this peninsula has undergone, is the Kluschefskaja, or Kamtschatskaja, which has but very lately thrown out ashes and lava. Its summit, which is involved in thick clouds of smoke, is more elevated than that of Mont Blanc, being 16,542 feet above the level of the sea. But the Swiss mountain must make a very different impression from that which this Asiatic volcano excites, because the latter rises immediately from the ocean, while the foot of Mont Blanc is concealed by considerable mountains which stand before it.—On the 23d of June, they reached the rocky island of Kavaga, in lat. 58° 59' north, which has no trees, but is covered with thickets, that afford a retreat, but very seldom disturbed, to innumerable bears, foxes, and marmots. In the bay of the same name is the small and almost inaccessible island, called Werchaturafskaja, where the valuable black foxes are said to abound.—On the 11th of July they observed Cape Thadeus, which forms the southern point of the Sea of Andir, and was found by observation to be in 61° 40' north latitude.—On the 14th they descried the snowy plains of the Island of St. Lawrence; on the 15th they enjoyed the view of both continents at once on Gwosdef's Islands, which lie between them; and on the 16th they cast anchor in St. Lawrence Bay, in lat. 65° 37'. Here they, for the first time, had some intercourse with the Tchoukches, a fine vigorous race of men, who received them very kindly, and during their temporary stay kept up a most friendly intercourse with them. This nation is usually divided into two tribes, distinguished by the name of the Sitting,

and the Reindeer Tchoukches. The former dwell in the most sterile spots on the sea-coast, and in their leather boats navigate the ocean, which affords them every thing they need. The sea furnishes them the materials for their boats, their houses, and their clothing; food, arms, and fuel, by the capture of whales, walrusses, and seals. The Reindeer Tchoukches traverse the continent with their numerous herds; they differ both in language and manners from the others. They are far more warlike, but carry on in an amicable manner the intercourse and trade between the Russians living on the Kolyma and elsewhere, and the tribes dwelling on the coasts, the produce of whose fishery is absolutely necessary to them. There is no difference between the two tribes, either in external appearance or in dress. The intercourse with the Russians is indispensable to both, partly to obtain iron and copper goods, and partly, and indeed chiefly, for tobacco, of which both sexes are passionately fond. For a few leaves of Russian tobacco and some needles, any thing may be obtained from them. Thick fogs prevented them from continuing their operations on the coast. After cruising about a long time, they at length cast anchor on the 27th, at the entrance of the Bay of Metschigmski, intending, as it was then late in the day, to enter the port next morning; but a very violent wind blowing from shore would not permit it; and after losing a whole day, they found it necessary to abandon the attempt and steer to the south, having little time to spare. In lat. $64^{\circ} 47'$ they came to an apparent inlet, which had been already observed by Clarke. They immediately sent out boats to look for a harbour, in which they succeeded. The following day the naturalists made an excursion, and convinced themselves that what had hitherto been taken for a part of the continent, was in fact an island.—On the 29th they changed their anchoring-place, and perceived, from the hills, that they were in a considerable channel, formed by two large islands and the continent of Asia. This channel, which contains a number of excellent harbours, received the name of Sinjavin Strait; and in the time that intervened to the 6th of August, it was accurately surveyed by the captain and the officers. Cape Mertens forms the southern entrance of this channel, which, ever since the time of Cook, has been taken for a bay. Here they left Behring's Straits, sailed on the 9th of August round Cape Ischakotzk, and were again in the Sea of Anadir.—On the 14th they were off a cape where Behring had been exactly a hundred years before, on the same

day at noon; for which reason Captain Lütke called it Behring's Cape.—On the 16th they reached the great, and hitherto undescribed, bay of the Holy Cross, where they remained till the 5th of September, and made an accurate survey of it; from which it appeared, that it extended farther to the north than East Cape in Behring's Straits, and reached the polar circle. Here, however, the winter overtook them with all its northern terrors—violent storms, heavy snow, and thick fogs; and they were compelled, to their great regret, to leave these dangerous coasts, on which they had remained longer than any preceding navigators. It was not till the 23d that they happily arrived in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, where, to their great joy, they found the Moller, which had returned to that place on the 20th of August. They intended to put to sea again on the 28th of October, to survey some of the western Carolines, and then return to Europe by the way of Manilla and the Straits of Sunda. Not a single man had died on board the Sinjavin during this long voyage.

ITALY.

Earthquake.—A letter from Ancona, of the 24th of March, states, that on the 22d of that month, the day when the earthquake commenced in Spain, two sharp shocks were felt there; they were accompanied by a rumbling noise, resembling the discharge of cannon, and many persons were violently shaken in their beds. The shocks do not appear to have occasioned any serious injury.

Astronomy.—M. Plana, an astronomer attached to the observatory at Turin, in a paper inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, in 1826, threw out some doubts with respect to certain difficult points in the *Mécanique Céleste*. The most important referred to the great inequalities of Jupiter and Saturn, depending on the square of the perturbing power; and long calculations led him to a result opposite to that of the celebrated work in question. The Academy of Berlin lately offered a prize for an investigation of the cause of the discrepancy between the inferences of M. Laplace and of M. Plana. M. de Pontécoulant, a French staff officer, has in consequence produced a paper, in which he enters into all the details of the subject, and endeavours to show that the *Mécanique Céleste* is right, and that M. Plana's calculations are erroneous.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Divorces.—From 1815 to 1825, out of 430,000 marriages in the Netherlands, there were 605 divorces. The proportion of divorces to the number of marriages

was, in the northern provinces, as 1 to 327; and in the southern, 1 to 3317.

UNITED STATES.

Niagara Falls.—We learn from Mr. Forsyth, the proprietor of the Pavilion, that part of the great fall has gone down into the chasm below, to the extent of an acre at least of the rock, on the Canada side, thereby extending the curve called the Horse-shoe, and adding exceedingly to the grandeur and beauty of the cataract. The Table Rock is not injured; but immediately above it, in the shoe of the falls, where the water lately descended in a circular sheet, the range has become much more straight, and the resemblance of a semicircle, or rather a horse-shoe, is lost. The launch took place at nine in the evening of the 28th of December last, and shook the Pavilion like as if an earthquake had taken place; the concussion was even felt as far up as Chippawa, two miles above the falls. So great was the crash, that it shook the bottles and glasses

on the shelves in the hotel. There had been no expectation of that part of the falls giving way; but the fall of the projecting cliff immediately below the Table-Rock is every day looked for.—*Colonial Advocate*, Jan. 7.

Drama.—Mr. Forrest, an American actor, has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the best tragedy founded on American history; the principal part to be a North American Indian, and performed by himself. The author is also to have half of the receipts of the third night's performance.

The number of places of worship in New York is 99; viz. Trinitarian Presbyterian, 22; Protestant Episcopal, 18; Baptists, 14; Reformed Dutch, 13; Methodist Society, 3; Methodist Episcopal, 7; Methodist African, 3; Independents, 4; Friends, 3; Roman Catholics, 3; Lutherans, 2; Unitarian, 2; Universalists, 2; Moravians, 1; Hebrew Synagogue, 1; New Jerusalem, 1.

USEFUL ARTS.

Improvements in Steam Machinery.—We hope that we shall be rendering an essential public service by bringing under review the improvements in the application of steam as a primary impetus to machinery; and, more especially, locomotive machines for sea and land, in a short series of articles. In undertaking this task, we are not only impressed, in common with every other individual who has thought upon the subject, with its importance, but we are equally impressed with the difficulties that surround it, by reason of the enthusiasm with which new inventions are regarded by those who are interested in their success; and a principal duty, at the commencement of this undertaking, was to check the sanguine temperament, as far as we were concerned, of some very ingenious men, and determine to see only with our own eyes. The objects to attend to at present in steam improvements are, the steam carriage, the steam paddles for vessels, the steam gun, and the steam engine. It was our intention to have commenced our remarks with the carriage, but the experiments that were lately made at Liverpool upon that interesting piece of machinery, and our absence from London in consequence of them, have induced us to delay that part of the series until a future number; because we could not do justice in the present to that department of steam improvement, which is probably occupying a larger share of public attention than any other. Under these circumstances

we shall begin with Mr. Perkins's paddle-wheel; whom, as we have always deemed, from the period of his successful controversy respecting the compression of water, immediately on his landing from America, some ten years since, the most ingenious engineer in the country, endowed with uncommon natural talents; so have we been more guarded in our inquiries, and more determined to examine minutely every detail of his inventions, than even in other cases, because we have ever found extraordinary ingenuity and extravagant enthusiasm twin brothers; and as far as we have seen of Mr. Perkins, he in no degree belies our former experience upon this point. However that may be, we will proceed to give a description of his paddle-wheel, and the experiments tried with it.

From the earliest period of the application of steam to the purposes of navigation, the paddle-wheel has incessantly occupied the attention of mechanics. Innumerable patents had been obtained for inventions to propel steam-vessels, none of which, as far as our experience goes, have been found to answer; and men of science, in the department of mechanics, began almost to despair of finding any substitute for the old common paddle-wheel, which, as compared with the inventions we have referred to, was found to be more generally efficient, economical, and durable, notwithstanding its great waste of power. When the dip of the common wheel is not more than one-tenth

of its diameter, the waste of power is commonly supposed to be inconsiderable; but when it exceeds that proportion, the loss of power then takes place in geometrical progression, because, if the wheel be immersed to half its diameter, the strain on the engine becomes so great as to leave very little of its power available to the purpose of propelling the wheel. Steam-vessels employed at sea, from their liability to meet with storms, and the constant irregularity of the surface they are passing over, are more exposed to this inconvenience than vessels navigating rivers where the dip of the wheel can be regulated. One of the great objections to the common paddle is, that, when at the lowest dip, it moves in water that has previously been disturbed, and consequently, after it has passed the lowest dip, it cannot assist the progress of the vessel, as it would do if in operation in calm water. Mr. Oldham, of Dublin, an individual distinguished in mechanics, has endeavoured to remove some of the difficulties attendant upon the common paddle-wheel; and in conjunction with many other persons, eminent for their mechanical knowledge, has taken great trouble, and gone to a considerable outlay of money. Mr. Oldham invented a wheel, the paddles of which should enter the water edgewise, and by certain machinery attached to them, gradually change their position, until, upon their reaching, in succession, the lowest extremity of the wheels' rotation, they present a face at right angles with the keel, and then, by degrees, revolving again, quit the water edgewise. To this ingenious invention, however, there were found to be many objections. It was more complex in its operation; it increased the friction; it soon got out of order; and its first cost and its weight were considerably greater than those of the old paddle-wheel. The desideratum in a paddle-wheel, is to combine a cheap first cost, freedom from intricate operations, lightness and durability, with power. If, with the first-noticed necessary qualifications, a wheel can be invented to work freely at a dip of one-third at all times, and upon extraordinary occasions, of one-half its diameter, without requiring an increase of steam-power beyond that of the common wheel, when acting in water with a calm surface, a most important point in steam navigation has been gained, and an antidote can be applied to the heavy loss in steam-vessels traversing the sea. According to our present impression, such a wheel Mr. Perkins has produced. The interesting application of steam-power to the purposes of navigation is making ra-

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pid strides in the progress of improvement. Neither weight nor bulk of the engine, nor the expense, have proved obstructions to the use of steam for certain purposes of navigation; and for propelling packet-vessels, it is decidedly preferred to the precarious and ever-varying wind. Its application to maritime purposes generally is with some still a matter of doubt; we confess that it is not so with us; though to predict when the period of its universal adoption will arrive is neither within our province nor our power. Experiments made with the common wheel, and that recently invented by Mr. Perkins, have shown, that even at a shallow dip, the best adapted for the former, there is a very important loss, as compared with Perkins's paddle; but when the wheels are both immersed to one-third of their diameter (an average dip for vessels navigating the sea), the advantage attending the new invention is very obvious. The experiments made in our presence were as follows:—A boat was propelled by a weight falling a certain distance, attached to a line turning an endless band, running over a pulley fixed on the shaft connecting the paddle-wheels. Two sets of wheels, one on Perkins's, and the other on the old principle, were successively put in the boat. The two sets of wheels were of the same weight; and the boat moved round a basin of water, measuring within 36 feet.

New paddles, first experiment, $15\frac{1}{2}$ rotations, 567 feet, in 8.16.—Second experiment, 15 rotations, 540 feet, in 8.26.—Making $30\frac{1}{2}$ rotations, 1107 feet, in 16.41.

Old paddles, first experiment, 6 rotations, 216 feet, in 3.40.—Second experiment, $5\frac{1}{2}$ rotations, 207 feet, in 3.40.—Making $11\frac{1}{2}$ rotations, 423 feet, in 7.20.

In these experiments, the weight supplied the force of steam. They show that the same quantity of steam that will propel Perkins's paddles 1107 feet in 16.41, will only propel the common paddles 423 feet in 7.20. Fuel, by the new invention, will be saved in the proportion of 3 in 5; $21\frac{1}{2}$ being the half of 423, and 211 and a fraction being the fifth of 1107. In addition to the saving in fuel, an increased speed will be produced by the new invention, according to these experiments, of about 15 per cent. or a gaining of time of nine minutes in an hour; for what 16.41 is to 1107 feet, 7.20 is to 486 feet; consequently, there is an advantage of 63 feet on 423. Experience has taught us (for the most satisfactory evidence has proved the fact, both in this country and America,) that the loss of power with the common wheel is very great; more than is believed. Experiments have been made,

which show that a single horse, in a towing-path, can do as much as a six-horse engine in a boat. The operation of a twenty-five horse power engine may be neutralized by two horses fastened to the hawser of a boat. We have appropriated space that we could but ill spare to the commencement of this series of articles upon steam improvements, and if we had only in contemplation, on the present occasion, the assistance that is not more our duty than our anxious wish, at all opportunities, to give to science, and scientific individuals, we should have delayed the consideration of this subject to another number, believing that, by a short delay, until we could afford room for a longer opening paper, we should not have done an injury either to the one or the other; but we begin the subject now upon great public grounds, as contra-distinguished from that national importance that always attaches to scientific improvements, because we are convinced that this empire has reached a period in which all her resources, both positive and negative, if we may so express ourselves, must be brought out; that, in addition to a rigid and unflinching determination on the part of the Government, that sacrifices shall be made for the public good, every attention should be paid, without a moment's delay, to those positive resources that would in-

crease the national power to stem the national difficulties. Steam improvements, in all their varieties, are most important objects as applicable to the assistance of the public resources. If paddles can be altered for the better, so as to facilitate steam navigation, and thereby enable our ship-owners the easier to enter into fair and honourable competition with their neighbours; if locomotive machines for land operations can be amended—if steam engines can be advanced in utility—the time must not be postponed in bringing these results of ingenuity forward, for they may all tend to ameliorate the situation of the country, and soften down the public embarrassments. At all events, let their qualifications be fairly discussed. In this number we have not the opportunity of doing justice even to the first object of our attention in steam improvements. To that, and to all the others, we shall successively return, lamenting that at present we can only thus shortly enter upon this important and highly-interesting subject with a view to a general discussion of it, which may ultimately become a point of permanent reference, commencing, as it does, at an epoch when steam has assumed a degree of consequence from which may emanate results of the highest influence upon commercial and political affairs.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

G. H. Manton, of Dover-street, Piccadilly, for an improvement in the construction of locks in all kinds of fowling-pieces and fire-arms. September 2, 1829.

J. Tucker, of Hammersmith, Middlesex, for improvements in the construction of caannon. September 9, 1829.

T. S. Brandreth, of Liverpool, for a new method of applying animal power to machinery. September 9, 1829.

J. A. Fonzi, of Upper Marylebone-street, Middlesex, for improvements on, or additions to, fire-places. September 9, 1829.

J. Soames, Jun. of Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, for a new preparation or manufacture of a certain material produced from a vegetable substance, and the application thereof to the purposes of supplying light, and other uses. September 9, 1829.

T. Morgan, of Tipton, Stafford, for a new method of manufacturing or preparing iron plate, or black plates for tinning. September 9, 1829.

R. Torrens, of Croydon, for certain apparatus for the purpose of communicating power and motion. September 9, 1829.

D. Lawrence, of Strood, and J. Crundwell, of Ashford, for improvements in apparatus to be applied to fowling-pieces and other fire-arms, in place of locks. September 15, 1829.

G. Harris, of Brompton Crescent, Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of ropes and cordage, canvass, and other fabrics or articles, from substances hitherto unused for that purpose. September 15, 1829.

J. Milne, of Edinburgh, for a machine or engine for dressing stones used in masonry, by the assistance of a steam-engine, a wind, a horse, or a water power, whereby a great quantity of manual labour will be saved. September 15, 1829.

J. Aitchison, of Clyde Buildings, Glasgow, for improvements in the concentrating and evaporating of cane juice, solutions of sugar, and other fluids. September 15, 1829.

T. Cobb, of Calthorpe House, Bradbury, Oxford, for improvements in the manufacture of paper, intended to be applied to the covering of walls, or the hanging of rooms, and in the apparatus for effecting the same. September 15, 1829.

T. Westwood, of Princess Street, Leicester-square, for improvements in watches and time-keepers. September 23d, 1829.

I. Brown, of Gloucester-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, for improvements applicable to watches and other horological machines. September 23d, 1829.

H. Tyler, of Warwick-lane, London, for improvements in the construction of water-closets. Sept.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

The Private Correspondence of Dr. Doddridge, including various particulars in his life hitherto unknown; with notices of many of his contemporaries, and a sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the times in which he lived. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

Norton's London, by Tyrrell. 8vo. 20s. bds.

Outlines of Irish History. 12mo. 5s. 6d. half-bound.

EDUCATION.

Cobbin's Spelling. 12mo. 1s. 6d. sheep.

Wright's Self-Instructions in Pure Arithmetic. 8vo. 8s. bds.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Literary Souvenir, 1830. India proofs, imperial 4to. 1l. 10s. before letters, 3l. 3s.

Wyld's Atlas. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. half-bound.

LAW.

Stewart's Practice of Conveyancing. Vol. II. royal 8vo. 21s. bds.

Tamlyn's Reports in Chancery. Part I. 8vo. 6s. sewed.

Wickstead's Bills of Costs. 8vo. 6s. bds.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Cooper's Surgical Lectures. Royal 18mo. 8s. boards.

Grainger's Elements of Anatomy. 18mo. 14s. boards.

Waller's Elements of Midwifery. 18mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

Elliott's Medical Pocket-Book. fcp. 5s. bds.

Stevenson on Colds and Coughs. 18mo. 3s. boards.

On Nervous Affections. 3s. 6d. boards.

Stanley on Lithotomy. Royal 4to. 15s. bds.

Teale on Neuralgic Diseases. 8vo. 5s. bds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forget me Not, for 1830. Edited by F. Shoberl, Esq. 12s.

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The Literary Souvenir for 1830. 12s.

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The Heraldry of Crests. Royal 18mo. 10s. large paper, 13s. bds.

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Knight's Heraldic Illustrations. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

Williams's United Family. 12mo. 2s. 6d. half-bound.

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Humboldt's Travels, Vol. VII. 8vo. 14s. bds.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Author of *The Subaltern* has in the press a Series of Tales, under the title of *The Country Curate*.

The veteran Author of *Caleb Williams* is engaged in writing another novel, the subject of which is reported to be particularly adapted to the display of his peculiar powers.

The Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. and K. C. B. late Governor of Madras, edited by the Rev. Mr. Gleig, may be expected in the course of November.

Sir Edmund Temple announces for immediate publication, an Account of his Travels in South America, in 2 vols.

In a few days will be published, the *Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, late President of the United States. Edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

The *Memoirs of the celebrated Bolivar*, and of some of his Generals, are announced for immediate publication.

The Travels of M. Caillé to Timbuctoo will speedily make their appearance.

The Diary and Correspondence of Ralph Thoresby, the Antiquary of Leeds, are preparing for immediate publication, under the superintendence of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. the Author of *The History and Topography of Hallamshire*, and of a similar work on the Deanery of Doncaster. The Diary exhibits, we understand, a pleasing picture of a life devoted to historical literature; and among the Correspondence will be found many letters of Nicolson, Gibson, Hearne, and other distinguished antiquaries of the time.

Shortly will appear, a Series of Tales, to be called *Stories of a Bride*. These narratives, which are from the pen of the Authoress of *The Mummy*, are said to be derived from circumstances which took place during a late bridal ramble in Germany by a young English couple.

Mr. Carne, the popular Author of *Letters from the East*, is about to produce a third volume of that work, embracing Anecdotes and Descriptions, from Personal Observation, of great interest, as regards Sacred History.

Dr. Calamy's *Historical Account of his Life and Times* will be published in a few days.

The Tales of a Briefless Barrister, by a Member of the Learned Profession, and already known as a writer of eminence, will shortly appear.

A story of actual life, under some of its most singular aspects, is about to be submitted to the curiosity of the general reader, in a work entitled *Adventures of an Irish Gentleman*.

A novel, entitled, *Basil Barrington and his Friends*, will very shortly make its appearance.

It is expected that a greater sensation in certain high quarters will be made by the forthcoming tale, entitled, *The Exclusives*, than has ever been produced by any story of Patrician life hitherto published. It is said to be written by a person of the highest rank attainable by a subject.

A new work, by the Author of the *O'Hara Tales*, will soon appear. It is to be called, we believe, *Trials Past By*.

The Random Records of the celebrated George Colman the Younger, are nearly ready for publication. This work embraces the recollections of a long life, characterized by intercourse with many distinguished public characters, and told in the easy style of a man who has himself figured conspicuously in the world.

A work, entitled *Parallel Miracles, or the Jews and the Gipsies*, is announced by Samuel Roberts. Its object is to prove the latter people to be the descendants of the Ancient Egyptians, denounced by the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, &c.

Mrs. S. C. Hall announces for early publication a volume for the young, under the title of *Chronicles of a Schoolroom, or Characters in Youth and Age*.

Dr. Bowring has in the press, *The Poetry of the Magyars*, with an account of the literature and language of Hungary and Transylvania, and biographical notices of their distinguished poets: also, *Bohemian Anthology*, with an introductory history of the literature of Bohemia.

In the press, an *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in North America*, including the shores of the Polar Sea. By Hugh Murray, Esq.

Mr. Curtis's sixth volume of *British Entomology* will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

Preparing for publication, an *Historical and Picturesque Description of the Course of the Rhone*.

The Art of Dancing, by Mr. Blais, of the King's Theatre, will appear in a few days.

The Athenaid, or Modern Grecians, a Poem, is announced by H. J. Bradfield, Esq.

The Life of Lord Byron, by T. Moore, is nearly completed.

IN THE PRESS,

Tales in Verse, illustrative of the several Petitions of the Lord's Prayer, by the Rev. W. F. Lyte.

Flowers of the Desert, by W. D. Walke; also the *Child of Thought*, and other Poems, by the same Author.

Tales of Four Nations.

Political Economy. An Inquiry into the Natural Grounds of Right to Venable Property, or Wealth. By Samuel Read.

Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Paul Jones, first compiled from his Original Papers brought from Paris at the time of his Death, and from his Letters to his Relations in Scotland.

Oliver Cromwell, a Poem: in Three Books.

A Glance at London, Brussels, and Paris. By the same Author.

Tracts and Stories of the Irish Peasantry.

Studies in Natural History. By W. Rhind.

Mr. Britton's History and Antiquities of Bristol Cathedral, with eleven engravings by Le Kenx, will be ready at Christmas. On this occasion, for the first time, the Author prints a List of Subscribers, to show the extent and character of local patronage. The same gentleman is prepared to publish his *Illustrations and History of Hereford Cathedral*, for which the Author has prepared his Series of Drawings, and collected a large mass of historical materials.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

GEN. SIR DAVID BAIRD.

At Ferntower, in Perthshire, Sir David Baird, Bart. G.C.B. and K.C. He was the fifth son of William Baird, Esq. by Alicia, fourth daughter of — Johnstone, Esq. of Hiltown, co. Berwick. He entered the army in 1772, and joined his regiment at Gibraltar. In 1776 he returned; in 1778 obtained a Lieutenancy; and in September of the same year the grenadier company in the regiment then raised by Lord Macleod, and named the 73d: he joined at Elgin, and in the course of 1779 sailed for Madras. Thus sent to India almost as soon as raised, the 73d regiment entered upon a service which at once annihilated every thing belonging to it but its name! so effectually, indeed, that, it is reported, Sir David Baird and one sergeant were all that survived of the original 73d. It was in the year of its arrival that Hyder Ally made his fearful irruption upon the Carnatic. He had interposed his vast army between that of the British, commanded by Sir Hector Munroe, and a smaller force under the command of Colonel Baillie; when the latter, having already suffered considerably in an engagement with the barbarians, sent to the commander the account of his difficult situation, that he had sustained a loss which rendered him incapable of advancing, whilst his total want of all provisions made it equally impossible for him to remain where he was. Conceiving it impossible to cope in a general engagement with an enemy who out-numbered him at least twelve times over, and who had, beside, an immense superiority of cavalry, Sir Hector Monroe, with the advice of a Council of War, judged the only course to be pursued, was to endeavour to supply Colonel Baillie with such a reinforcement as would enable him to push forward in despite of the enemy. The detachment selected, consisted in all of about one thousand men, under the conduct of Colonel Fletcher, and its main force was composed of the grenadier and infantry companies of Lord Macleod's regiment, commanded by Captain Baird, a new and untried force, and a new and untried officer. Their junction with Colonel Baillie was not performed but at imminent hazard, Hyder Ally having gained intelligence of the movement, and sent a strong body to cut them off on their way, which was evaded by a long circuitous route and the friendly cover of the night. Hyder was determined that they should not return so safely; and under his own per-

sonal inspection he prepared a trap to destroy the united detachments. Accordingly, on the 10th of September, day-light had scarcely broken, when they unwarily advanced into the very centre of his toils. The enemy in ambuscade reserved their fire, with admirable coolness and self-command, till the unhappy English were in the midst of them. Our army marched in column. On a sudden, whilst in a narrow defile, a battery of twelve guns opened upon them, and, loaded with grape-shot, poured in upon their right flank. The English faced about; another battery immediately opened on their rear. They had no choice, therefore, but to advance; other batteries met them here likewise, and in less than half-an-hour, fifty-seven pieces of cannon were so brought to bear on them, as to penetrate into every part of the British line. By seven o'clock in the morning, the enemy poured down upon them in thousands, and every Englishman in the army was engaged. Captain Baird and his grenadiers fought with the greatest heroism. Surrounded and attacked on all sides, by 25,000 cavalry, by thirty regiments of Sepoy infantry, besides Hyder's European corps, and a numerous artillery playing upon them from all quarters, within grape-shot distance, this heroic column stood firm and undaunted, alternately facing their enemies on every side of attack. The French officers in Hyder's camp beheld the scene with astonishment, when, in the midst of all this tumult and extreme peril, they saw the British grenadiers performing their evolution, with as much precision, coolness and steadiness, as if under the eye of a commander on a parade. Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, and Captain Baird, had only ten pieces of cannon, but these were so excellently served, that they made great havoc amongst the enemy. At length, after a dubious contest of three hours, from six in the morning till nine, victory began to declare for the English; the flower of the Mysore cavalry, after many bloody repulses, were at length entirely defeated with great slaughter, and the right wing, composed of Hyder's best forces, was thrown into disorder, and began to give way. Hyder himself was about to give the orders for retreat, and the French officer who directed the artillery, already began to draw it off. It was in this moment of triumph, that an unforeseen and unavoidable misfortune occurred, which totally changed the fortune of the day, and effectually threw the con-

quering army into the arms and power of those whom they had vanquished. By some most miserable accident, the tumbrils, which contained the ammunition, suddenly blew up in the centre of the British lines. One whole face of their column was thus entirely laid open, and their artillery overturned and destroyed. The destruction of men was great, but the total loss of their ammunition was still more fatal to the survivors. Tippoo Saib, a worthy son of his martial father, instantly saw and seized the moment of advantage, and without waiting for orders, fell with the utmost rapidity, at the head of the Mogul and Carnatic horse, into the broken square, which had not yet time in any degree to recover its form and order. This attack by the enemy's cavalry being immediately seconded by the French corps, and by the first line of infantry, determined at once the fate of our unfortunate army. The brave sepoy were almost to a man cut to pieces. Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, assisted by Captain Baird, made one more desperate effort; they rallied the Europeans, and, under the fire of the whole immense artillery of the enemy, gained a little eminence, and formed themselves into a new square. In this form did this invincible band, though totally without ammunition, the officers fighting only with their swords, and the soldiers with their mere bayonets, resist and impulse the myriads of the enemy, in thirteen different attacks; until, at length, incapable of withstanding the successive torrents of fresh troops which were continually pouring upon them, they were fairly borne down and trampled upon, many of them still continuing to fight, under the very legs of the horses and elephants. The loss of the English in this engagement, called the battle of Perimbancum, amounted to about 4000 Sepoys, and 600 Europeans. Colonel Fletcher was amongst the number of those who were slain on the field. It is, indeed, a reasonable subject of surprise that any one escaped. Colonel Baillie and Captain Baird, after being severely wounded in four places, together with several other officers, and 200 Europeans, were made prisoners. They were carried into the presence of Hyder, who, with a true Asiatic barbarism, received them with the most insolent triumph and ferocious pride. The English officers, with a spirit worthy of their country, met his behaviour with an indignant coolness and contempt. "Your son will inform you," said Colonel Baillie, appealing to Tippoo, who was present, "that you owe the victory to our disaster, rather than to our defeat." Hyder angrily or-

dered them from his presence, and commanded them instantly to prison. They were marched to one of Hyder's nearest forts, and there subjected to an imprisonment, of which, confinement in a horrible dungeon was the least circumstance. Captain Baird, in particular, was chained by the leg to another prisoner, as much of the slaughter in Hyder's army was imputed to the English grenadiers. He remained a prisoner at Seringapatam three years and a half. In March, 1784, he was released, and in July he joined, at Arcot, his regiment, which, in 1785, changed its number to the 71st. In 1787, he embarked with it for Bombay, and returned to Madras in 1788. He received the majority of the 71st, June 5, 1787; and in October obtained leave of absence, and visited Britain. He obtained the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment, Dec. 8, 1790; and in 1791 returned to India, and joined the army under Marquess Cornwallis. He commanded a brigade of Sepoys, and was present at the attack of a number of Droogs, or hill forts, and at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1791 and 1792; and likewise at the storming of Tippoo Sultaun's lines and camps on the island of Seringapatam. In 1793, he commanded a brigade of Europeans, and was present at the siege of Pondicherry. In 1795, he was appointed Colonel. In October 1797, he embarked at Madras with his regiment for Europe; in December he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, when he was appointed Brigadier-general, and placed on that staff in command of a brigade. He was promoted to the rank of Major-general, June 18, 1798, and removed to the staff in India. He sailed from the Cape for Madras, in command of two regiments of foot, and the drafts of the 28th dragoons, and arrived in January 1799. The 1st of February, he joined the army forming at Velore, for the attack of Seringapatam, and commanded a brigade of Europeans. On the 4th of May, he commanded the storming-party, with success; and, in consequence, was presented by the army, through Lieut.-general Harris, Commander-in-chief, with Tippoo Sultaun's state sword, and a dress-sword from the field officers serving under his immediate command at the assault. In 1800, he was removed to the Bengal staff, and commanded a brigade, &c. at Ddynypore. In 1801, he was appointed to command an intended expedition against Batavia, but which was sent to Egypt. He landed at Cosier, in June, with the army, crossed the Desert, and embarked on the Nile; he arrived at Grand Cairo, about the month of July, from thence at Rosetta, and joined Lieu-

tenant-general Sir John Hutchinson's army, a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In May 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the 54th regiment; in 1802, he returned across the Desert to India, in command of the Egyptian Indian army. He was removed to the Madras Staff in 1803, and commanded a large division of the army forming against the Mahrattas. He marched into the Mysore country, where the Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-general Stuart, joined, and afterwards arrived on the banks of the river Jambudra, in command of the line. Major-Gen. Wellesley being appointed to the command of the greater part of the army, this officer proceeded into the Mahratta country; and finding that his services could be of no farther use, he obtained permission to return to Britain. He sailed in March, with his staff, from Madras, and was taken prisoner by a French privateer; in October, he was re-taken, as the ship was sailing in Corunna. He arrived in England the 3rd of November, having given his parole that he should consider himself as a prisoner of war; but shortly after, Major-General Baird and staff were exchanged for the French General Morgan and staff. Sir David Baird received the Royal permission to wear the Turkish order of the Crescent, December 31, 1803; he was knighted by patent, dated June 19, 1804; and was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath on the 18th of August following. In the same year, he was placed on the Staff in England; he was appointed Lieutenant-Gen. October 30, 1805, and commanded an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived there the 5th of January, 1806; made good the landing on the 8th; on the 8th, attacked the Dutch army and beat them; on the 10th, the castle and town of Cape-Town surrendered; and on the 18th, General Janssens surrendered the colony. In 1807, he was recalled. He sailed on the 18th of January on board a transport, and arrived on the 12th of April at Portsmouth. On the 19th of July, he was removed from the Colonely of the 54th to the Colonely of the 24th, and placed on the foreign staff under Gen. Lord Cathcart. He commanded a division at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was twice slightly wounded; and returned with the army in November. In 1808, Sir David was placed on the Irish Staff, and commanded the camp on the Curragh of Kildare. In September that year, he embarked at the Cove of Cork, in the command of a division, consisting of about 5000 infantry, for Falmouth, where he re-

ceived reinforcements, and sailed in command of about 10,000 men for Corunna, where he arrived in the beginning of November, and formed a junction with the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore. He commanded the first division of that army; and in the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, he lost his left arm. As senior officer, after Sir John Moore's death, Sir David Baird communicated to Government the victory of Corunna, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament: "An honour of which," he remarked, in his reply to the House of Peers, "no one can be more fully sensible than myself, having had the good fortune to be deemed worthy of this eminent distinction on four several occasions;" alluding to his name having been included in the votes of thanks for the operations of the army in India in 1799; for those of Egypt in 1801, and in the Danish expedition in 1807. In testimony of the Royal approbation, General Baird was created a Baronet, by patent, dated April 13, 1809, and received a grant of honourable armorial bearings. Sir David Baird was promoted to the rank of General, June 4, 1814; was appointed Governor of Kinsale, on the death of General Sir Cornelius Cuyler, in 1819; and of Fort George, on the death of General Ross, in 1827. He was married, August 4, 1810, to Miss Preston Campbell, of Ferntower and Lochlane, county of Perth, but left no issue.

WILLIAM WADD, ESQ.

Mr. Wadd's family had been settled for many generations at Hampstead, in the vicinity of the metropolis; and its most distinguished member was Sir William Wadd, Governor of the Tower in the time of James I. during the gunpowder-plot. The father of Mr. Wadd was a most respectable apothecary in the city, who died a few years since, at an advanced period of life: to him he served an apprenticeship as an apothecary, and a subsequent one, as a surgeon, to the late eminent Sir James Earle, whose pupil and dresser he was at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Of this noble institution Mr. Wadd was elected surgeon, after a severe contest, in opposition to the present Mr. Vincent, when the revival of an illiberal by-law, which precludes the appointment of any one to the situation who had been an apothecary, disannulled his election. Mr. Wadd then commenced business as a consulting surgeon at the West-end of the town, where his practice was chiefly among the higher circles. For the last six or seven years he was one of the Council of the College of Surgeons; and, du-

ring the month of August, was appointed to succeed Mr. Abernethy as a member of the Court of Examiners. Between 1807 and 1815, Mr. Wadd published several esteemed professional works of much practical utility, besides contributing largely to the *Medical Journal*; and during his leisure hours employed himself in etching numerous anatomical plates, which remain unpublished. Since 1815, various works of an anecdotal nature, connected with medicine and surgery, have appeared from his pen; the last of which was his *Essay on Compurgancy*, at present, we believe, in the third edition. The quaint and pleasant style in which his latter productions, were written, procured for Mr. Wadd generally the appellation of "the facetious,"—a term which his manners and conversation in society were highly calculated to support. The most perfect good humour, with a certain drollery of expression, were his characteristics; but where difficulty or danger presented themselves, his professional career was marked by promptness and energy. Few medical men had so little of quackery about them as Mr. Wadd: with his patients he was candid; but his candour was that of a gentleman and a friend. Mr. Wadd was making a short tour in the south of Ireland, in company with Mr. Tegart, of Pall-Mall; and, after spending a few days at Killarney, was proceeding in a post-chaise to Mitchelstown, the seat of the Earl of Kingston, about a mile and a half from Killarney. The horses, through some neglect of the driver, took head, when Mr. Wadd opened the chaise-door, and threw himself on the ground. Mr.

Tegart remained in the carriage, and after being carried two miles, got safely out of it, the horses having been checked by a park-wall. On Mr. Tegart's returning to the spot where Mr. Wadd had thrown himself out, he found him dead!

MRS. LEE.

Mrs. Rachael-Fanny-Antonina Lee, *soi-disant* Baroness le Despencer. This eccentric woman is said to have been a natural daughter of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. Lord le Despencer. She was married about 1794 to Matthew Allen Lee, Esq. but separated in 1795, with the settlement of 1,000*l.* a-year. In 1804 she became highly notorious by an alleged abduction from her house in Bolton-row, by two brothers, the Rev. Lockhart and Mr. Loudon Gordon, cousins to the Earl of Aboyne. The gentlemen were tried at the Oxford Assizes, when Judge Lawrence presided; and on Mrs. Lee admitting, among other circumstances too gross to relate, that on the Uxbridge-road she drew from her bosom a gold locket containing a camphor-bag, exclaiming, "This has hitherto preserved my virtue!" threw it away, and added, "Now, welcome pleasure!" his Lordship stopped the trial, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoners, at the same time censuring their conduct as disgraceful in the extreme. Mrs. Lee was a lady of ample fortune, and of masculine and accomplished mind. Of late years, she was of a suspicious disposition, disliking much the company of her own sex. She published, in 1807, "A Vindication of her Conduct," 8vo. and "An Essay on Government," 1808, 1809, 8vo.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Spitalfields Weavers.—At a meeting held last month at the King's Head, Poultry, of respectable masters of Spitalfields and other gentlemen, and some operatives, to consider the proposal of taking lands, near as may be to the metropolis, for the purpose of furnishing occupation of a productive nature for such time as may not be filled up by silk weaving, the proposition was approved, and such steps directed to be taken as may best secure the object. At the same time a letter was read from the Right Hon. Lord Teynham, who, it seems, had applied to the Duke of Wellington for some Crown land, but without success.

Whitecross-street Prison.—A strong instance of the wicked and mischievous effect of the power intrusted to creditors by

the existing laws occurred lately. It smote even the hearts of the turnkeys, accustomed as they are to scenes of wretchedness, and insensible to ordinary distress. Wm. Lillo, an upholsterer, who had been out of work since Christmas, was committed to Whitecross street prison for the sum of 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* due to a baker for bread. The unfortunate debtor had a wife and eight children (two of whom were infant twins), and the eldest of whom was not more than twelve years old. The plaintiff had summoned him first at Whitechapel, which neighbourhood Lillo was obliged to quit. He was afterwards summoned to the Holborn Court of Requests, and taken in execution. His wife called at the prison, carrying her two infants in her arms; and a more emphatic description of the

group cannot be given than that of one of the turnkeys—"The children looked like two small skeletons feeding upon a large one." The Craven-street Society, for the Relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, upon hearing of the case, offered 13s. for the liberation of the debtor, whose sentence was imprisonment for forty days in default of payment; and a good deal of solicitation was used before the compromise was accepted. Pending the negotiation about the compromise, the turnkeys would most willingly have paid the difference themselves, but that the creditor would have benefited, and their indignation was a more powerful motive than their pity. The poor man at last received his discharge. The punishment for owing 11. is twenty days' imprisonment, and twenty days more of the same infliction are visited upon a poor insolvent who happens to owe a halfpenny above that sum! So much for the personal liberty of the subject, of which John Bull is perpetually boasting!

College of Surgeons.—A meeting of gentlemen, chiefly connected with the medical profession, was held last month, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain alleged abuses in the government of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the profession as to the formation of a new College. G. Wilkins, Esq. M.R.C.S. was called upon to take the chair; and in doing so, the chairman declared he had but one object in view, viz. that of furthering the best interests of the profession to which he belonged.—Mr. Slee observed, that the wretched state of degradation to which the profession had been lowered by the College of Surgeons was notorious, and he put it to the meeting whether, by the formation of a new College, the interests of the profession and the public would not be best consulted. In the remarks he should make, he did not mean to attack persons, but a system; as the individuals who now formed the Council of the College of Surgeons were most respectable. Such, however, was the narcotic effect of the poison of the self-electing system, that self-interest and blindness on the part of the Council prevented the advance of science. There was not a person in the meeting, he felt confident; that could point out a single improvement in the different branches of the profession which had at any time been made by the Council or a member of it. It could not be denied that the funds of the College were misappropriated. He meant not to assert that the money was dishonestly spent, but, as they would give no account

of their receipts or expenditure, suspicion was generated. That the funds were ample, would appear from the following statement:—There were 8000 living members of the College, whose subscriptions amounted to 177,408*l.*; for the museum of the College, 15,000*l.* had been allowed; the sum of 25,000*l.* was granted by Parliament to the College, making a total of 217,408*l.* It might safely be asserted that, what with annual fees, Council fees, and other fees and interest of money, the College received 10,000*l.* per annum. He then alluded to the fees for examination and diplomas, and said that each examiner pocketed fifteen or sixteen guineas for about two hours' attendance in the evening. "Corruption," continued Mr. Slee, "courts concealment; and instead of the by-laws protecting the members, inducements are held out to the ignorant to become members, and the public health is tampered with." He concluded by reading extracts from letters received from medical men resident in all the principal towns, &c. in England, promising a hearty co-operation in forming a new College upon a sound and independent basis, and characterising the management of the Royal College as "arbitrary, illegal, and disgraceful." The outline of a plan for a new College was then read. Dr. Epps cordially concurred in the plan for forming a new College, as not only the profession, but the public generally, would be benefited by it. Several medical gentlemen and others addressed the meeting at some length. A committee was appointed, and the plan ordered to be printed and circulated throughout the country. The committee was instructed to adopt measures, and report to another meeting, at which final steps should be taken for the establishment of a new college, to be denominated the "British College of Surgeons in London."

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. R. Thornton, Captain Eyre, and Mr. W. Walton, last month, presented the Memorial of the British holders of Portuguese Bonds, by appointment, at the Foreign Office, to the Earl of Aberdeen, requesting his interference on their behalf. The memorial says, "The hardship of the applicants is certainly great, and their situation, as regards his Majesty's Government, peculiar. The security, much to their satisfaction, which they originally held, through the operation of the Convention of the 29th of August, 1825, concluded between Portugal and Brazil, through the agency of Sir Charles Stuart, in the double character of a British and Portuguese Plenipotentiary, was trans-

ferred to Brazil, the Government of which country assumed the debt, and from the 1st of June 1826 to the 1st of June 1828, its agents in London punctually provided the necessary monies for the Dividends and Sinking Fund; but the payment was then unexpectedly withheld, and has continued so ever since, no explanation whatsoever on the subject having in the interval been given, notwithstanding satisfactory evidence can be adduced to show that the Brazilian Legislature has since regularly made the periodical appropriations required by law, which have never been issued to the bondholders, who, on the contrary, have been all this time left in a state of painful doubt and perplexity." The interview concluded by the Noble Earl pledging himself to pay every attention to the subject, and expressing his readiness to comply with the wishes of the memorialists, as far as was consistent with the part which the British Government had in the original transfer of the debt to Brazil, a subject on which he was not, at the moment, prepared to speak. He acknowledged the great hardship of the bondholders, and the peculiar situation in which they were placed by the Convention of the 29th of August; and his Lordship regretted that the sufferings of the bondholders were greatly aggravated by the circumstance of its being known that the Brazilian Legislature had appropriated the necessary funds for the payment of the Dividends, and that others withheld them. His Lordship again pledged himself to look into the affair, and do his best on behalf of the memorialists.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Croethwaite, of Petworth, to the Rectories of Barlavington and Egdean, in the room of the Rev. R. Watson, deceased.

The Rev. R. Buller, M.A. of Oriol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Lameath, Cornwall.

The Rev. C. Green, Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Bury-Castle, Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Manning.

The Rev. T. G. Parr, M.A. to the Vicarial Stall attached to Prebends of Brewood and Adbaston, in Lichfield Cathedral.

The Rev. E. S. Remington, M.A. to the Vicarage of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

The Rev. T. Mills, to the Rectory of Great Saxham, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Sworde, to the Livings of St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's, Thetford.

The Rev. Dr. Goddard, Head Master of Winchester College, to the Prebendal Stall vacant in Salisbury Cathedral by the death of the late Rev. T. Wickham.

The Rev. F. S. Newbold, A.M. Rector of Wickney, Lincolnshire, to the Head Mastership of Macclesfield Free Grammar School.

The Rev. H. Cleveland, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Barkston, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. P. Gurdon, M.A. to the Rectory of Hackford, Norfolk.

The Rev. F. E. Arden, to the Rectory of Burrough, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Ware, A.M. to the Rectory of Wyverstone, Suffolk.

The Rev. C. Borton, to the Vicarage of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

Married.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Colonel Seymour Bathurst, to Miss Julia Hankey.

At Christ Church, Middlesex, the Rev. W. Stone, M.A. to Louisa Toogood, only daughter of the late G. W. Downing, Esq.

At Riddlesworth, W. B. Portman, Esq. of Bryanstone, Dorset, to Sarah, only daughter of T. Thornhill, Esq.

At Watford, the Rev. N. Wodehouse, to Georgiana, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. Capel.

At Gosfield, Essex, the Rev. W. Burditt, A. M. to Susanna Eadale, eldest daughter of R. B. Wyatt, Esq.

At Fairlight, near Hastings, the Rev. E. Auriol, to Georgiana Barbara, third daughter of the late E. Morris, Esq.

At Woking, Surrey, G. S. Smallpeice, Esq. of Guildford, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Rev. W. Wilton.

At Streatham, the Rev. J. Penfold, of Cheam, Surrey, to Mary, third daughter of R. Brown, Esq. of Welfield House, Streatham.

At Aldenham, Herts, A. Monro, Esq. youngest son of Dr. Monro, of Bushey, Herts, to Lucy, sixth daughter of the late W. Agnew, Esq.

At St. Katherine Cree Church, Frederick, fifth son of J. Ager, Esq. of Felstead, Essex, to Helen Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Silberrad, of Aldgate.

At Cowfold, C. A. Beauclerk, eldest daughter of C. G. Beauclerk, Esq. of St. Leonard's Lodge, and granddaughter to the late Duchess of Leinster, to Robert Aldridge, Esq.

Died.—At Fort D'Urban, Demerara, on Sunday morning the 29th of March, 1829, after a few hours illness, Thomas Osborne, aged twenty-five, Lieutenant of Grenadiers of his Majesty's 25th regiment of foot, or King's own Borderers, and late of Margate, in the County of Kent. With the best qualities of the heart, and the true character of a soldier, it affords no little consolation to his afflicted relatives, to have received the strongest testimony of his having been as much beloved by those whose fate it was to serve in a subordinate rank to him in his regiment, as he was esteemed by his superior and brother officers.

Drowned, on the Lake of Geneva, by the over-setting of a boat, Mon. W. Galligani, the younger brother of the most respectable booksellers of that name in Paris.

At Ringsfield, the Rev. G. Postle.

C. Gordon, Esq. of Great Berkhamstead.

At Lowestoft, the Rev. J. G. Spurgeon, Rector of Oulton and Clopton.

The Rev. T. Roberts, forty years Head Master of Chelmsford Free Grammar School.

At Boulogne, J. Brougham, Esq. of Edinburgh, brother to Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The members and friends of the Reading Mechanics' Institute had their annual dinner and meeting lately. Thomas Ring, Esq. was chairman, being supported by Messrs. Monck and Palmer, the Members for the borough. The number of persons present amounted to between eighty and ninety. Mr. Palmer's health having been drunk, that gentleman returned thanks, and observed, that he trusted the advantages which would be derived from the institution would become so apparent as to induce even those who had originally been opposed to its formation to come forward to yield it their support. Men in all classes of society were now anxious to possess intellectual acquirements. Formerly, men of rank at our Universities were content to shroud themselves under the golden tassel; but now they came forward and contended with the commoners for literary honours. The Hon. Gentleman then launched out against free-trade, and expressed a hope that the measures to which he attributed the prevalent distress would speedily cease to find support from the Government.—Mr. Monck said he was of opinion that at present the labouring classes were not adequately remunerated, and pledged himself to support the interests of the institution. —Mr. Ring said, though he differed politically from many of the friends of the institution, yet, viewing it as highly useful, he could not consent to withhold from it his support.—The Report was then read, from which the funds appeared to be considerably improved: it was also stated that Mr. Wheelie had made the institution a present of several books, and a valuable collection of minerals, &c.

DURHAM.

Among the curious relics of antiquity recently discovered in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, are part of the pontifical vestments of a bishop, consisting of a maniple and stole, in a high state of preservation. These interesting remains have been, by the permission of the Dean and Chapter, forwarded to London, are now in the Tower, consigned to the care of that able antiquary Mr. Petrie, under whose superintendence a set of drawings, forming perfect fac-similes of the originals, are now in the course of execution, at the expense of the Antiquarian Society. The gold lace, which appears to be constructed solely of fine gold wire, partially flattened, and without any admixture of silk thread, retains its metallic colour and brilliancy almost as freshly as when it was first put on, 900 years ago; nor is the groundwork on which it is laid in a greater state of decay. By an inscription in embroidery, perfectly legible to the most inexperienced eye, these robes appear to have been the gift of Ethelred to Frithstan,—a circumstance which at once fixes their date, beyond all dispute, to the earlier part of the tenth century. In the whole catalogue of English bishops there is but one Frithstan, or Frithestan, who, according to all the most received authorities, succeeded Deneulph in the see of Winchester, A.D. 909, being one of the seven prelates si-

multaneously consecrated by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, in pursuance of the mandate issued by King Edward the elder (son and successor of the illustrious Alfred), as the condition of removing the papal interdict under which the kingdom had been placed, in consequence of a previous neglect in filling up certain vacant bishoprics.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

When the workmen were employed in digging the foundation for the bridge over the river Severn, at the Haw Passage, they found two brazen bowls, nearly of similar size, one of which (the property of Jeremiah Hawkins, Esq.) is in the possession of Mr. Bevan, of Gloucester. Its breadth is about ten inches, the depth about three. The concave surface is occupied by rude etching or engraving of portions of mythology: the circular umbo or boss, the figure of Niasus reclining, apparently sleeping; on his left stands his daughter Scylla, holding a pair of scissors, about to sever the golden hair on which depended the fate of her father's city Megara. In the circumference of the umbo is inscribed, "Scilla metens crimem mercatur crimine." Around the sides are six compartments, each containing a distinct representation, and a label of an hexameter, and divided from that adjacent by a winged head. Beginning opposite the commencement of the central inscription,—the first compartment contains the figure of Ganymede borne away in the talons of an eagle, with the surrounding inscription of "Armiger ecce Jovis Ganymede sustulit alia." The second represents Ganymede, in his capacity of cupbearer to the King and Queen of Olympus, with the inscription, "Porrigat ut ciatos Dis convivibus arto." The third represents Ceres and Pluto making the arrangement for the return of Proserpine to share the infernal throne, with the inscription, "Legibus inferni motis Proserpina reddi." The fourth represents Orpheus, with his harp, charming away from Hell his wife Eurydice, with the inscription, "Eurydice jussu se deam mors atra reduxit." The fifth represents the bounteous mother Ceres sitting, and about to bestow from her lap the gifts of grain on man; on her left is standing corn: inscription, "Mater larga Ceres," &c. And the sixth represents Triptolemus, fabulously the inventor of husbandry, (but which certainly has claim to a nobler, even a divine agency,) riding on a dragon, and scattering the seeds on the earth; inscription, "Triptolomi," &c. &c. The metal is bright and sonorous. The workmanship clearly shows it to be the production of a rude and very remote age: it is in excellent preservation.

HAMPSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the Hampshire Horticultural Society was held lately. The exhibition of fruit and flowers, from the gardens of Lord Ashtown, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Beadon, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Garner, Mr. Ricketts, &c. was magnificent. Flowers, particularly dahlias, were in immense numbers; those from Mr. Page's nursery,

Mr. Ricketts', and Mr. Garnier's, were much admired. The grapes from Mr. Barling's were very fine, the black Hamburgh being highly flavoured. The peaches and nectarines were not fine. Melons, particularly the netted green flesh, from Colonel Wall's, were good.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting of County Magistrates, lately convened, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a County Lunatic Asylum, it was resolved, "that it is not expedient to erect an asylum, there being one in the county already." A correspondent takes the liberty of remarking, "that the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum is not a County asylum, but one founded solely on voluntary contributions, and widely differing from the latter in the description of patients. It may farther be observed, that magistrates have no power to compel parishes to send their lunatics to this asylum to receive them. They cannot even themselves, unless they are governors by subscription or donation, visit it, without leave for admission first obtained."

NORFOLK.

During the performance of the marriage ceremony at Yarmouth, a short time since, Mr. Alexander, a Dissenter, one of the parties, delivered a protest against the form of marriage according to the Church of England, and prescribed by Act of Parliament, on the usual grounds, viz. that marriage is purely a civil rite, and the form established not only oppressive, but one for which there is no scriptural authority; that conscientiously considering the Church of England only as a civil institution, it was to be lamented that it should call upon those who performed one of its civil rites, to witness and appear to unite in the worship of a plurality of gods; and that the repeal of the statute, establishing so objectionable a form, from which Jews and Quakers were exempted, could not be attended with the smallest inconvenience. This protest was forwarded to the Bishop, who, it appears, from the "Sudolk Chronicle" of August 8, replied to it in the following terms:—"Sir, your remarks upon the form of solemnization of matrimony in the liturgy of the Established Church, appear to me very satisfactory; and I would gladly undertake to give my reasons for thinking so in the House of Lords, did not the infirmities of age remind me, in a manner not to be mistaken, that I am near the end of my journey to that country where they neither marry nor are given in marriage."

OXFORDSHIRE.

A new branch canal is in contemplation, to connect the Birmingham and Oxford canals. It will come out as a public company, under the auspices of Lord Clive and Sir Wm. Kynaston, the trustees. The line of the new canal will be about twenty miles, and it will cost 450,000*l*.

SHROPSHIRE.

A marble monument to commemorate the worth of that excellent man and able divine, the late Bishop Heber, is placed on the right-hand side of the altar of Holy Trinity Church, near the communion-table, and is more remarkable for modest and humble simplicity than decoration and grandeur. In this we are presented with nothing more than a profile, or side-face; and though the artist has

given a countenance considerably more in years than that of forty-three, he has made a handsome recompense for it, by strong lines of dignity and interest. The inscription is as follows:—

"Sacred to the Memory
of the Right Reverend Father in God,
REGINALD HEBER,
who was born April 21st, 1783;
instituted to the Rectory of this Parish, 1807;
chosen Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, 1822;
consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, 1822;
and died at Trichinopoly, April 3rd, 1826.
This monument is erected at the request of his maternal Uncle, the Rev. G. Allison, late
Rector of this Parish,
In honour of one whose virtue will long be held in pious remembrance here, where the poorest of his parishioners regarded him as a friend, and where he administered to the temporal and spiritual wants of all as a father and a faithful guide; one whose preaching was simple, impressive, charitable, earnest, eloquent—fitted alike to move the affections and convince the understanding; whose life was a beautiful example of the religion to which it was devoted, and who, in every station to which he was called, performed his humblest, as well as his highest duties, diligently and cheerfully, with all heart and all soul, and with all his strength."

WARWICKSHIRE.

Several meetings have lately taken place in Birmingham for the purpose of establishing a Joint Stock Banking Company. The capital is proposed to be raised in ten thousand shares at 50*l* each, and upwards of five thousand having been subscribed for, it is said to be intended that business shall commence in a few weeks, under the management of Mr. Joseph Gibbins, of New-street, in that town.

SCOTLAND.

The Aberdeen Artists' Society's Exhibition of Paintings was lately opened to the public, and contains many excellent works of art. Almost the whole of the pictures are executed by artists and amateurs residing in the town and neighbourhood. Although the present does not contain so many large pictures as there were in the last year's Exhibition, yet, upon the whole, it is fully as attractive. The arrangement on the walls is better, and the pictures are more suited to the size of the room. Upwards of thirty pictures are by Aberdeen artists.

IRELAND.

It appears, by the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, just published, that the Commissioners of the Board of Charitable Bequests, appointed under Act 40 Geo. III. have, since the year 1802, recovered sums of money belonging to various charities, which had been diverted from their proper purpose, amounting, in the whole, to 230,707*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*. together with permanent annuities to the amount of 3853*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*. per annum; and that suits are either pending, or proceedings in progress, or under consideration, for the recovery of sums, amounting in the whole to 75,950*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. The Parliamentary grants to this Board, during twenty-three years, amount to 13,022*l*. a very inconsiderable sum, compared with what has been recovered.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM SEPTEMBER 5 TO OCTOBER 20, 1829.

Septem. and October.	Lunations	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modifica- tion of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour	A.M.	P.M.	9 A.M.	0 h.	8 P.M.	During Night	
Sat. 5	0 hour.	58	29.40	S.	S.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Cirrostratus
Sun. 6	)	57	.20	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Shrs.	Fair	— Cumulus
Mon. 7		59.75	.32	—	—	Clear	—	—	Rain	Cumulus. Nimbus
Tues. 8		58.5	.25	—	—	Cldy.	—	Rain	Fair	—
Wed. 9		58	.32	W.	S.W.	Clear	—	Shrs.	Rain	—
Thur. 10		58	.11	S.	S.	Rain	Rain	Cldy.	Fair	—
Fri. 11		57	.32	W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	—
Sat. 12	0 h. 20' A.M.	55	.30	S.W.	—	—	—	Shrs.	Fair	Cumulus
Sun. 13	○	57.5	.29	—	—	Clear	—	Cldy.	Rain	—
Mon. 14		55.5	.90	W.	W.	Cldy.	—	—	Fair	—
Tues. 15		52.5	.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 16		51	.36	S.E.	E.	Rain	Rain	Rain	Rain	Cirrostr. Nimbus
Thur. 17		53	.55	S.	S.W.	Foggy	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Fri. 18		55	.85	S.W.	W.	—	Rain	Rain	—	Cumulus. Nimbus
Sat. 19	0 h. 6' A.M.	52.5	.18	W.	N.	Rain	—	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostr. —
Sun. 20	(	51	.63	N.	S.W.	Clear	Cldy.	—	—	Cumulus
Mon. 21		54	.56	W.	W.	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—
Tues. 22		55	.59	—	S.W.	Clear	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrocumulus
Wed. 23		55.5	Stat.	Var.	Var.	—	—	Clear	—	Cynoid Cirrost.
Thur. 24		54.75	.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cumulus
Fri. 25		53	.90	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	—
Sat. 26		52	30.02	S.W.	W.	Clear	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 27	2 h. 3' A.M.	54.5	29.60	—	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Clear	—	Cirrostr. Cumulus
Mon. 28	●	48.5	.67	N.	W.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cirrus.
Tues. 29		42.5	.75	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 30		50.5	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 1		51.5	.66	E.	E.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 2		55	29.90	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Moist	Moist	Cirrostratus
Sat. 3		52	.63	S.W.	S.W.	Moist	—	Rain	Rain	— Nimbus
Sun. 4	11 h. 40' P.M.	51	.72	N.W.	W.	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Mon. 5	)	53.5	.38	S.W.	S.W.	Rain	Rain	Clear	—	—
Tues. 6		52	Stat.	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	Cumulus
Wed. 7		42	.10	E.	—	—	Snow	—	—	—
Thur. 8		31.5	.56	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Fri. 9		35	30.02	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 10		44	.30	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 11		53	.27	S.W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 12	○	53.5	.05	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 13		55.5	29.58	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 14		45.5	.13	N.E.	N.	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 15		41.5	30.05	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	Cumulus
Fri. 16		50	20.92	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Sat. 17		52	.80	N.W.	Var.	Clear	—	—	—	Cirrocumulus
Sun. 18	2 h. 30' P.M.	53.5	.94	W.	Var.	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	Cumulus
Mon. 19	(	58.5	Stat.	S.W.	S.W.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostratus
Tues. 20		58	.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cumulus

Mean temperature, 48.5. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.71.

Phenomena—Thunder on the 12th and 15th ult. P.M. A brilliant meteor. One parhellen.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

There has been a general movement in the principal markets, and in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, for the last four or five weeks, indicative of a much more improved state of trade than it has, for a long time, been in our power to notice. The most competent judges in the City look upon that circumstance as a proof that the crisis of Commercial distress is now over, and a hope is held out by them that the prudence acquired by protracted adversity will restrict that

unbounded over-trading spirit which has so greatly contributed to produce it. Some daily public writers, whose knowledge of trade seems to be derived from no surer sources than notions of a theoretical kind, have taken it upon themselves to warn the nation against too favourable an interpretation of these symptoms of a reviving trade, to which they have chosen to assign causes somewhat at variance with the facts on which practical men have built their hopes of future improvement.

Mercantile observers possess the means of appreciating the views and doubts of those writers, and it is not for their information that we shall adduce facts in support of the opinion we have formed in conjunction with the best informed among them. During the whole month which has expired, the accounts received from Liverpool have reported transactions in cotton wool of an extensive kind. For upwards of eight months previously, hardly any thing was doing in that article, and the Liverpool market had continued overstocked with it until lately. The demand has evidently not risen from apprehensions of any failure or deficiency in the crops of America, inasmuch as the accounts from that country have not held out any such fears, either on the part of public and private writers, or in any atmospheric circumstances adverse to the prosperity of the crops. Mere speculation has evidently not given the impulse to the cotton market at Liverpool. A resumed activity in the great manufacturing districts of that neighbourhood, for local supplies and for exportation, have alone occasioned the demand for that article. All the accounts received in the course of the month have been confirmatory of activity in cotton manufactures. At Manchester, especially, a great stock of an inferior description of hand-made calicoes was in progress of fabrication, a portion of which is intended for the Turkey markets, said to be unprovided with the productions of British industry. So long as Turkey continued to be convulsed by internal commotion, and to be threatened with dismemberment or conquest by a foreign enemy, our Turkey merchants are supposed to have restricted their operations with that country. Whether the outlet now afforded by the restoration of peace is likely to prove of immediate importance, is a point on which we shall have occasion to offer a few remarks in a more appropriate part of this report.

The silk trade, too, has been extremely brisk of late in the country. At Manchester, all the warehouses had been completely cleared of their stock of sarnets and gros de Naples. All accounts agree in representing that trade as having been, for some time, in a healthy and promising state in that neighbourhood, and no want of employment has been experienced among the weavers.

From Halifax, it is stated, that distress is now infinitely less important than had been previously reported, and that there is at present a demand for woollen cloths to an extent that has seldom been equalled. In Leeds and its extensive neighbourhood, every one is employed. From Bradford the accounts are equally of a cheering kind, and, upon the whole, we calculate, that there have seldom been known so many buyers at the markets above specified, and such great quantities of goods bought, or ordered, as at present.

In districts of other descriptions of manufactures, it does not, indeed, appear that the same degree of activity and employment has prevailed. But there is this circumstance which requires particular notice, that the complaints of distress and inactivity, which had been so frequent, and of such long standing there, have altogether ceased.

The City of London must of course be considered as mainly contributing to, and participating in these general movements of a reviving trade, though their occurrence is of too recent a date to have furnished yet official evidence of any important increase in exportations from its port. To

judge from the language of the City merchants in general, the improvement has yet been too trifling to be worthy of any particular notice. But, as it is so much in the nature of modern British commercial enterprise to look to large profits as the only deserving end of every transaction, this indifference to the present aspect of things, which is so frequently met with among the mercantile world of the metropolis, is not to be taken as evidence in support of the doubts expressed and insisted upon by the theoretical writers to whom we have had occasion to allude above. Money is abundant, and general confidence has never been kept within more judicious and well-regulated bounds than at present. The paper accommodation system, which had led to so many disclosures detrimental to individual credit, is now known to be entirely exploded, and the panic it had occasioned has given way to an easy and more wholesome intercourse in trade. A rumour has been adverted to, and at the same time contradicted by a weekly publication, as having been current in the City, that the small notes were to be put again into circulation. The contradiction given to it was better founded on truth than the rumour as to any such intention. In the City it never was believed for a moment; and if it had been invented for any Stock-jobbing purpose, its propagator had evidently overrated the credulous susceptibilities of the market it was intended to effect.

Nothing remarkable has taken place in the Colonial markets besides the fact that a more considerable quantity of coffee than usual has been taken up for exportation. The destination of the foreign shipments is said to be again Turkey, though we are not aware that the Americans have neglected to supply the Turkey markets with their requisite of that article. These alleged indications of a revival of our Turkey trade, however unimportant they may prove in the end, have nevertheless attracted the notice of the French Government, whose incipient notions of the necessity of encouraging the commercial spirit of the nation have been recently evinced, in an address from Monsieur Bugenot, the President of the French Board of Trade, to the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, announcing the great activity which he supposes to prevail among the Levant merchants in England, in consequence of the peace, and therefore recommends to the merchants of Marseilles not to neglect any opportunities of a competition with them in the Turkey markets, calculated to raise the trade between that port and the Levant from the extreme insignificance into which it has fallen. This advice of the new French Minister of Trade, whose knowledge of commercial matters has been formed in the school of Napoleon's Council of State, the merchants of Marseilles, no doubt, stood greatly in need of, before they saw any inducement to commence operations with Turkey. Having studied trade all their lives, and that of the Levant in particular, they understood, it seems, much less about it than Monsieur Bugenot: the judicious adviser of those decrees, which, many years ago, were fulminated against the trade of all Europe, and consigned to the flames every article suspected of connexion with English trade. The circumstance, at all events, excites inquiry into the commercial advantages which this country is likely to reap from the recent re-establishment of order in Turkey; and as we must look upon this as the most proper time for any remarks on that subject, we

shall the more readily enter into a brief discussion of its merits, as there is much reason to believe that some mistaken notions have already gone abroad, tending greatly to exaggerate the commercial expectations which ought to be formed on the event in question.

Previously to the rebellion in the Greek provinces, that long-oppressed class of subjects, comprehended under the general denomination of Greeks, had been made, directly and indirectly, chiefly subservient to the revenues of the State. They were the most intelligent, the most active, and the most enterprising of the Sultan's Rayahs, (a name by which his subjects, not of the Mahometan faith, are designated,) and, therefore, had become the most wealthy members of the empire. Not only an immense income annually accrued to the Sultan's treasury from the capitation-tax on the Greek population alone, but they were also made to bear the chief burthen of irregular imposts and arbitrary extortions; and in every financial emergency of the Government, they were forcibly called upon to become the chief contributors. The Custom-house revenues throughout the empire prospered chiefly through the trade carried on by Greeks; and, in fact, the Greek Rayahs had in every way become the principal source from which the Imperial treasury drew forth its supplies. When the Greeks thought proper to shake off the yoke which had so long bound them to their Mahometan rulers, the Government was necessarily deprived, in the course of a very few months, of the most important portion of its financial resources. Not only did the Sultan lose many rich and fertile provinces and islands, but he authorised and encouraged a persecution among, and expulsion of, all the wealthy and industrious Greeks, born and fixed in other parts of the Empire, from which the charms of freedom and independence would otherwise have proved considerations not sufficiently attractive to induce them to remove. A general emigration and flight, to save life, was, of course, the consequence of the revengeful spirit with which the Sultan, and all his delegates, heedlessly visited on the innocent and peaceable Greeks, the effort made elsewhere by their brethren to shake off the iron yoke of Mahometanism. At Constantinople, and in all the cities of Asia Minor where they flourished, their houses and lands were confiscated, their warehouses and shops were broken open, and all the goods found therein pillaged or set on fire; and their very agricultural instruments, on which the Turkish population had exclusively to depend for the cultivation of the soil, were destroyed. The effects of all these violent and barbarous measures began to be severely felt two years after they had forcibly driven out of the Empire, or put to death, almost all the Greeks scattered throughout it. Important breaches in the revenue occurred; Mahomet's treasury was resorted to, and soon exhausted; and expedients of the most ruinous tendency became the only means through which the Sultan's government was enabled to protract a tottering and precarious existence. In a country where the property of individuals is at the command of a barbarous and self-willed sovereign, the nation must soon begin to experience and participate in the wants of the government. The evils, instead of meeting with any remedy, having increased from one year to another, until the present moment, the whole population of the Ottoman Empire has ne-

cessarily fallen into poverty. The wants of foreign commodities have therefore diminished with the means of paying for them; and the productive resources of the soil have, with very few exceptions, from the absence of hands capable of cultivating them, ceased to attract foreign capital into the country. In the midst of so much distress and general devastation in Turkey, we see not exactly how this country's trade is to derive immediate advantages from the recent event, which has again placed the existence of that empire on a permanent basis. In former times, the annual estimate of English commerce with Turkey, both in amount of imports and exports, was, according to the official documents of the late Levant Company, nearly equal to two millions sterling in the most prosperous years, but never more. The usual rate of exchange on England then varied between 20 and 25 piasters the pound sterling. In proportion as the Sultan has been obliged to reduce the intrinsic value of his currency, in order to supply the annual deficiency in his more regular sources of income, has the exchange on Europe necessarily risen. On this country, it has reached the enormous rate of 75 piasters the pound sterling. The value of foreign goods in Turkish markets, however, has not risen in proportion; and not only will not the native of Turkey consent to pay 160 piasters the piece of calico, for which he was formerly in the habit of paying only 40 piasters, but the poverty to which a series of oppressive causes have reduced him, will not allow him to give any thing like that price for a commodity which he can replace by the cheaper, though much coarser, manufacture of his own country. The English exporter, at the same time, cannot afford to sell his piece of calico, with an exchange against him of 75 piasters per pound sterling, for the same price that the native of Turkey was in the habit of purchasing it, when the exchange on England was only at 25 piasters the pound sterling; and hence it naturally and necessarily follows, that the English exporter and the Turkish consumer must suspend a great part of their dealings with each other until the condition of Turkey has undergone a thorough amelioration, and the Turkish consumer has been left sufficiently at leisure by his rapacious Government to enrich himself so far as to be able again to wish for articles of foreign and expensive manufacture. Some of our Turkey merchants, rather than be compelled by this discouraging prospect of affairs, to withdraw from a line of trade to which they have devoted years of unceasing industry, and transfer their operations to countries with whose commercial resources they were not equally familiar, have endeavoured to introduce such modifications in their trade, as might in some measure render it suitable to circumstances. They tried the experiment of sending inferior qualities of goods in order to adapt their prices to those which the Turkey-consumer was accustomed, and could afford to pay. This system was found partly to answer for some time; but the increasing poverty, and the decreasing number of the consumers, as well as the continuing tendency of the exchange to a rise, at last reduced even this sort of commercial forlorn-hope to complete insignificance.

It is evident from these facts, that the annual worth of our trade with Turkey is at present hardly deserving of attention. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that a few years of uninterrupted

tranquillity in the Sultan's dominions, and a less draining and despotic mode of exacting imposts on all classes of his subjects than the one to which his desperate circumstances have of late years induced him to have recourse, may restore to Turkey the commercial importance it has once enjoyed.

In regard to the activity in some branches of trade, attributed to a demand for Turkey markets, the facts to which we have adverted sufficiently show that it has risen from causes in which the Turkey trade must participate in a very slight degree. Thus is the more certain, as our commercial intercourse with that country has never experienced interruption from apprehensions excited by political considerations; so that the business which has been carried on with Turkey previous to the peace is likely, for some time, to continue to the same extent.

The Money Market has evinced a decided tendency to an upward movement during the whole of the month which has elapsed. It is generally believed that an understanding has taken place between some European Governments and certain capitalists in this country, whose operations on the Stock Exchange have the power of influencing prices, the object of which understanding is to reduce the rate of interest on the existing loans. That some plan exists, the execution of which is made to depend upon a certain high value in the price of public securities, is evident, from the quarter whence have proceeded the incessant, and hitherto successful efforts to raise the prices of funds. But the manœuvres have been brought to operate in an indirect manner, probably for the purpose of better concealing the real object in view. As the fluctuations in Consols hardly ever fail to produce a general influence in the Money

Market, when no particular causes of counteraction in certain cases exist, it is through that Stock that the great experiment has been tried. During the whole month, the quotations of Consols for the November account have been beyond 90; and for several days past, their price has fluctuated between 91, and 91 seven eighths. The Money Market has, therefore, been kept in a state of constant excitement, and it is generally believed that the authors of this excitement will ultimately gain their point. The following closing quotations of all public securities on the 24th of October, exhibit some contrast with the closing prices of the 25th of the preceding month:—

Three per Cent. Consols, for account of 16th of November, 91 half to five-eighths.

Three per Cent. Consols, for money, 91 eighth, to quarter.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 90 half.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 half.—Four per Cents. 103 half.—Four per Cents. (1826) 105.—Bank Stock, 216 half.—Long Annuitics, 20 quarter.—India Bonds, 65.—Exchequer Bills, 74s. premium.

Austrian Five per Cent. Bonds, dividends due 1st of May and 1st of November, 104.—Russian Five per Cent. Bonds, dividends due 1st of March and 1st of September (payable in London), 103.—Neapolitan Five per Cent. Bonds, dividends due 1st Feb. and 1st Aug. (payable in London), 89 half.

Portuguese Five per Cent. Bonds, with dividends 1st of December, 1827, 48 half.—Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds, with dividends due 1st of April and 1st Oct. (payable in London), 66 half.

Mexican Six per Cent. Bonds, with dividends due from 1st of July, 1827, 20 half.—Colombian Six per Cent. Bonds, with dividends from 15th of January, 1826, 19 one-eighth.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM SEPTEMBER 25 TO OCTOBER 13, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

September 25. T. CHALMERS, Alfred-place, Newington Gate, St. George's Fields, Surrey, lodgings-house keeper. C. LEAKE, late of 57, Abchurch-lane, London, merchant. R. MITTIL and H. PERRIN, St. Martin's-lane, Middlesex, woollen drapers. J. PLATT, Baker-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, merchant. R. WHEATER, Greensted Lodge Farm, Greensted, Essex, farmer. T. STAMMER, No. 5, Francis-street, Golden-square, Middlesex, grocer. J. BROCKNERS and J. HAYWARD, Shepperton-street, New North-road, Islington, Middlesex, ironfounders. C. BENNS, of the Old Bailey, London, tobacconist. F. SHARPE, Duke-street, Westminster, bookseller. E. PRUDEN and J. RIDLOUGH, Liverpool, brokers. J. NORTHCOOT, Ashwick, Somersetshire, maltster. W. MELLOR, Manchester, ironmonger. J. MITTIL, Reading, Berks, shoemaker. S. TANSWELL the younger, late of Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, victualler.

September 26. B. SEELEY, Holloway-road, Middlesex, and of the Leaping Bar, Old-street, Glasgow, horse dealer and heavy stable keeper. C. VANDRANT, Brewer-street, Golden-square, Middlesex, engraver and printer. W. HUNTER, Glasgow, merchant, but at present residing at Arundel-street, Strand. H. KELSEY, Bolton-row, Hanover square, Middlesex, silk mercer. E. BURN, George-street, London, clothier. W. THOMAS, Union-street, Bath, woollen draper. G. FALL, Broad street, London, draper. J. HARRIS and F. HARRIS, Bristol, carpenters. J. GASTRELL and J. DEW, Bristol, haberdashers and men's mercers. J. NICHOLS, Bristol, builder. L. GETHIFF and J. A. GETHIFF, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, dealers. T. HOLE, Woodbury, Devonshire, tanner.

October 2. W. KEW, New Palace-yard, and Parliament-street, Middlesex, commission agent. J. F. DRURY, late of Islington, Middlesex, muslin bell founder. J. MEEDITH, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, Middlesex, bookseller. S. HEWES, Hendon, Middlesex, wine merchant. J. W. SNELL, No. 1, Nassau-place, Commercial road, Middlesex, boot and shoe maker. W. HUGHES and W. PARIS, New-bury, Berks, linen drapers. W. J. CURTIS, New-street, Dockhead, Surrey, engineer. J. J. SMITH, Liverpool, broker and provision dealer. CHEESEMENT, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, wine merchant. G. TREW, Bath, hosier. C. MURRAY, Bath, hardwareman. W. W. CHANDLER, Bridge-street, Norwich, grocer and tallow chandler.

October 6. C. E. GADDERER and J. C. EDWARDS, Warwick place, Gray's Inn, Middlesex, wine merchants. H. HOGUE, Bow, Middlesex, linen draper. C. HENDERSON, former of Northumberland-street, base of Nottingham-terrace, Marylebone, money scrivener, but now of Witney, Oxfordshire. S. JOIN, late of Penzance, Cornwall, money scrivener. F. HAYWARD, New Sarum, Wilts, tailor. J. DRING the younger, Leicester, grocer. W. DARLINGTON, Comberbach, Cheshire, dealer. W. O. DICKINSON and J. DICKINSON, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. H. BIRD, Brighton, linen draper. W. CULVERWELL and T. CULVERWELL, late of Bath, carpenters. C. S. TAYLOR, Chippenham, Wilts, clothier.

October 9. R. RICHARDS, Bognor, Sussex, innkeeper and tailor. R. PACKER, Bath, timber merchant. W. KNOTT, Rhodra Bank, within Oldham, Lancashire, innkeeper. T. SYKES, Accrington, Lancashire, cotton spinner. S. FARMER, Atherton, Warwickshire, merchant. C. T. CLARK, Golden-square, Bath, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. J. BROADHURST, Baginbun, Cheshire, corn dealer. T. WHITAKER, late of Dowthorp Hall, Holderness, Yorkshire, horse and cattle dealer. W. MARTIN, Buckingham, draper. W. TERRY and J. TERRY, Bath, hardware men. B. SEVERN, F. B. KING, and J. SEVERN, Chorlton, Lancashire, grocers. J. SMITH, Caroline Mans, Bedford-square, Middlesex, heavy stable keeper. W. SMITH, Grove Cottage, Lodge Road, St. John's Wood, Middlesex, builder. W. R. SUMMERLAND, Ratcliff Highway, Middlesex, publican. L. HARRIS, late of Wyndham-street, Bryanstone-square, Middlesex, coal merchant. H. WARREN, Belgrave-place, Middlesex, builder. J. CUTHBERTSON, Borough road, Surrey, linen draper. W. MARSHALL, Church-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, brush maker.

October 13. W. WILKINSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, flour dealer. W. SALMON, Redcross-street, Liverpool, victualler. W. JENNINGS, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, draper. G. CHICK, Bristol, dyer and blue mack. R. BAKER, Temple-row West, Birmingham, linen draper. S. WOODS and G. G. WEBB, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, woollen drapers. W. T. EVES, Gracechurch-street, London, ironmonger. S. H. CHAPMAN, Crawford-street, Marylebone, Middlesex, plumber.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

DECEMBER 1, 1829.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A SPECIAL Commission, sent to Cork for the purpose of trying certain individuals accused of a conspiracy to murder several Irish gentlemen obnoxious to them, has commenced and concluded its sittings. That there was a conspiracy in existence there can be no doubt; but the witnesses for the Crown were the most revolting ever admitted to give testimony in a court of justice. The Attorney-General of Ireland has by no means added to his professional reputation by the conduct of these trials. On the trial of the first four (there were seventeen individuals accused), the prisoners were found guilty; those subsequently tried, however, were acquitted, owing to the nature of the evidence. The principal crown witness swore, upon his cross-examination by Mr. O'Connell, that he was ready not only to destroy one man, but a hundred if he had sworn to do it, and had the opportunity; he also confessed that he was a witness solely to save his own life. There were also some singular circumstances sworn to on the examination before the magistrates, which were not noticed on the trial; an omission of facts in the case for the Crown, which looked very suspiciously against the testimony for the prosecution. Government has very properly suspended the execution of the sentence against the condemned: the truth is, no sober-minded man could, or ought to credit similar testimony when the life of a fellow-creature is at stake. These trials exhibit a sad specimen of the situation of the landowners and peasantry in Ireland: the wild justice of revenge on one hand, and the want of proper feeling on the other, are a picture lamentable to contemplate in the state of the country. Of the second trial, four more were put to the bar, and one of them was acquitted: but the Jury, who retired at twenty minutes to eleven that night, had not agreed on their verdict at half-past two in the following morning, a Mr. Murrough disbelieving the witnesses who were credited by the other eleven and by the former Jury. They remained all this time without refreshment, which was at length ordered to be furnished, one of them labouring under a paroxysm of gout, and another famishing from want of a cup of water, having only recently recovered from an attack of fever. The Jury still not agreeing

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in their verdict, they were at length discharged, and the three prisoners were remanded to be tried at the next Assizes. On Thursday, two others were tried and acquitted. It appears, therefore, 1st. that four men were found guilty; 2d. that one man was acquitted, and three men left, on account of the disagreement of the Jury, for trial at the Assizes; and 3d. that two men were found not guilty—all impugned by the same witnesses. The Solicitor-General, on the acquittal of the last two, declared that it was not his intention to put the remaining prisoners on their defence, but that he and his colleagues were satisfied to let them out on bail until the next Assizes. The prisoners then entered into their own recognizances of 100*l.* each, and two sureties in 50*l.* each, and were discharged.

The attention of a large proportion of the merchants and others interested in commerce, has been more than ever drawn to the subject of the East India monopoly. Among the reasons shown for refusing them a renewal of the charter, is the fall of British exports by the hands of the Company, and its increase under individual management. From 1794 to 1814, under the monopoly system of the Company, the exports fell from 2,924,829*l.* to 1,699,125*l.* From 1814 to 1828, the exports of Great Britain to India have risen to 5,212,353*l.*

The Bishop of Ferns has been completely discomfited by a triumphant rejoinder from Lord Mountcashel, relative to Church abuses. The divine stands no chance with the layman, even at schoolman's weapons. The lament of both controversialists, at the success of Catholic Emancipation, seems the only point of agreement between them: the fact is, that neither bishops nor sophists can put down sound sense, and Lord Mountcashel has all the latter on his side. In answer to Lord Mountcashel's assertion, that "imperfections exist in the Church, and that the time has come for remedying those abuses," the Rev. Prelate admits the first position, but contends that the mode of correction proposed is replete with danger. He seems to be quite palsied at the bare idea that a "Lay Synod" should be permitted to sit in judgment on the conduct of the ordained ministers of Christianity! He anticipates

the most appalling results from the adoption of such a course. "My apprehensions," he says, "are founded upon the perfect similarity between the proceedings at the meeting in Cork, and those with which the Reformers in the Seventeenth century, then calling themselves 'Friends to the Church of England,' commenced their work." In another passage he adds, "In Ireland the declared object of the leader of the Popish party is to put down the Established Church;" and he contends that the Dissenters, and that large class of men who have no religion at all, will join in the attempt. Such are the Rev. Prelate's reasons for rejecting

any attempt to reform abuses and imperfections the existence of which he admits. With regard to the appointment of Bishops from political motives, he does not deny the fact, but contents himself with assuming that the practice cannot be avoided. The Bishop will not meet the questions of temporalities and enjoyments boldly—he fences off with a *noli me tangere*.

Mr. O'Connell has been rallying round him his anti-union friends in Dublin, preparatory, we conclude, to his bringing the question before the House of Commons, where it will be most probably finally set at rest.

FOREIGN STATES.

The unsettled state of the French Ministry still continues. Prince Polignac has been elevated by the King to the presidency of the council, and M. de la Bourdonnaye retires. As the latter takes with him a number of the votes in the Deputies, it is concluded that the new Ministry is now weaker than ever. In the mean time public impatience is manifested for the meeting of the Chambers, which will decide the important question, and, it is to be hoped, baffle the hopes of the Ultra faction.

In our last number we were unable to give the substance of the Russian treaty with Turkey, which the absence of foreign news of any interest now allows us to do. It is well worthy of record.

ARTICLE I.—All enmity and all differences which have subsisted hitherto between the two empires shall cease from this day. The two High Contracting Parties will devote their particular attention to prevent all that might cause misunderstandings to revive between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present Treaty of Peace, and will watch, at the same time, lest it should be infringed in any manner, directly or indirectly.

ARTICLE II.—His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of All the Russias, restores to the Sublime Porte the Principality of Moldavia with all the boundaries which it had before the commencement of the war, to which this present treaty has put an end. His Imperial Majesty also restores the Principality of Wallachia, the Banat of Crayova, Bulgaria, and the country of Dobridge, from the Danube as far as the sea, together with Silistria, Hirsova, Malzia, Isaklya, Toulza, Babadag, Bazardjik, Varna, Pravody, and other towns, burghs, and villages which it contains—the whole extent of the Balkan, from Emine-Bournon as

far as Kazan, and all the country from the Balkans as far as the sea, with Siliminea, Jamboli, Aidos, Karnabat, Missenovica, Akhioly, Bourgas, Sizopolis, Kirk-Klissi, the city of Adrianople, Lule, Bourgas, and all the towns, burghs, and villages, and in general all places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia.

ARTICLE III.—The Pruth shall continue to form the limit of the two empires, from the point where that river touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube; from that spot the frontier line will follow the course of the Danube as far as the mouth of St. George's, so that, leaving all the islands formed by the different arms of that river in possession of Russia, the right bank shall remain, as formerly, in the possession of the Ottoman Porte. The merchant vessels of the Powers shall have the liberty of navigating the Danube in all its course; and those which bear the Ottoman flag shall have free entrance into the mouths of Keli and Souline, that of St. George remaining common to the ships of war and merchant vessels of the two contracting Powers. But the Russian ships of war, when ascending the Danube, shall not go beyond the point of its junction with the Pruth.

ARTICLE IV.—Georgia, Imeritia, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other provinces of the Caucasus, are henceforward to be considered as the frontiers between the territories of the Imperial Court of Russia, and those of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Asia, the line which, following the present limit of the Gouriel from the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of Imeritia, and from thence in the straightest direction as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pachaliks of Akhaltzik and of Kars meet those of Georgia, leaving in this manner to the north, of and within that line, the town of Akhaltzik and the

fort of Khallnalick, at a distance of not less than two hours. All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarcation towards the Pachaliks of Kars and Trebizond, together with the major part of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the domination of the Sublime Porte; whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line towards Georgia, Iméritia, and the Gouriel, as well as all the littoral of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouben as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, under the domination of the Emperor of Russia. In consequence, the Imperial Court of Russia gives up and restores to the Sublime Porte the remainder of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik, the town and the Pachalik of Kars, the town and the Pachalik of Bayazid, the town and the Pachalik of Erzeroum, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which may be out of the above-mentioned line.

ARTICLE V.—The Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia having, by a capitulation, placed themselves under the suzeraineté of the Sublime Porte, and Russia having guaranteed their prosperity, it is understood that they shall preserve all the privileges and communities granted to them in virtue of their capitulation.

ARTICLE VI.—The Sublime Porte engages, in the most solemn manner, to proceed to the immediate restitution of the six districts detached from Servia, so as to ensure for ever the tranquillity and the welfare of that faithful and obedient nation.

ARTICLE VII.—Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce secured to them by the former treaties concluded between the two High Contracting Powers. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandize, shall be secure against all violence, and all chicanery. All merchandize and commodities belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the Custom-house duties required by the Tariffs, shall be freely conveyed, deposited on land, in the warehouses of the proprietor, or of his consignee, or else transferred to the vessels of any other nation whatever, without the Russian subjects being required to give notice to the local authorities, and still less to ask their permission. It is expressly agreed upon, that all grain proceeding from Russia shall enjoy the same privileges, and that its free transit shall never experience, under any pretence, any difficulty or impediment. The Sublime Porte engages, besides, to watch

carefully that the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatever. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the Canal of Constantinople, and of the Strait of the Dardanelles, is declared free and open for all the merchant vessels of the Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea or returning from them—whether laden or in ballast—upon the same conditions as those stipulated for the vessels under the Russian flag. In fine, the Sublime Porte, acknowledging the right of the Imperial Court of Russia to obtain guarantee of this full liberty of commerce and navigation in the Black Sea, solemnly declares that she will never, under any pretence whatever, throw the least obstacle in its way. And if, which God forbid! any of the stipulations contained in the present article should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian Minister on that subject should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the Sublime Porte recognizes, before-hand, the right in the Imperial Court of Russia to consider such an infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire.

ARTICLE VIII.—The arrangements for liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants of both empires, agree and determine that the Sublime Porte, as a reparation for that injury and those losses, shall pay to the Imperial Court of Russia, in the course of eighteen months, at periods which shall be settled hereafter, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to all claim or reciprocal pretensions on the part of the two contracting Powers, on the subject of the aforesaid circumstances.

ARTICLE IX.—The prolongation of the war having occasioned to the Imperial Court of Russia considerable expenses, the Sublime Porte engages to pay to the said Court a sum of money, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual accord.

ARTICLE X.—The Sublime Porte declares its entire adhesion to the stipulations of the Treaty concluded in London on the 24th of June, (the 6th of July,) 1827, between Russia, Great Britain, and France, and accedes equally to the Act drawn up on the 10th of March, (22d,) 1829, by mutual consent, between these same Powers, on the basis of the said treaty, and containing the arrangement of detail relative to its definitive execution.

ARTICLE XI.—Immediately after the

signature of the present treaty of peace between the two empires, and the exchange of the ratifications of the two Sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations which it contains. And from the moment when these stipulations can be considered as having been fulfilled, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman empire, conformably to the bases established by a separate act, which forms an integral part of the present treaty of peace. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the administration and the order of things there established at the present time, under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall not interfere with them in any manner.

ARTICLE XII.—Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace, orders shall be given to the commanders of the respective troops, as well by land as by sea, to cease hostilities. Any thing which in that interval shall have been conquered by the troops of either one or the other of the High Contracting Powers, shall be restored without the least delay.

ARTICLE XIII.—The High Contracting Powers grant general pardon to all those of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who, during the course of the war, shall have taken part in military operations, or manifested their attachment to one or the other of the two Contracting Powers. There shall be granted, besides, to the respective subjects of the two Powers established in the territories restored to the Sublime Porte, or

ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, a term of eighteen months, to commence from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, to dispose, if they think proper, of their property acquired either before or since the war, and to retire with their capital, their goods, furniture, &c. from the states of one of the Contracting Powers into those of the other, and reciprocally.

ARTICLE XIV.—All prisoners of war, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, to be set free, and restored without the least ransom or payment; with the exception of the Christians who, of their own free will, have embraced the Mahomedan religion in the states of the Sublime Porte, or the Mahomedans who, also of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the territories of the Russian empire. The same conduct shall be adopted towards the Russian subjects.

ARTICLE XV.—All the treaties, &c. settled and concluded at different periods between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of those which have been annulled by the present treaty of peace, are confirmed in all their force and effect.

ARTICLE XVI.—The present treaty of peace shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Courts, and the exchange of the ratifications between the respective Plenipotentiaries shall take place within the space of six weeks, or earlier, if possible. In faith of which, (signed)

COUNT ALEXIS ORLOFF.

COUNT J. PAHLEN.

In virtue, &c. (signed)

DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKY.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Borderers, 3 vols. 12mo. y the author of "The Spy," &c.

To talk of Mr. Cooper's merits as a novelist, would be nearly as antediluvian as to commemorate Sir Walter Scott's. His title to rank in the first classes of the historico-fictional literature of the day is every where admitted, and nobody, of course, dreams of disputing claims so satisfactorily and so recently established. Another generation, indeed, and critics will probably treat both him and Sir Walter as unceremoniously as we of the present age rough-handle the successful scribblers of the last—push them from their stools, to make room for newer favourites. Till then, at least, Cooper keeps possession of the course he happily and exclusively occupies; for the ground is all his own, and he walks over it proudly and gallantly.

The new tale—and, by the way, we are rather late in the day with our notice—is still a tale of Borderers, though it is concerned with regions now covered with populous cities, and represents a scene not essentially different from those which the back woods of the last century, or even those of the present, furnished the author, except that Indian perils were more alarming. "The Borderers" is descriptive of nearly the very earliest establishments of the New England Colonists, when the Indians were still in their vigour, and unbroken—indignant at the invasion of the White's, and full of revenge, and not beaten into the sad conviction that resistance was hopeless, though their attacks had already met with some repulse. They were, however, but too early for themselves disunited, and at the period of the story had warred among themselves, and, aided by the arms and the atti-

flee of the colonists, one tribe had crippled others. The enfeebled tribes were panting for vengeance, and wreaked it, as opportunities offered, on the remoter settlers. The family whose story forms the material of the tale, was headed by a stout and unbending puritan, who had fled from England to find space and verge enough for "liberty of conscience," and who, at the end of twenty years, took a new flight for the same object—for his fellow-colonists were as little inclined to tolerate this same "liberty of conscience," which meant "freedom of preaching," as their Episcopalian masters at home. Into the depths of the forest, accordingly, beyond the very farthest settlers, he resolved to plunge, where he speedily entrenched himself within a ring-fence of piled timber, and kept a vigilant guard against the incursions of the savage. In spite of all precautions, however, the family were at last surprised, and the buildings burnt to the ground, and all that survived were saved by dropping into a dry well, prepared for such exigencies. On the muster, a grand-daughter, a very beautiful child of seven or eight years old, was missing, as well as an Indian boy, of very striking qualities, who had been recently seized in ambush, and kept in confinement. On these two young ones the subsequent interest of the tale turns. Ten years after this terrible visitation, the waste and ruin had all disappeared, and a smiling village, of considerable size, spread around the old puritan's farm; when again came a new alarm of Indians, and a sweeping destruction again followed, by which the whole population was either killed or captured. The heads of the family were rescued by the interposition of one of the chiefs—the very Indian boy who had vanished at the burning. In a few hours comes the young Indian's superb and lovely squaw, whom he introduces to the captured parent as her own long-lost and long-mourned daughter. The joy of this unexpected recovery is damped by discovering the perfect transmutation of the child—she is become completely Indian, in manners, sentiments, and propensities—her early associations were irrecoverably effaced, religion and all. The fond mother's efforts to "reclaim" her are all fruitless, and she would eagerly have fled again to the woods, but her loved chief was unhappily entrapped, and given up to a rival chief in alliance with the settlers, and perished with the fortitude of an Indian, in the presence of his miserable wife, who drops lifeless at his feet, struck dead by the crush of her affection. One of Mr. Cooper's main excellences is the effective delineation of the frank manners and figurative style of the Indians, and here he is *deuotatos* *εαυτου*.

Tales of Waterloo. 3 vols. 12mo.

These soldiers write as well as they fight, and only require a little drilling to take them out of the awkward squad and place them in the front line of our literary ranks. We welcome their accession, as well as that of their brothers of the waves—they contribute to rub off the rust we of the shades and the "garrets" are apt to contract. Dealing, as they do, chiefly with realities, enhanced a little of course, they nevertheless infuse into the fancies of literature new and not unwanted practicalities—the facts of personal experience; they shake our speculations into useful

ness, invigorate our sickly sentiments, and vary and unmanerize our phrases. The style of most of them is purely colloquial—expressive and forcible, as the natural language of conversation is sure to be.

Waterloo is not precisely the staple of the stories, but a thread of connecting narrative conducts all naturally enough to the field which changed, for a time, the fate of Europe. The scenes open with a party of officers among the western hills of Ireland, where the day's adventures contribute to cheer the monotony of the mess-table in country quarters; and when they fail, the gap is filled by each telling a tale, or retracing, at full-length, his own "travel's history." In these lone and listless occupations, varied occasionally by an inglorious still-hunt under the command of a gauger—comes, of course with a hearty welcome, the route for Belgium. Bonaparte had re-occupied the throne of France, and the Allies were preparing anew to encounter his legions. The day's march is again relieved, every evening, by new stories, some of which are, it may be supposed, coarse enough, and fit only for coarse convivialities, but others are mixed with a dash of romance, and are at least well-told. Finally, the troops arrive at Brussels, where story-telling gives place to local descriptions, retracings, and anticipations. The triumphant return of Napoleon to Paris is rapidly sketched, as well as the splendid Champ de Mai, with great truth and force. In the park of Brussels, at the close of the day, the evening of which found all the gallantry of the army assembled at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, re-appear in a group some of the officers whose stories have been already told; and a lady, closely muffled up, approaches, and addresses one of them by name. Kennedy, a gallant captain of dragoons, accepts, of course, the challenge, retires to a distance with her, and is presently subjected to a series of interrogations, which perplex him sadly, but out of which he escapes unscathed, by answering honestly and directly; the lady keeps him at arm's length, and quits him, without disclosing who she is. He is betrothed to a very charming cousin, whom he had not heard of for years, and he suspects the lady to be this very cousin. The ball confirms his suspicions, for there he beholds her, undisguised, and dressed with a splendour that amazes him; but the crowd precludes the possibility of immediate approach, and before he can penetrate the dense mass of loveliness, she has vanished; and to his mortification, on returning to quarters, he finds a brace of notes, both from this cousin, one of a few hours' date, offering him her hand and fortune, and the other, just arrived, renouncing him for ever for some supposed infidelities. These are susceptible of favourable interpretation; but as ill-luck would have it, the hour for marching was come, and all explanation utterly impracticable. Brussels he accordingly leaves in a state of tumult which nothing could subdue, or make bearable, but still more absorbing tumults, and the demands of "duty." Quatre-bras, Ligny, the seventeenth of June, the bivouac, and the day of days, the battle of Waterloo, are all described vividly and correctly, with a desire to tell the truth, and give all, friend and foe, their due. Kennedy is left wounded on the field, but the next morning is found and removed by his bold and faithful cousin, who turns

out, to his amazement and delight, to be in possession of a splendid fortune, and ready to throw all her charms, personal and golden, into his arms.

Stories of a Bride. 3 vols. 12mo.

These stories are by the clever writer of "The Mummy," which will be remembered as a mixture of burlesque and caricature, with divers implications of a graver cast, and one of the most popular conceptions of the last season—amusing from the very extravagance of its absurdities, and precisely on the same grounds as Baron Munchausen flourishes. It is no easy matter—especially for one in pursuit of the ludicrous—to distinguish always between the use and abuse of a thing, and stop precisely at the point of wisdom; but one step often separates the rational from the nonsensical, as is proverbially the case with the sublime and ridiculous. In caricaturing the anticipations of science, and general education, the writer was perpetually on the edge of ridiculing, not simply the probable, but the real and practical benefits—such as either have actually, or will shortly inevitably have sprung from extended diffusion. Diffusion lies at the root of existing improvements, and what is likely to prevent still farther results from still farther diffusion—from still greater numbers being intellectually employed? Two heads are better than one, provided there is any thing in either; and so it may, surely, be presumed of any multiple of two. Cut up pretension, and expose quackery by all means; but let satire and humour keep to their own nanans, and sport among fair game—there is enough of it without poaching—ridicule the ridiculous.

The "Stories of a Bride" have no farther relation to the honeymoon, than their being read by a bride to soothe the tedium of the bridegroom's confinement from a broken leg—fractured by an overturn on the rough-driving roads of Hungary, over which the lady, in the pride of her bridal authority, insisted on being driven. The Bride's own introductory story is told us—we are afraid we must call it—a flippant, not to say a coarse tone, and we got over as fast as we could. The chief tale, entitled "The Mystic," is destined to trace the consequences of the supposed high-flying transcendentalism of German philosophy, by exhibiting a youth so bitten, and so taken by it out of the line of common-sense, as to make him the ready dupe of the base and designing. His error is prosecuting Virtue's self beyond Virtue's limits. The unhappy youth falls before the sophistry of a crafty chief of the Carbonari—those very wicked persons, whose object it was, it may pretty safely be believed, the establishment of free institutions, and the check of royal despotism. By the arts of this chief, the innocent father of the Mystic is involved in suspicions with the Austrian government, and to suppress a piece of documentary evidence, the young man is driven to an act of murder, which, on reflection, drives himself almost to madness, and he finally falls in a skirmish with some Austrian troops. The author has plainly taken his or her impressions of German philosophy and Carbonari politics—the first from those who knew nothing about the matter, and the last from some disciple of Metternich's.

"The Treasure-seeker," the other principal tale, refers to Hungarian legends and Hungarian scenes,

has nothing to do with either philosophy or politics, nor even with the subject of treasure-seeking, but is simply a love-tale, where the sufferings of the lovers are, for the most part, *after* marriage, and are occasioned by a profligate relative, prompted by rivalry and revenge. The author tells her story cleverly enough, and as she grows older will find less and less occasion for so eternally aiming at smartness.

The British Naturalist, or Sketches of the more interesting Productions of Britain and the surrounding Sea, &c.

We have but one fault to find with this excellent little work, namely, that it is not sufficiently extended in subject. Of those subjects which are included in the volume, we must speak in terms of high commendation. The very absence of scientific arrangement, and the easy, natural mode in which the subjects are treated, tend to fix the attention closely, and to render highly attractive what is too often a dry and uninteresting study, not from itself, but from the mode in which it is laid before the reader. From all this the "British Naturalist" is free. It is well compiled, and the wood-cuts are very ably executed. We do not know a better pocket-companion for the lover of the lakes and ocean, of mountains and rivers, who may be inclined to ramble among the never-tiring beauties of Nature, and look through her up to her Creator. For the young, particularly, it is a work full of information, agreeably conveyed, and clearly intelligible.

The Persians of Eschylus. By William Palin.

This is a literal version, line for line, with the Greek text on the opposite page, and, almost without exception, word for word—the translator cheerfully sacrificing sound to sense, and still often producing a smoother effect than could have been anticipated. Adhering so closely to the Greek construction as he does, it is no wonder his inversions of phrase sometimes present an awkward and embarrassing sense, and one which requires a glance at the Greek, which is, surely, reversing the order of things a little. About forty lines of the principal speech of Darius's ghost are turned with more regard to the flow of the lines—a whim of the translator's—just to prove what could be effected in a strictly faithful translation. For our parts, we do not see why the same effort was not made throughout. To be sure, in this extra-laboured *morceau*, there are two lines which run better than they speak—

"Oppression, springing, hath put forth the blade
Of vengeance, whence it reaps a fearful harvest."

Nobody could think of any thing but the sickle, if he did not recollect the Greek word, which does not mean a blade, in the sense of a blade of grass, but the fruit, the corn, the crop. The sense of the original is as plain as a bold metaphor can be. It is precisely, as we might proverbially say, Oppression reaps as she sows. The Persians, by acts of oppression, sow the seeds of vengeance, and reap a harvest of woe.

We have looked over the whole version fairly, and must say, we scarcely found a word that could, on the rigorous principle of the translator's

plan, be rendered more spiritedly or specifically. As we went along, we marked perhaps half-a-dozen which we had some notion might be mended; but in the general felicity, these are not worth producing or correcting. Κατ' ὄρον is rendered "press of sail," which is not literal, and implies, we think, more method and arrangement than the original phrase seems to convey; that, surely, means down the wind, or just as the wind drove them. "Maritime [cities]," for Ἀχελωίδες, will hardly do; if the reading be genuine, the word should be taken as an appellative, till something better can be done with it.

His choice and adaptation of the text is, in general, eminently judicious, and we were glad to see Schutz treated with so much respect and distinction. He deserves all honour from the readers of *Eschylus*. It would have been well if our own commentators had been half so frank and useful as he. *Macte virtute*, William Palin.

Identity of the Religions called Druidical and Hebrew, &c.

By the Hebrew religion is here, of course, meant what is more usually called the patriarchal—that of the Jews before the introduction of the Mosaic institutions, and traces of which are observable at different periods after, consisting generally of practices forbidden by Moses. The object of the very intelligent and researching writer is to identify the religion of the Druids with this religion of the Hebrews; and not only to identify these two, but all the most ancient religious institutions of every part of the world. In every region, he finds the very oldest vestiges uniformly indicating a derivation from the same source—irradiating, apparently, from the East, their common centre. But confining his researches, at first, to the Hebrews, as they are described in the Bible, and to the Druids as they very imperfectly appear in *Cæsar*, *Tacitus*, &c. confirmed by still existing relics, he finds both of them cultivated grove-worship, and adored the oak—the temples of both were of a circular form, like that of Stonehenge—the erecting of stones was common to both—cairn or vestal fires were lighted with similar intentions in Judea and Britain—Bel, Moloch, the Serpent, and the Bull, were equally adored by both—both employed the magical incantations of Teraphim—both believed in a sort of metempsychosis—both offered human sacrifices—both buried their dead, and measured time, night first, in the same manner. These are the chief grounds of the author's conclusions, generally firmly supported, though, as may be imagined, occasionally bolstered up by indispensable suppositions—the circularity, for instance, of the Hebrew stone-erectations. The prevalence of the same customs is traceable either through relics, or records, or traditions, in Egypt, Canaan, Carthage, Persia, Arabia, and Babylon—among, also, the Gymnosophists, Bonzes, Hindoos, Umbrians, Etruscans, and Grecians—and all, apparently, parts of the ancient Zabian religion.

The Comic Annual. By Thomas Hood. small 8vo.

This work has reached us too late to admit of our giving any detailed account of its contents;

and we therefore can only say that it is a worthy branch from that stem, of which the first fruits were the famous "Whims and Oddities;" and, like the mistletoe, we doubt not that the *Comic Annual* will, in the approaching season of festivity, be provocative of merry thoughts and joyous shouts of laughter.

The Romance of History—Spain. By Don Telesforo Trueba y Cosío.

This work, in three volumes, is designed to form a portion of a series with a similar title. The author is well known as the writer of "The Castilians," a novel full of historical truth, and severe but animated description. There is so much in these volumes—so many historical incidents from the most romantic of modern nations, that we can by no means enter upon a description or enumeration of them, consistently with our duty to other authors and their works. These volumes, as some have already remarked, are valuable presents at this season of the year, when the fire-side, the refuge from an inclement climate, requires something more to relieve its monotony than the legs upon the fender, and the faucy images in the sulphurous fuel, like Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, busy in the red heat of the furnace fire. Here are tourneys gay, and tales of blood and death, love, revenge, and suffering, to content the reader; Spain, the grave and gay, in "fairy fiction dressed," dark eyes, and "forms of the element," to relieve with visions of almost poetic fancy the realities of London fog and wintry inclemency. Spirit and industry have been abundantly displayed in this work. It is the reader's own fault if he do not find amusement and profit here. If these tales do not set him castle-building, or furnish him with a *chateau en l'Espagne*, he must be a miserable, unimaginative being. To us, *Parson Irving's* millenium is not half as full of promise as one of our reveries arising out of such a perusal; and then the reflection, that the free-spun fancy is your own, and that M. Trueba only gave you the clue, is pleasant to *l'amour propre*—a reflection not to be among the least prized things of the hour. We cordially recommend this work to our readers who desire pleasant entertainment not devoid of instruction, and an introduction to the most chivalric of nations in its most romantic times. The following is an extract from "The Fate of Luna," who was put to death by Don John II.:—

"Meantime the city of Valladolid was thrown into the deepest excitement at the news of the approaching execution. In the principal square a scaffold was raised, and a splendid carpet of black velvet was spread upon it, in consideration of the high rank of the individual who was there to suffer death. A large crucifix was placed in front of the stage, and every thing being ready for the mournful ceremony, the officers of justice proceeded to the prison of the High Constable. The sentence of death was again repeated to him, as well as the crimes by which that doom had been incurred. Don Alvaro spoke not a word, but answered the accusation with a sad though tranquil smile. He had spent the morning in devotion with his confessor, and had but recently received the holy communion, when the messengers of death made their appearance in the prison.

"Shortly after, the sound of trumpets disturbed the air, and announced the hour of execution; but the High Constable heard the ominous summons unappalled. He appeared for a moment plunged in profound prayer; but the next, starting up with a resolute animation, he said, in a calm voice, 'Lead on to the scaffold—I am ready.'

"The procession immediately began its march. A herald went first, proclaiming, in a loud voice, the crimes for which the exalted personage was about to suffer; a body of troops forming two ranks, and with the beating of muffled drums, accompanied the Constable, who, with a countenance as placid and serene as if he were marching to some scene of triumph, came next in view, mounted on his mule. The trappings of this, as well as the habiliments of Don Alvaro, were black, as was also the habit of his confessor, who rode by his side. The domestics of Luna, habited in deep mourning, followed their ill-fated master, with an expression of the most unbounded sorrow.

"The multitude which had collected to behold this extraordinary execution was immense. Not only the inhabitants of Valladolid, but those of the neighbouring towns and villages, had thronged to the former place, in order to witness with their eyes an event which they could scarcely believe within the limits of human possibility. Their hate for the Constable vanished in the very moment that they saw him riding for the last time, not as an arrogant minister and a master of the nation, but as a condemned man to meet his doom. A sensation of awe, mingled with horror, prevailed the expectant multitude, which stood with wide open eyes of wonder around the scaffold. As the Constable drew near, a half-suppressed murmur of pity was heard on every side.

"The illustrious victim, having arrived at the goal of his mortal career, dismounted, and ascended the fatal steps of the platform with a firm pace and dignified composure. He cast a look on the vast multitude assembled there, and stood for a moment wrapped in reverie. Amongst the congregated crowd he perceived one of the principal adherents of Don Henry, the Infant of Arragon, whose struggles to deprive the King of Castile of his crown had been victoriously baffled by the genius and activity of the Constable. In a clear, firm tone of voice he said, addressing the partisan of Don Henry:—

"'Tell thy master to reward the services of his faithful servants in a different manner to the King of Castile!'

"He then observed his devotedly attached attendant, the page Morales, who had followed his master up to the very scaffold. The affliction in which he saw this faithful being immersed, affected him deeply. His own stern nature appeared softened at the sight. He cast a melancholy look on the youth.

"'Alas! my poor boy!' he said, 'thou owest me but little; yet how different is thy conduct from that of the King, whose obligations to me are so manifold! And where now are the many persons whom I have served in the days of my power? Alas! I see no one here, none but a poor domestic, who has received but few and trifling favours from his master!'

"He then took off his hat, which, together with a gold ring, he gave to Morales.

"'Receive this, my young friend, and keep them in mournful remembrance of thy unfortunate master.'

"As the page took the sad pledges, he burst into such a deep and harrowing cry of sorrow, that the whole assemblage was moved, and sounds of general lamentation filled the air. This testimony of public sympathy, though expressed so late, and so unavailing in its effects, yet served to throw a cheering halo over the dying moments of the victim. A melancholy smile played on his proud lips, and he placed his hand fervently on his heart, in token of his acknowledgments for the popular sensation in his fate. He then examined the block to which his head was to be affixed, and drew from his bosom a black ribbon, which he kissed, and then gave to the executioner, that he might blind his hands.

"After this task had been performed, he approached the crucifix, and remained for a few moments in fervent prayer; after which, with unchanged countenance and composed resolution, he laid his head upon the block, and with one single stroke it was severed from the body."

"The Fair Jewess" is a striking story, which we would fain give at length did space allow it. It is related with great power. Alphonso the Eighth had fallen in love with a fair Jewess named Rachael. His passion for her affected the interests of his kingdom. The people were enraged against the Israelitish influence. While the King is hunting, a crowd surrounds the palace. Forebodings press upon his mind, he rushes home and receives the last sigh of the fair Jewess, whom the nobles had put to death. He then called for the murderer:—

"'Where, where is the murderer?' he cried, in a frantic voice, 'the foul, remorseless fiend that hath done this!'

"It was then that he first perceived several of his nobles in the apartment. He fixed his fierce eyes upon them,

"'Base assassins! Cowardly men! Unworthy knights! this is well! Contemplate your hellish work, but hope not to evade my revenge. No, by heaven! Castile shall rue for the sanguinary deed. Oh, that my arm may have its wonted strength, to strike you down, traitors! And then, joyfully, I will receive my death from your rebel hands, and gladly join the spirit of my murdered Rachel!'

"'Strike then!' said Manrique de Lara, calmly: 'Strike, oh King! 'tis the bosom of old Lara, of the most ancient and faithful of thy adherents, that is now bared to thy sword. If the death of him who saved thy life and kingdom can assuage thy thirst of revenge, scruple not to strike. I can now die content. Let the sacrifice be added to the list of services that Lara has done his King and country. Strike! For that King is now rescued from ignoble bondage, and that country freed from degradation!'

"The King had advanced towards Lara, with a furious intention; but the noble composure and fearless magnanimity of the venerable Knight arrested the progress of his arm; the sword fell from its firm grasp, and Alphonso contemplated the true Castilian in a tumultuous conflict of emotions.

"Hernan Garcia availed himself of this contest between revenge and gratitude to interpose.

"'Oh! Alphonso,' he said, 'the sacrifice has been horrible, but just; my heart bled when my brother nobles convinced my reason of the distressing necessity. Oh! noble King, think what you have been, and what you are; those Moors who trembled at the announcement of thy name, now hear that name pronounced with scorn. Nay, their insults to Castile are daily growing more difficult to endure. This the land owes to the infatuation of its ruler. The fascination of the Jewess was strong, fearfully strong, so to enslave the heart of Alphonso. Nor do we reprove your grief, for it is natural, but yet let not that grief, nor a desire of revenge, urge you to do aught in detriment of Castile. The people are roused, and remember it is easier to kindle a flame than to stay its destructive course.'

"The words of the noble Hernan Garcia went to the King's heart: he paused, and, sheathing his weapon, said, in a melancholy tone—'Tis well! rebellion triumphs in Castile. Oh! Rachel, could not thy unoffending charms disarm their cruel hearts?"

"'My liege,' said Lara, 'you unfortunate girl, previously condemned to death, died by the hand of a slave, for you could not suppose that the hands of noble Castilians would be stained with the blood of a woman. The sacrifice is consummated; and now, instead of indulging unavailing sorrow, summon thy heroic resolution, and lead thy faithful subjects against the Moor.'"

We are sorry to give so inadequate an account of these volumes, which cannot fail of being read with interest, and of reflecting high credit on the talents of the author.

Martin Luther. By Mary Ann Cursham.

Though published last year, and therefore somewhat late in coming under our notice, amid the numerous works which press upon us on every hand, we cannot avoid giving a few lines to this chaste and well-written poem. The subject is not the most poetic which might have been chosen, and is rather adapted to the taste of thirty years since than the present. This, however, does not detract from its merits, considered by itself, and without relation to aught but the subject it involves. It is no little praise to say that there are passages of considerable power, and more than common harmony, and grace. We select the following apostrophe as a specimen of the author's powers, which, directed to a more striking subject, would not have failed of popularity:—

"Bright star of truth! more brilliant still thy course,

When Heaven reveal'd its uncreated source;
When prophet minstrels swept the glowing lyre,
When bold apostles spake with tongues of fire;
When the pale sophist and the vengeful scribe
Beheld the lion spring from Judah's tribe—
He broke the sinist' web—he snatch'd the prey
From rude, licentious hands—he led the way,
So long conceal'd, where heavenly wisdom lies,
And gave to man his birthright of the skies!
Illustrious martyr! from thy tomb arose
A mighty force, to crush thy deadly foes—
The feeble band who once like cowards fled,
To distant lands thy glorious gospel spread—
Despised, disown'd, midst persecution grew
The tree of life, and shed its healing dew.

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Nursed by the blood of saints, thy church on earth
In grandeur rose, and proved its heavenly birth.
Thus to supply her helpless, unfledged brood,
The pelican bestows her life's warm blood;
To guard her offspring, plucks her bleeding breast,
And with its plumage lines her downy nest."

Moments of Loneliness, or Prose and Poetic Efforts, &c. By S. E. Hatfield.

This little volume of poems, printed at Falmouth, is penned with great simplicity, and is more remarkable for the untutored naiveté of some of the pieces it contains, than for the structure of its verses. It is the offspring of an amiable mind, and of a pen that, by judicious management, might be made to produce things superior to what are given here. There is little of imitation in the strains of the authoress, and there are passages of great sweetness. The following is as fair a specimen of the style and fervor of the authoress as any in her volume.—"Written at night:—"

"Now is the time
For thought sublime,
When the stars to the heights of heaven climb;
And invite the soul
To the same high goal—
O far away from this world of crime!

"Now is the hour
For feeling's power,
To fall o'er the heart like a precious shower;
Like a shower of dew
From the night arch blue,
While its sacred tears from their fountains pour.

"Now is a ray
On the hill and bay—
O sweeter far than they wear by day!
'Tis the planet bright
Of memory's night,
That steals all the gloom of her shades away.

"O now to dwell
On those loved well,
Who may the sad, sweet rapture tell!
O none but those
From whose deep soul flows
The music of the minstrel's shell!

"O now to keep
Still watch by the deep.
While it smiles like a babe in its dreaming sleep,
And the moon above
Bends a look like love,
All the calm fair breast in its light to steep."

The poem concludes, after, as the reader may perceive, some little inattentions to metre, which do not affect the style and thoughts, by speaking of sweet moments by the ocean.

"Wouldst thou yield a part
Of their joy, my heart,
For all the splendours round wealth that dart?
O the palace door
Only shuts on the poor,
On the wretched, from whom thou wouldst glad depart—

"Depart, to be
By the lonely sea,
With yon moonlight glory encircling thee;
And a friend beloved,
Through life's sorrows proved,
Speaking soft of the blessed eternity!"

The Wanderer's Legacy, and other Poems. By Catherine Grace Godwin (late Garnett).

Another volume of elegant poetry from the pen of a female, whose preceding works we have noticed already. "The Wanderer's Legacy" displays the powers of the author in no mean point of view; and in any days but these of present overflowing poetical production, would, we are confident, attract the attention it merits. "The Wanderer's Legacy" is followed by several shorter poems, of equal claims to commendation. "The Seal Hunters;" the "Hebrew Girl at the Auto da Fé;" the "Dying Crusader;" "Destiny," &c. are well worthy the reader's attention, but are too long for analysis in this place. An elegant fancy, a chaste poetical genius, and considerable inventive power, are discoverable in these poems, which confer high credit on the pen of Mrs. Godwin.

The Venetian Bracelet; the Lost Pleiad; a History of the Lyre, and other Poems. By L. E. L.

In the present volume, Miss Landon has again appeared before the public, in strains which we cannot more appropriately discriminate than by stating they are similar in manner and style to her former productions, and somewhat in subject. This authoress has been sufficiently long before us to make her name the designation of her writings, and whatever beauties or defects they may possess are already familiar to us. What we have before said of her poetry applies to the present volume; but we have now also a preface from herself, explanatory of her feelings and hopes, and her acknowledgment that she is perfectly unconscious of having felt the stirrings and woes of love which she describes, or, in other words, that her delineations are purely imaginative. It is a question of some moment to decide, whether he who depicts feelings, which to himself are unreal, is capable of giving them truly? To us, there are only two or three supreme pencils which have touched this passion in perfect mastery, and of these two or three, Petrarch and Shakspeare may be mentioned; but they both felt the passion they delineated. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how a knowledge of any passion can be painted to the life—to the very truth of nature, without being felt. The visible effects may easily be caught by the tenacious observer, but the close-hid thoughts, the wishes, the cares, that are rarely revealed, we are inclined to think, are very seldom truly touched where they have not been experienced. The picture may be drawn beautifully and elegantly, but it may not be a correct portrait. With this consciousness it is we peruse Miss Landon's descriptions of the passion of love since her recent acknowledgment, and precisely as we should the picture which we have mentioned as an illustration.

"The Venetian Bracelet" partakes so much of the character of the former writings of Miss Landon, that, in having read them, the reader is pretty well acquainted with the prevailing style and sentiment of the present volume. It is, therefore, unnecessary that we analyse it here; it is strictly after the modern school of poetry, sweet and elegant, but, in common with that, has fewer lines that may stand aloof and alone, and be quoted as illustrations, or as containing strikingly-embodied sentiments, than in the poetry of the past time.

Genius and beauty it abundantly displays. "The Lost Pleiad" is the most pleasing of the three longer poems, to our fancy. "The History of the Lyre" will be preferred by some persons, but we think ourselves justified in the preference we give, and for our justification must refer the reader to the volume itself. Our space forbids quotation of a length sufficient to give a fair idea of the larger pieces. From the shorter poems we extract the following, which is very feminine and charming, out of a number of equal merit:—

"Her cheek is flush'd with fever red;
Her little hand burns in my own;
Alas! and does pain rack her sleep?
Speak! for I cannot bear that moan.

"Yet sleep, I do not wish to look
Again within those languid eyes;
Sleep, though again the heavy lash
May never from their beauty rise.

"—Ald, hope for me?—now hold thy peace,
And take that healing cup away:
Life, length of life, to that poor child!—
It is not life for which I pry.

"Why should she live for pain, for toll,
For wasted frame, and broken heart;
Till life has only left, in death,
With its base fear of death to part!

"How could I bear to see her youth
Bow'd to the dust by abject toil,
Till misery urge the soul to guilt,
From which its nature would recoil?

"The bitterness of poverty,
The shame that adds the worst to woe,—
I think upon the life I've known,
Upon the life that I shall know.

"Look through yon street,—a hundred lamps
Are lighting up the revels there,—
Hark! you can hear the distant laugh
Blending with music on the air.

"The rich dwell there, who know not want;
Who loathe that wretchedness, whose name
Is there an unfamiliar sound:—
Why is not my estate the same?

"I may have sinn'd, and punishment
For that most ignorant sin incur;
But be the curse upon my head,—
Oh, let it not descend to her!

"Sleep, dear one! 'tis a weary world;
Sleep the sweet slumber of the grave!
Vex me no more with thy vain words;
What worth is that you seek to save!

"Tears—tears—I shame that I should weep;
I thought my heart had nerved my eye:—
I should be thankful, and I will,—
There, there, my child, lie down and die!"

We have not room sufficiently ample to go at length into the contents of this volume, and there is the reason against the necessity of our doing so, that Miss Landon has been already so long before the public, it is almost a work of superfluity to touch upon the general character of her writings.

Composition and Punctuation familiarly explained, &c. By Justin Brennan.

This little work should be in the hands of all persons who, not having received a regular education, are desirous of writing with correctness:

it is marked throughout by sound sense, and its directions are simple and easily comprehended.

Traditions of Lancashire. By J. Roby, with illustrations.

These two volumes consist of twenty tales of traditions in Lancashire, and are ornamented with charming engravings. The author says, in his preface, that "some of the incidents are perhaps well-known, being merely put into a novel and more popular shape." We can assure the reader that he will derive great amusement from their perusal. The first tale or tradition is "Sir Tarquin the Giant," who was overthrown near Manchester by the renowned Sir Lancelot of the Lake, of universal fame. Of this tradition a relic still exists, besides the ballad of Sir Tarquin in a rude carving at Manchester. The "Goblin Builders" has a supernatural foundation, as the reader may easily guess. "Mab's Cross" is from an ancient tradition respecting a stone cross at Wigan. "The Prior of Burscough,"—but we must not go on enumerating the tales separately, or we shall fill our allotted space. It is more fitting that we leave this to the reader, who, if he have taste for the traditions of one of our finest counties, and relish for the very able manner in which they are elucidated here, will not fail to make himself master of them, and we promise him he will certainly meet his reward in the amusement and interest they will create. There is much skill and power displayed in the graphic touches which frequently occur, and give an opportunity for the display of fancy and description sometimes light and humorous, frequently sombre and even sublime. The following is a specimen taken at random from the "Lancashire Witches." It relates to the maid of Bernshaw Tower.

"The Tower of Bernshaw was a small fortified house in the pass over the hills from Burnley to Todmorden. It stood within a short distance from the Eagle Crag; and the Lady Sibyl would often climb to the utmost verge of that overhanging peak, looking from its dizzy height until her soul expanded, and her thoughts took their flight through those dim regions where the eye could not penetrate.

"One evening she had lingered longer than usual: she felt unwilling to depart,—to meet again the dull and wearisome realities of life,—the petty cares that interest and animate mankind. She loathed her own form and her own species:—earth was too narrow for her desire, and she almost longed to burst its barriers. In the deep agony of her spirit, she cried aloud,—

" 'Would that my path, like yon clouds, were on the wind, and my dwelling-place in their bosom!'

"A soft breeze came suddenly towards her, rustling the dry heath as it swept along. The grass bent beneath its footsteps, and it seemed to die away in articulate murmurs at her feet. Terror crept upon her, her bosom thrilled, and her whole frame was pervaded by some subtle and mysterious influence.

" 'Who art thou?' she whispered, as though to some invisible agent. She listened, but there was no reply:—the same soft wind suddenly arose, and crept to her bosom.

" 'Who art thou?' she enquired again, but in a louder tone. The breeze again flapped its wings, eddying upwards from where it lay, as if nestled

on her breast. It mounted lightly to her cheek, but it felt hot—almost scorching:—when the maiden again cried out as before. It fluttered on her ear, and she thought there came a whisper,—

" 'I am thy good spirit.'

" 'Oh, tell me,' she cried with vehemence:— 'show me who thou art!'—A mist curled round her, and a lambent flame, like the soft lightning of a summer's night, shot from it. She saw a form, glorious but indistinct, and the flashes grew paler every moment.

" 'Leave me not,' she cried;— 'I will be thine!'

"Then the cloud passed away, and a being stood before her, mightier and more stately than the sons of men. A burning fillet was on his brow, and his eyes glowed with an ever restless flame.

" 'Maiden, I come at thy wish. Speak!— what is thy desire?'

" 'Let thought be motion;—let my will only be the boundary of my power,' said she, nothing daunted; for her mind had become too familiar with invisible fancies, and her ambition too boundless, to feel either awe or alarm. Immediately she felt as though she were sweeping through the trackless air,—she heard the rush of mighty wings cleaving the sky,—she thought the whole world lay at her feet, and the kingdoms of the earth moved on like a mighty pageant. Then did the vision change. Objects began to waver and grow dim, as if passing through a mist; and she found herself again upon that lonely crag, and her conductor at her side. He grasped her hand:—she felt his burning touch, and a sudden smart as though she were stung,—a drop of blood hung on her finger. He unbowed the burning fillet, and she saw, as though it were a glimpse of that unquenchable, unconsuming flame that devoured him. He took the blood, and wrote upon her brow. The agony was intense, and a faint shriek escaped her. He spoke, but the sound rang in her ears like the knell of hopes for ever departed.

"For words of such presumptuous blasphemy tradition must be voiceless. The demon looked upwards; but, as if blasted by some withering sight, his eyes were suddenly withdrawn.

What homage was exacted, let no one seek to know.

The "Siege of Lathom" interested us much. Mr. Roby cannot fail to gain reputation and credit from the public by this interesting work, which, we venture to predict, will be universally read and praised.

The Greek Orators and Sophists. 16 vols. 8vo.

Of course, with our very confined limits, we are not going to talk learnedly about Greek, nor historically or critically about productions so well known by scholars, as those of the Greek Orators and Sophists. But we notice this new and comprehensive edition, as one that we see clearly deserves the attention of reading men. It is complete, which can be said of no other English edition. It is furnished with all the commentary, scholia, indices, various readings and interpretation—all the various subsidia, in short, which are attainable or valuable from every quarter; it is, in the editorial department, judiciously executed; it is carefully and correctly printed, and, as com-

ble, it is comparatively cheap. The volumes are charged at fifteen shillings each—a price which, looking to the close and varied type, and the diversified occupation of the page, and considering the repeated rewrites such a work, correctly executed as this is, demands, can scarcely meet the enormous expense incurred in so laborious an undertaking. We spare a few lines of our space, in favour of so considerable a work, to inform any one who meditates the purchase, of the extensive materials he will get for his money.

The *first* volume embraces the speeches of Antipho and Andocides, the text of which has been carefully revised and fixed on the combined authority of the best critics, and the collation of two MSS. in the British Museum, one of which has never before been used for such a purpose. The variations from Reiske's text are preserved between the text and the notes, which latter consist, in one series, of those of Reiske, Gesner, Hauptman, Palmer, Taylor, &c. Prefixed to the speeches also, are Van Span's Historical Dissertation on Antipho, and Sluiter's Introductory Chapters to Andocides, as well as the lives of both by Plutarch.

The *second* volume is occupied with Lysias' remains, the text of which, like the former, has been corrected on the authority of the best MSS. and commentators. The variations in Taylor's, Reiske's, and Anger's, are also, as in the first volume, placed between the text and the notes, and the latter embrace the whole annotations of Taylor, Markland, Anger, Reiske, Sluiter, and others, and, occasionally, of the Editor's.

The *third* contains Isæus, Dinarchus, Lysurgus, and Demodes; together with the sophists Lesbonax, Herodes, Antisthenes, Alcidas, and Corax—the whole still on the same plan as the preceding volumes—very complete.

The *fourth* comprises Isæus, Dinarchus, Lysurgus, and Demodes; together with the sophists Lesbonax, Herodes, Antisthenes, Alcidas, and Corax—the whole still on the same plan as the preceding volumes—very complete.

The next eight volumes are filled with Demosthenes and Æschines; the first four with the text of Demosthenes, and the general collection of notes; the text consisting of Bekker's for the Philippics and De Corona, of F. A. Wolf's for the speech against Leptines, Spalding's for that against Meidias, and Taylor's for the rest. The fifth is occupied with Reiske's notes—the sixth with the Scholia and various readings—the seventh with an Index Græcitas—and the eighth, with Æschines, text, notes, index, and readings. Blended with the critical notes, are numerous extracts from Hæcæus, Salmæus, Petit, Wesseling, Valcknaer, and other philologists, in illustration of Athenian laws and customs, as they are alluded to in the text. Among the notes, too, are distinguishable, as new materials, Stock's or Dupont's, obtained from the original MSS. deposited in the University Library of Cambridge; as well as the *Adversaria*, from the same source, of P. P. Dobrie, the late learned Greek professor of Cambridge. The prefaces, moreover, of the principal editors of these orators, and Taylor's Prolegomena, of course, and also their lives, and dissertations on their Writings, by Plutarch, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Lucian, &c. will all be found in this general treasury of the Greek Orators.

The reader will thus see, at a glance, that every

thing that could be done, has been done, to present a complete and permanent edition of these valuable relics, the laborious execution of which has been accomplished, with the toil of many years, solely by Mr. Dobson, of Highgate, formerly Fellow of Peter-House, who has exercised a painful, honest, and sound judgment, from beginning to end; and we heartily hope, though against hope, himself and his adventurous publisher may meet with adequate compensation.

Constable's Miscellany. Part XLIV.

A continuation of remarkable Conspiracies connected with European History, during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, edited by a Mr. Lawson, who lately published a *Life of Laud* and his Times, and had courage to *laud* the ruffian churchman through thick and thin. This second volume contains the Gunpowder Plot of 1605—the Conspiracy of the Spaniards against the republic of Venice, 1618—Masaniello's story, 1647—and the Popish plot, 1678.

The narrative of the Gunpowder Treason has been compiled, Mr. Lawson announces, from various sources, and from documents preserved in the British Museum, but Dr. Lingard's appears to him, notwithstanding some objectionable facts, (what are they?) to be the best he has seen on the subject. Of these original sources the reader will find few traces, but abundance of the slovenly tokens of haste. It is not only hastily but clumsily got up.

The Spanish Conspiracy against Venice is a translation of the Abbé de St. Real's history—a plain and agreeable narrative enough, but one that has been magnified far beyond its desert. The good Abbé's judgment was but an added one; he is too cunning by half; and what is to be expected from an historian who can speak of any man's acquirements in this as he does of Bedman's, the Spanish ambassador at Venice at the time of the conspiracy. "It appears by the writings which this man left behind, that he was master of every thing in ancient and modern history," &c.

Masaniello's story is a reprint from Howell's translation of "Le Rivoluzioni di Napoli," by Alexander Giraffa, written and published the very year of the event he describes. Howell's translation was published also within three years of it; and Mr. Lawson, it seems, has "altered and abridged it in several places," to make it more intelligible,—but the spirit of the whole has been carefully preserved.

"As to the Popish Plot"—let Mr. Lawson speak himself—"under which I comprehend the Meantub plot, and the Rye-house conspiracy, both having the same origin, I merely observe, that the narrative has been compiled from *four folio* (bless us!) volumes of tracts on the subject, which were printed at the time, and from other sources to which it is unnecessary to refer. 'Ab uno disce omnia,' saith the proverb (nothing so irrational in a proverb ever existed, not even when *omnia* was *omnes*), and, as I maintain that the Rye-house conspiracy was a part of the others, under a different name, but carried on by the same agents, I have abstained from detailing it minutely, as it would be just going over the same ground(?) as that occupied by Oates's narrative, only changing the scene, and introducing one or two new actors."

Mr. Lawson is by far too hasty and sweeping; there is evidence enough of Shaftesbury's party,

that is, some of them, seizing upon Oates' plot, and pursuing and encouraging it, but none (Mr. Lawson produces none) of their *originating* it. The Ryë-house was no doubt a real plot of some of the leaders of the party, and only some; but Mr. Lawson's prejudices are so overbearing, and his judgment so precipitate, that he frequently overlooks and confounds both things and times essentially distinct. At the beginning of the story of the plot, he describes Shaftesbury as a "famous politician in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. though he died early in 1683, two years before James's reign. This we might have regarded as a mere slip, had we not found him asking himself, in another place, what was the object of the Ryë-house plot—and replying, *to dethrone James II.* Here is proof enough that Mr. Lawson does not give himself time to get a clear view of the consequence of things; and what is the value of the soundest judgment grounded on erroneous data?

Protestant Vigils; or, Evening Records of a Journey in Italy, 1826-7. By Harriet Morton. 2 vols. 8vo.

The tone and sentiments of the book will confirm the suspicion which the title excites, of the tour being *done* by a "professed" Christian, a phrase which now means a Christian *par excellence*, and supersedes, in certain quarters, the term "Evangelical." The good lady, according to her own account, "wove by night the materials collected in the day; and if," she adds, with a mixture of plety and metaphor, "she has sent through all the warp a golden wire, drawn from the inexhaustible treasures of creation and the written Word, her work may yet possess some value, and suit the evening tent of a Christian travelling," &c. The reader will anticipate abundance of self-complacency and professional virulence; and he will find both.

The Cathedral at Foligno, "dedicated to St. Felice, and not to God," (she forgets our own church-dedications,) was under repair apparently, and the priests, some of them, themselves busy a white-washing—in her phraseology and gentle construction, "making white their sepulchre." On the "frieze of a chapter-house was represented a tree, and St. Dominic supporting its branches, which, in their turn, held all the popes, cardinals, bishops, and doctors of the Dominican order. "Ah, luckless tree!" says she, for want of something more stinging. At St. Peter's tomb she observed numbers, priests and penitents, kissing the shining great toe of the statue. "Horrid idol!" she exclaims. The lady was present at the elevation of the Host on Christmas-day. "Popes, and priests, and people, fall prostrate before a wafer! Yes, from far and near, the rich and poor, the soldier and the slave, the needy pilgrim from the Abruzzian mountains, and the ambassadors of kings, (here's a climax!) all, all adore! Surely," she emphatically add, "there is merriment in hell at such a sight, while angels mourn!" At the sight of a bust of Socrates she exclaims, "Poor Socrates!" which, of course, means poor fool! The ruins of Pompeii suggest little but her triumph in the destruction of "its false gods!" and when alluding to the unrolling of the MSS. at Herculaneum, her remark is, "success will only add to

the record of man's erroneous thoughts!" The dear good lady has a most rapacious swallow, where the dish suits her appetite. She visits the catacombs—"Horrible prisons and sepulchres for living men! and yet here 170,000 Christians sought refuge from the sword and the savage hearts of their pagan persecutors." Her slips historical are pretty frequent. Finding herself among the Sabine hills, she began, she says, to look out for the *beauty* of the Sabine women; but she found nothing particular.—*Bon!*

But, setting aside her quotations and twaddlings, her history and poetry, she has a keen and discriminating eye for the beautiful in statuary, and describes it well, and especially nuditates, delicately. For instance, the Venus at Florence:—"It is four feet eleven inches high, and leans a little forward; the right knee is a little advanced; the left hand is before the body, the right across the bosom; the head inclines a little to the left shoulder; the face is turned from you; the expression of the countenance varies with your position. The figure is rather plump; the flesh appears as if it would receive the impression of your touch. The marble has rather a yellowish hue. I did think the head rather small in proportion to the other parts; there is the utmost elegance in every part of the form." The Apollo still more excites her admiration—it reminds her, too, of Gabriel. "No one," says she, "can look upon it without feeling at once that the expression is more divine than human; majesty, grace, ease, strength, love, beam forth. I no longer think the critique of West just, when he exclaimed, 'Tis a Mohawk Indian!' It is, to me, by far the most beautiful work of art my eye ever beheld. I seemed to gaze on Gabriel—to be transported to some distant world, where imperfection had not stained the image of the glorious maker!" With Canova's studio she is in raptures, and forgets all her horrors. "Among his various noble works, we distinguished a cast of his beautiful Vennus. She appears to have just gathered up her garments about her, after coming out of the bath—a beautiful creature—not so modest as the Medicean Venus—not so designing as the exquisite Venus at Naples, called the Calipyge. On every side is much more than the perfected *beau-ideal* of most minds—no dancing-master grace—all fresh from the hand of genius, instructed by Grecian models, the copies of nature—so animated, yet so firm. Endymion sleeps, yet you see that his dreams are pleasant; and his dog rivals in fidelity that of Ulysses. The Italian nymphs are of Saturn's reign; and many of them seem starting from their couches, as if the voice of the ruddy morn had waked them to gladness," &c.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Male Organs, &c. By J. M. Tilley, M. D.

This treatise, upon an analysis of which we cannot enter in this place, contains a sensible and judicious dissertation upon the subjects of which it professes to treat, grounded upon the solid basis of experience. Among all the calamities which afflict human nature, those here treated of are some of the most painful, as affecting the very sources of existence. We recommend this work to the profession, as one deserving their especial notice.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THERE has been a series of performances here of late, not affording much food for criticism, nor calculated greatly to enrich the manager, but particularly adapted for making the spectators happy. There has been, again and again, Goldsmith's charming comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," acted as befits its careless grace and equable good-humour; the sparkling play of "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," as rapid as a pantomime; "Paul Pry," with Mr. Liston's imperishable umbrella, and Mrs. Glover's all perfect hypocrisy; "Wild Oats," played throughout as the triumph of animal spirits and sentimental vagrancy; and the pleasantest of Listonian farces, "Love, Law, and Physic," "X. Y. Z." and "The Happiest Day of my life!"—a radiant catalogue. The principal novelty in the comedies has been the appearance of Miss Mordaunt, who, after making a successful *debut* in the mawkish affair called "The Soldier's Daughter," lighted up the stage with new animation in Miss Hardcastle and Victoria, and subsided into amiable repose in Lady Amaranth. She is a fine, sensible, black-eyed girl, with much elegance of deportment, and some sense of the humorous; and if she wants force of style, and fullness of person, for the Millamants of the highest comedy, she is better adapted for the parts she has chosen than any *debutante* who has essayed them for years. All the comic strength of the house has been also combined in a new piece called "Snakes in the Grass," the design of which is conceived in the true spirit of comedy, though not developed with entirely adequate skill. Its purpose is, to show how much mischief may be done in society by mere intermeddlers, with a taste for reviving those unpleasant circumstances, and delicate questions, which should be forgot and passed over, without any conscious malignity or evil intention; and, accordingly, his two busy-bodies, Mr. and Mrs. Janus, almost succeed in destroying the newly-arranged harmony of two families, in breaking off a match between the young people, and setting the pairs of parents severally by the ears, besides separating a rich widow from a bold captain of dragoons, without meaning any harm in the world. This idea is excellent; it promises to bring out into prominence a social evil of considerable poignancy and insidiousness; but it was hard to develop it without some degree of caricature, and this the author has not avoided. As his purpose required that his worthy couple should perform their

feats of mischief-making in the shortest possible time, it was the more necessary that he should supply them with some natural interest in the fortunes of the patients submitted to their discipline, or at least some apparent right to interpose their amiable offices; but instead of this, their introduction is almost a miracle; they arrive at a country inn, where a dinner is about to be eaten on the reconciliation of a respectable attorney in black, named Skinner, with an old gentleman in brown, named Walton; avow their relationship to the "Smiths of London," among whom the attorney has, of course, some connection; and, being received by all parties on the strength of this extraordinary association, and invited to the dinner, immediately begin talking to each apart on the most interesting affairs of their hearts and families. The scenes in which the old people and the young people are set together by the ears, while the visitors retain the tones of kindness and sympathy, although a little extravagant, are, singly considered, very cleverly wrought out; but when the mischief is done, the mode of repairing it is as singular as the opportunity afforded to its authors; for one "Mr. John Thomas," the landlord, interposes to perform the office of the chorus in a Greek tragedy, and insists on all parties shaking hands, which they do at his potent bidding! The persons, with the exception of Mr. John Thomas, the peace-maker, and a supernumerary footman, named "Fact," who, in Harley's hands, was an exception to the rule, that "facts are stubborn things," were distributed in pairs rather than groups, after having been all drawn up in a line at the rising of the curtain. First, there was the precious pair, Mr. Janus and "his consort," richly coloured by Liston and Mrs. Glover; second, the happy pair, young Mr. Francis Skinner, the attorney's hopeful son, and his fair bride, Miss Cecilia Walton, both very nicely played by Mr. Vining and Miss Faucit; third, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Walton, by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Browne, the former a very precise, and the latter a very absurd elderly gentleman; fourth, the matrons, Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Walton, by Mrs. C. Jones and Mrs. Orger, mighty comfortable persons, whose quarrel was the most amusing thing in the piece; and finally, a Captain Agitate, in whose name Jones fidgeted and fretted, and a fair widow, with whom he is in love, and to whose slender share in the business Miss Mordaunt graciously lent her countenance. There was one scene of equivoque

towards the end, quite unworthy the sensible design of the piece, in which Mr. Janus mistakes the proposal of the widow to board in his family, for an offer to become his kept-mistress, which shows that the principal want of the author is that of taste. We do not, however, agree with the critics who think that he has committed a blunder in representing the "respectable" attorney as averse to litigation in his own proper person; for we believe that there are none more repugnant to become suitors in their own right, than those whose business it is to aggravate the wrongs of others.

The tragedies of the month have been "Julius Cæsar," and "Venice Preserved," the former having been twice, and the latter several times, acted. In the first Mr. H. Wallack, a brother of Mr. Wallack, made his appearance in the part which Polonius enacted, without meriting the sarcasm of Hamlet, which might be too often justly applied to the representations of the most brilliant and heroic of politicians; for he played with excellent taste and judgment the little which Shakspeare set down for him. Mr. Young represented Brutus stately but coldly, after the old Kemble fashion; Mr. Cooper, on the other hand, rather made Cassius too violent and fiery; but Mr. Wallack's Antony was replete with feeling and grace, and his delivery of the famous speech, one of the best specimens of stage oratory we have long heard. In *Venice Preserved*, the same gentleman infused new vigour into the feeble part of Jaffier; while Mr. Young excelled himself in Pierre, craftily qualifying the fury with the humour, and discriminating the soldier who is obliged to declaim, from the declaimer who would talk like a soldier. Here Miss Phillips appeared to the best advantage: she threw into Belvidera all the innocent fascinations of her sweetest manner, and gave the most affecting picture of the distraction of the heart-broken wife. Miss Kemble's representation of the part will, no doubt, be different—probably far more energetic and terrible, as report already suggests it; but in her own gentler line, Miss Phillips can hardly be surpassed as the representative of all that is graceful in womanly sorrow.

A new drama has been produced here under the appalling title of "The Brigand," to which we are indebted for no less a boon than that of reconciling us to ourselves. We have for some time feared that we had outgrown the love of melodrama; that "direness familiar to our slaughterous thoughts could not once start us;" and that wild and wondrous tales had lost their power to charm; but we watched the "Brigand" with interest as

intense as we did *Blue Beard* when we first saw it, and feel ourselves not yet in years! It is, in truth, a very striking story told in most picturesque action, giving scope to acting of the very highest order from Farre and Wallack, and to some of Stanfield's most delicious scenes. This praise may be thought extravagant—for we will not justify it by detailing the plot, and cannot justify it by describing the scenes; but if our readers will go and see it for themselves, we are sure they will feel as grateful as we do to Messrs. Planché the author—Stanfield the painter—and Wallack, Farren, and Mrs. Barrymore the actors—for reviving the old, honest, uncritical interest of the nursery for one happy hour.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss Kemble has proceeded triumphantly since our last notice, far exceeding the most sanguine hopes of her friends, and giving proofs of genius which even success cannot spoil. Before our Magazine will appear, she will have played Juliet twenty-five or twenty-six times to houses such as have scarcely ever been witnessed at this period of the season, not only well occupied, but closely packed—the dress circle almost crammed with ladies, the pit full and enthusiastic—the galleries silent. Although we are not among those who have latterly despaired of the drama, we did not think that any attraction could have drawn such a succession of houses at such a time; but this extraordinary girl, with a face all instinct with intelligence, and a voice trembling with tenderness, or swelling into majesty, with quick apprehension of every various symbol of passion, and daring to realize on the instant her boldest conceptions—has caused a greater revival in the theatrical world than its most sanguine members could hope for—has aroused the sluggish from their arm-chairs, and tales of other days; drawn the worldlings from their counters, tempted the pious from their chapels, and made the votaries of fashion glow with a new sympathy for their kind. Splendid as her success in Juliet is, it is even more valuable as an indication of general capacity, than for its immediate results; as she is always best when the feeling to be expressed is the deepest and most solemn; and, therefore, she cannot fail, when this her "agony of glory" has passed, to establish herself the true successor to her aunt in her grandest characters.

From Miss Kemble's Juliet—the best possible exemplification of Shakspeare's youth, and of the spirit of youth, as felt and embodied by him—we turn with reluctance to a new piece called "Shakspeare's Early Days." The drama itself

is neatly and pleasantly written, and shows considerable dramatic tact in the management of scanty materials; but, to our apprehensions, it should not have been written at all. The author, no doubt, intended to do honour to the greatest spirit that ever shed its influence through the many conditions and infinite affections of man; but so far from doing this, by throwing the common incidents of his youth into the prominence of dramatic action, he only proves how little the poet may appear by being represented in the worst and most partial light. He holds a convex mirror up to nature; and shows his idol, not as he differed from all others, but as he resembled every one else, and was inferior to many—as the hero of a melo-drame! The history of "Shakspeare's Early Days" is not to be sought in the few and ordinary events of his personal career, in any thing that can be shown to the eye, but dimly to be traced and imagined in the successive fruits of the genius that was ripening within him.

- "There he fought,
And there obtain'd fresh triumphs in himself,
And never-withering wreaths, compared with
which
The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds."

But the stage shows us only the noble person of Mr. Charles Kemble—fit to represent a prince or a hero—but not conveying to us any idea of Shakspeare. We suspect this gentleman, who yields to no one in correct taste and modest self-respect, must have felt a little uncomfortable when he first saw printed in the playbills "William Shakspeare by Mr. C. Kemble!" The matter is not mended by the introduction of a poetical vision, in which some of the poet's creations appear, "in form almost as palpable" as his respectable father and silly mother; nor by making him spout plenteously quotations from his own plays. If the object was to give us some notion how Shakspeare talked when a youth, this was the worst possible course; for the very last thing we should expect of one who makes his dramatic persons speak in verse or prose exactly as the passion or occasion requires, would be that he should walk about spouting verses—and verses too, some of which, as the reflections of Hamlet on life and death, are the obvious products of maturer years! So the lecture on the Game Laws (which would be edifying at quarter-sessions), and the apology for his deer-stealing, that he shot a buck to make broth for a poor man's family when he was too far from home to take one of his father's sheep, appear to us not merely un-Shakspearian but anti-Shak-

spearian—not merely what the poet would not say, but what he would abominate as much as he could abominate any thing. We are also unfortunate enough not to sympathize with the applause which the galleries bestowed on the rounded periods in praise of "the immortal bard;" for this admiration of Shakspeare is nothing but a vulgar cant, of the same order with the old enthusiasm for "British valour," and "Black-eyed Susan." After so much reprobation of the author's scheme, and the matter essential to its accomplishment, we are glad to give our hearty praise to his Justice and Justice's clerk, who are really well drawn, and imitatively acted by Bartley and Meadows. We observe that he threatens us with "Shakspeare's Later Days;" but we implore him to forbear, and assure him that he is welcome to take any liberty with any hero, from Achilles down to Napoleon, that he pleases.

The after-pieces here have been well-arranged for the half-price visitors. Miss Kelly has given (literally) her powerful aid in "The Woodman's Hut," the whole second act of which is one long piece of fine acting, marked by the happiest gradations. Mr. Balls, a good-looking, and apparently good-natured young man, has shown much skill, and more vivacity, in Tristram Fickle and the Three Singles, and will, we hope, remain in London. A new melo-drame, called "The Robber's Wife," has afforded opportunity for excellent acting to Abbott as a coiner and robber, and Miss Ellen Tree as his wife; his appearance and manner have a stamp of singular reality, and her weary and haggard looks, through which better feelings gleam, are at once picturesque and affecting. We have also enjoyed great pleasure in seeing the farce of "Husbands and Wives," after five years' interval, with Abbott in his old part of Capt. Wing'em, in recollection of the happy nights when Jones delighted us in Tickall, and Miss Booth and Miss Foote played the girls. By the way, we trust that the "Fair Star" which we saw gilding the private boxes a night or two ago, will soon shed its gentle influence on the stage.

We went to see the new opera, "The Night before the Wedding, and the Wedding Night," in some alarm for the character of the licenser and the morals of the town, derived from its title; but we are happy to assure our most fastidious readers that there is no offence in it, and that the interest, if any there be, is of the mildest kind. Beyond this, we beg to be excused saying any thing; for we do not profess to understand the merits of the music, and there is nothing else to criticize.

MUSIC.

The Edinburgh Musical Album, edited by George Linley, Esq. No. I. Vol. I. fol.

The editor of this work states, in the preface, that its publication has arisen from an opinion, on his part, that the adaptations of Scottish melodies, which have hitherto appeared, have for the most part failed in preserving the peculiar characteristics of those national airs—an assertion in which, with some few exceptions, we do not hesitate to express our concurrence. Even in cases where the authentic melody has been adhered to, accompaniments either too artificial, or founded on harmonic misconceptions, have tended to impair the character of the original air; and the foreign adaptors, however high their rank in the art, have, as Mr. L. justly observes, often gone widest from the mark. We could quote many instances in which Haydn's embarrassment appears obvious on the face of his arrangements, and where, by his skill, and by dint of misplaced artifice, he has contrived to extricate himself as well as he could, but by no means successfully. Not to mention other requisites in the adaptation of Scottish melodies, it is evident that some of the earlier ones are founded on a scale differing from our present diatonic scale—a circumstance which, probably, never entered the heads of either Haydn or Beethoven. The Abbé Vogler would, probably, have been the right sort of man to have harmonized such tunes, if they are deemed fit objects to be supported by harmony—a question upon the discussion of which this is not the place to enter, our space being scarcely sufficient for a very cursory account of the contents of the volume before us.

Its consideration divides itself into a notice of the national melodies selected by the editor, and of those pieces which are presented as original compositions. Of the eight national melodies, one is Welsh, another Portuguese, and the remaining six are Scotch; viz. "My Boy Tammy," "Cauld is my Bed," "Mary's Dream," "Oh bonny blooms the Hawthorn-tree," "Soon I leave thee, Land of Sorrow," and "Huzza! Huzza! for the Highland Lads!" Most of these tunes are of comparatively early date, and much of their interest is derived from the solid, antique form of their melody and general structure; features on which the unprejudiced ear often dwells with a feeling of satisfaction similar to that experienced by the eye in surveying a monument of Gothic architecture. In this view, more especially, the selection is commendable, and the harmonic arrangement, with some few exceptions, appears to us satisfactory and creditable. The reader's attention is more particularly due to the farewell song of Queen Mary, "Soon I leave thee, Land of Sorrow;" a composition highly interesting, not only in a historical and national point of view, but even in a mere musical sense. Its beautiful and affecting simplicity cannot fail to be appreciated, even in our days.

To these "revived melodies," the editor, as he states in the preface, "has added a few of his own creation; desiring to set the example of trying to be original in these northern climes, at the hazard of being thought a little presumptuous."

This portion of the work, however, is found to be considerably more voluminous than that occupied by the adapted melodies; the latter falling short of thirty pages, while the original compositions, viz. eight vocal, and four exclusively for the piano-forte, occupy nearly fifty. To this class the merit of originality must be awarded with some qualification. We have met with a variety of detached ideas, of by no means first occurrence; and the waltz, page 37, is perfectly familiar: the glee, too, "Come fill the Wine-cup," bears—though perhaps accidentally—substantial resemblance to a waltz movement in the German operetta, "Die Wiener in Berlin." Upon the whole, however, the greater part of the original pieces, allowing for some casual imperfections in the harmonic arrangement, are creditable to their author; many of the melodic ideas are interesting, and the musical diction is, in general, well suited to the import of the text. "Bounding lightly in the Vine-tree's shade" is a pleasing, lively air, in the Spanish style. "The Water King" is an effective and rather elaborate song—for a bass voice, we presume. "Slumber, mine own brave Knight," has a very graceful motivo, the premature abandonment of which in favour of a new idea, much too modulating (at "no more thou tread'st,") is to be regretted. There are also some singular closes in the periods of this air. The glee, "There came three merry Men," framed upon prior models of this kind, is humorously conceived, satisfactory in general, and likely to be effective in proper hands.

A complete Mechanical and Progressive Course of Instructions on the Art of Playing the Violin, &c. By B. Campagnoli.

This is the most comprehensive and useful work of its kind that we have seen. The author, early instructed in the art by Tartini's most celebrated pupil, has here collected together passages calculated to lead on beginners, from the easiest to the most elaborate style of playing; and the whole is so clearly explained, that the pupil may make considerable progress without the assistance of a master. The studies and examples are selected from the works of the most celebrated composers, besides a great number by the author himself.

This work has long been highly esteemed on the Continent, and we are glad to see that it has at length reached this country, where a book of the kind has been long wanted, in order to enable the generality of violin-players to keep pace with the difficulties introduced by modern composers into their music for this instrument.

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.—Thanks to the customs of our metropolis, as the fogs of this gloomy season of the year darken our outward prospects, our exhibitions begin to furnish amusement for us within doors. The British Institution has led the way, and threw open its Gallery to a private few, on Wednesday the 18th of November, preparatory to its opening for the public in the ensuing week. This Gallery, alternately displaying the finest works of the old masters and the best productions of our present artists, is invaluable to the lovers of art. By its periodical exhibition of the pictures of those that are gone, it opens a school and presents examples to those who are living; and by its walls afterwards affording the opportunity for our contemporaries to display their productions, the public is enabled to judge of the use that has been made of the facility with which the pictures of private collections have, by these means, been presented to the study of the artist.

There is likewise a pleasure in the contemplation of the liberality by which these means are brought together; and the public, as well as the artist, ought to be grateful to those who for a time despoil their galleries of their classical ornaments to make a public exhibition of them. This is making the great works of art public property, and leads us no longer to those expressions of regret which were formerly so common, that, in England, all the best works were shut up in the galleries of private collectors, and were thus of no further utility than as they conduced to the private gratification of their possessors and their friends. Thus far the Institution answers *one end* of its formation.

Until the establishment of the British Institution, this was unavoidably the case; but from the period that the opportunity was thus afforded, valuable pictures have poured in from all quarters. Productions, which we had hitherto only read of in the annals of the art or the catalogue of the connoisseur, are exhibited, to the great advantage of the artist, and to the great delight of the public. Nor has this liberality of collectors been confined to the metropolis. A gallery has been opened, with the same view, at Birmingham, to which some of the finest pictures of the old masters have been contributed by their liberal possessors.

Among the exhibitions which successively during the year grace these walls, there is none which contains so many objects as that of which we are writing. Here at once we see the picture of the old masters, together with copies by va-

rious young and aspiring artists. We are ourselves the witnesses of the utility of the Institution—of the emulation of those who profit by the examples it affords; and thus become acquainted with the improvement in the school of art, and the proficiency of our native artists.

The scholars have not only the works of the old masters to copy from, but they have the copies of their own contemporaries to excite them to exertion. By the excellent plan of this Institution, some of the best pictures of Italian, English, and Flemish masters have become subjects for the imitation of our young artists; and one great benefit to the imitator and pleasure to the spectator is, that the original picture is always exhibited with the copies which have been made from it. We are not of those who despise a good imitation, or who prefer a bad and weak original conception to a good copy of a great work of art. We feel that the power of execution that this very imitation must necessarily create, must facilitate the illustration of any original conception in the artist's mind. The mechanical part of painting is a mere operation of mechanics, but the composition is the work of genius. Yet where would be the use of the genius that could compose, without the power of execution? and what can lead to the power of execution more than the close imitation of works that form the standard of excellence in the annals of criticism?

In every instance, the original pictures are exhibited along with the copies, shining like so many bright planets in the high heaven of art, and surrounded by those satellites which are to them their beauty and brightness.

The most interesting pictures in the room, and those on the copies of which the greatest degree of talent is exhibited, are, Rembrandt's and Vandyke's portraits of Ladies; a Venetian Senator, by Titian; a Gainsborough; and the Holy Family, by Sir Joshua. In several instances, the copies are so faithful, that they seem to want but the mellowness of age to give them equal value with the originals. A composition for the Holy Family, by F. W. Watts, is really a revived Sir Joshua. Sir Simon Clarke's Cuyp, a Hobbima, have found so many excellent copyists, that it would be invidious to name any one among the number.

In short, the present exhibition is highly gratifying to those who watch with anxiety the progress of painting in England. It contains so many evidences of present excellence, gives so much hope

of future celebrity, and presents such instances of successful emulation and unwearied industry, that we congratulate all true lovers of the art on the existence of an Institution which calls their powers into play. The three rooms, being literally filled with copies, it is impossible for us to particularize more than those we have already mentioned; but we would advise

every body interested in the progress of art, and anxious to become acquainted with the state of the school of painting in England, to view this interesting assemblage of the efforts of young artists to imitate the old masters: efforts in many instances completely successful, and in all highly creditable to the talent and industry of the artists.

VARIETIES.

Linnean Society.—Nov. 2. The first meeting of the present session took place. A. B. Lambert, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. There was a very full attendance of fellows. A long paper was read "On the parasitical connection of *Lathræa Squamaria*, and the peculiar structure of its subterranean leaves," by J. E. Bowman, Esq. F.L.S. Several beautiful illustrative drawings accompanied the communication. The author seems to consider that the absence of green colour, so common in parasitical plants, (for instance, *Orobanche Monotropa*, and some others familiar to our botanical readers,) is to be attributed to the want of proper leaves. Six gentlemen were admitted fellows; and seven others proposed. On the table lay a considerable number of valuable presents; amongst them, an extensive collection of plants presented by the East India Company. These had formed part of the collection brought to England lately by Dr. Wallich, Superintendent of the Company's garden at Calcutta; there were also presented by J. W. Bennett, Esq. two cases, containing specimens of fish from Ceylon; together with various foreign works of literature and art.

Society of Arts.—Nov. 4th. Mr. Hoblyn, in the chair. This evening the first meeting of the season took place. The Marquess of Northampton was elected a member; thanks were voted to Mr. Peel for obtaining certain bills, votes, and papers, of the House of Commons, chiefly connected with commerce, manufactures, and the arts, for the use of the Society. A great variety of communications from competitors for the Society's premiums were read; amongst them was one for a glass clock. These were generally referred to the respective committees.—Baron Ferussac, director of the *Bulletin Universel*, made an application, requesting the Society to take some shares in the literary scheme he is at present attempting to establish in Paris. We understood the Society to decline the Baron's request. This meeting being of the old series, no original paper was read by Mr. Aikin. At the last meeting of the Council of this

Society, it was agreed that the rewards in money, and gold and silver medals, for the session 1830, should be given for the following improvements in agriculture:—For gaining tracts of land from the sea, and bringing the same into cultivation; for producing new and improved forest or fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, &c.; cultivating the white mulberry tree for the purpose of feeding silk worms; making extensive plantations of forest trees, particularly in land unfit for other purposes; making experiments for the growth of foreign grasses in England, Ireland, and Scotland; ripening field beans more early, by which the injurious effects of insects may be avoided in some measure, and more time allowed to till the land for subsequent crops of wheat; discovering more effectual means of importing plants, roots, and seeds, from distant countries in a living state; and for importing, breeding, and rearing in this country the Cashmere goats.

Geological Society.—Nov. 6th. This Society held their first meeting for the season this evening; the President, the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A. in the chair. An interesting paper "On the Tertiary Formation of Gosau," by Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary, was read.

Royal Society of Literature.—The business of this Society, after the recess, was resumed on Wednesday, the 4th ult. with the reading Dr. Nolan's communication "On the Chronological Use of the Ancient Cycles," in which the author's observations on the Assyrian chronology are brought to a close. For the security of the principle applied in his previous communications, the author proceeded to show, that the historical grounds on which Usher and Des Vignolles have undertaken to found the schemes which they have opposed to the system of Scaliger, when properly understood, really tend to the establishment of the views of the last-named chronologist. The authority of Herodotus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Justin, and Appian, were not only reconciled by Dr. Nolan to that of Ctesias,

Diodorus, and Syncellus, but the demonstration which Des Vignolles professes to found on the celebrated eclipses predicted by Thales, were shown, on the authority of Pliny, Solinus, and Cicero, and the calculations of Kepler, Newton, and Scaliger, to bring direct support to that scheme of Assyrian chronology which the tests proposed by him for identifying the genuine dates among the spurious, prove to be exclusively true. Dr. Nolan announced his intention, on some future occasion, to inquire into the nature and antiquity of the sabbatical, genethliacal, and other cycles; as preparatory to the farther development and adaptation of a principle which applies to every branch of ancient chronology.

Medico-Botanical Society.—The meetings of this Society were lately resumed. In the absence of Earl Stanhope, Dr. Bree was called to the chair. Amongst the donations to the Society were a collection of books to the amount of 200*l.* presented by the King of the two Sicilies; and a splendid copy of “Redouté’s Liliacées,” presented lately by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The Archduke John of Austria was elected into the Society. After the preliminary business, Mr. Frost read the annual oration: from it we gleaned, that six foreign sovereigns, and fourteen princes, had been entered on the list of members during the last session. Several of the English nobility had also, during the same period, been enrolled. It appeared, farther, that Mr. Aiton, of Kew, had set apart a portion of ground (in the Royal Garden, we understood,) for a medico-botanical garden, in which the plants enumerated in British Pharmacopœias were already placed. After advertising to the spirit of co-operation which manifested itself amongst the scientific men of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, &c. Mr. Frost stated, that Don Miguel had signified his intention of presenting to the Society a complete herbarium of the plants of Portugal; and that the University of Coimbra had just been re-opened, with the botanical professor of which a friendly intercourse would be maintained: this observation was also applicable to the Royal Dublin Society, and many similar institutions. In proof of the growing interest in the study of botany, it was also stated that the Society of Apothecaries had opened their Pharmaceutical Garden at Chelsea, for the admission of all students in medical botany in London. Earl Stanhope had also intimated his intention of holding *conversazioni* at his house in town, to be open to the fellows of the Society, and other scientific characters.

The oration embraced a variety of other topics; and thanks were voted for it to Mr. Frost; shortly after, the meeting separated.

London Phrenological Society.—This Society has resumed its meetings for the season. The President, Dr. Moore, delivered an oration last month on the present state of the science of phrenology, briefly reviewing the objections made by its opponents, and congratulated the members on the increasing prosperity of the Society.

Cornwall Geological Society.—The following is the report of the council. “In presenting the Sixteenth Annual Report, the council cannot but congratulate the Society on its increasing interest and improvement; they have great satisfaction in stating, that since the last Anniversary meeting, a considerable addition has been made to the museum, by the erection of a new cabinet, and that the metallic and earthy minerals are now completely arranged. The cabinet, which was removed from the museum, has been placed in the apartment lately occupied by the Penzance library, and a portion of it already appropriated to Cornish Geology, consisting of rock specimens illustrative of the geology of several districts of the county. The council have much pleasure in informing the Society, that several sections of the map of Cornwall, presented last year by George S. Borlase, Esq. have been transmitted to the following gentlemen, who have kindly undertaken to lay down the geology, &c. of the different districts to which they refer. W. M. Tweedy, Esq.; Mr. Henwood; Mr. Petherick, Lanescot Mine; G. B. Kingdon, Esq. of Stratton; and Mr. Mitchell, of Breage. Any other gentlemen, who are inclined to assist in this most interesting labour, may be supplied with sections of other districts of the County by applying to the Secretary, who will also furnish them with the instructions sent with the sections already circulated, that a uniform plan may be observed. Some farther communications on the stream works of Cornwall have been received this year, but as it is highly desirable that all possible information should be obtained on a subject of such importance, both in a philosophical and geological point of view, the council again take the liberty of impressing it strongly on the attention of those members who reside in the neighbourhood of these deposits. The donations of minerals, this year, have not been made so numerous as on many former occasions, but those which have been received are interesting, and a considerable acquisition to the cabinet, particularly, a series of specimens from the

silver lode in Dolcoath mine, presented by Captain Petherick. A specimen of gold imbedded in micaceous iron stone, from Coçaes mine, Brazil, by G. C. Fox, Esq., and several specimens of Elba iron, by Mr. Thomas Morgan. In addition to the above minerals, a very interesting series of organic remains, both animal and vegetable, with wood, tin, &c. from Happy Union Stream Work, at Pentuan, near St. Austle, has been presented by Mr. John W. Colenso, in illustration of a paper which will be read before the Society at this meeting. The council have to lament the absence of one of the greatest ornaments, and most efficient members of the Society, who is prevented from attending the meeting by extreme illness, but they sincerely hope that he will ere long be again enabled to fill the high situation he has held in the Society from its establishment; every person present must anticipate the individual alluded to, and regret his absence. The individual is Mr. Joseph Carne, a gentleman to whom the Society is not only indebted for many of its most valuable communications, but for the uniform and strenuous support he has always given it. The council cannot close their report without calling the attention of the meeting to the severe loss which they, and the whole scientific world, have sustained during the last year by the deaths of two of the most eminent Honorary members of the Society, Dr. Wollaston and their renowned and illustrious countryman, Sir Humphry Davy, Bart." Officers and Council for the present year. President, Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P. P.R.S. &c.; Vice-Presidents, John Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. Lieut.-General Tench, John Samuel Enys, Esq. and Robert Were Fox, Esq.; Secretary, E. C. Giddy, Esq.; Librarian, Thomas Hingston, M.D.; Treasurer, Joseph Carne, Esq.; Assistant-Secretary, R. Moyle, Esq.; Council, Thomas Peel, Esq. Thomas Bolitho, Esq. Samuel Borlase, Esq. George Harvey, Esq. G. C. Fox, Esq. William Millet Boase, M.D. Richard Fox, M.D. Stephon Davey, Esq. Rev. C. V. Le Grice, and John Armstrong, Esq.

Fossil Remains in Yorkshire.—Mr. W. H. Dikes lately read a paper before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hull, on the subject of an interesting discovery of fossil remains lately made by himself near Market Weighton. The following are the particulars: "Being some time since in conversation with our worthy secretary, Mr. Northen, he was accosted by a farmer, who produced from a basket some bones, with an inquiry, if he wished to purchase any thing of that sort. I immediately recognized them as the fossil

tooth of an elephant and the lower jaw of some large carnivorous animal, and, on inquiring how he obtained them, was informed that they were found on his farm in digging marl for the purpose of spreading on the land, and that he had many more in his possession, obtained from the same quarter. He stated that some had been exposed the preceding year, but not conceiving them to be of any value, they had been neglected and lost, but being struck with the appearance of one that had been turned up this year, he had shown it to some person, who informed him it was valuable, and this had induced him to preserve all he found, and to collect many then lying in a neglected state, scattered about the pit whence they had been dug. The description he gave me of the circumstances of this pit, and a desire to obtain specimens for the museum of the Society, determined me immediately to visit it. Accordingly I proceeded there, in company with Mr. John Lee, for whose observations I am much indebted. The pit where these bones were found, is situated in a rabbit warren, a mile to the north-west of the village of Northcliffe, south of Market-Weighton, in the vicinity of a farm-house, called in the large maps of Yorkshire, Bielbeck-house. Its geological position is in the red marl, near where it first emerges from beneath the low lias hills which skirt the south-western side of the wolds. The pit, as was before stated, was excavated in obtaining a black loamy marl, lying at a depth of nearly ten feet below the surface, for the purpose of spreading on the land; by which means several portions of what was previously a sterile warren have been converted into productive fields. This excavation presents a natural section. Black sand and vegetable soil, nine inches; yellow sand, one foot six inches; gravel, consisting of small angular pieces of chalk and flint, similar to that obtained at Hessele, two feet six inches; blue marl, irregularly penetrated by the gravel, five feet; black marl, ten feet. Among the marl, at depths varying from ten to twenty feet, but principally in the lower parts, lie the bones; the quantity obtained is greater than fills a large basket; they belong to the following animals:—the elephant, rhinoceros, ox, deer, horse, a large carnivorous animal, (supposed by Mr. Salmond to be the lion,) and the wolf. These bones are generally exceedingly well preserved, particularly those which lie in the lower part of the marl; they are heavy, and appear to have lost very little of their substance. The teeth in the jaws of the lion are in a beautiful state of preservation; they are extremely sharp, and indicate an animal

of the largest size. Since I visited this spot, Mr. Vernon, the President of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, has obtained permission from Mr. Worsley, the owner of the estate, to extend the excavation, and he has consequently been lately continuing his researches, nor have his labours been unrewarded. In addition to several interesting species now belonging to animals before ascertained, those of the wolf have been for the first time discovered." Mr. Dikes is of opinion that the bed of marl, in which the bones are found embedded, has been deposited before the deluge, and that the bed of gravel which covers the marl has been left by the deluge; in all other cases, the material in which the fossil remains are embedded appears to have been of diluvian production. He believes, also, that all the animals whose bones are found have been natives of this country, yet that our climate has undergone no material change, but that the animals are of different species to any now existing, and have been fitted by their structure for northern climates, though the existing species which resemble them are found only in tropical climates.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. James Holman, R. N. dated Port Louis, Mauritius, 15th July, 1829—I arrived here in his M.S. Maidstone on the 8th instant, after twenty-three days' passage from the Cape of Good Hope; and, what is very strange, our friend Dr. Lyall arrived here on the same day, having received a gentle hint from the Queen of Madagascar that their deities would not allow him to remain in her territories. But previous to his departure from Tananarive he had undergone various ordeals to convince the natives that he was not a sorcerer. In the first place, they made him and his eldest son prisoners, and took them to a village about six miles from Tananarive, where they were closely guarded, and only allowed to go out and in the house as their gods dictated. These gods are generally parts of the root of a tree, with cloth bound round it. In this manner they continued, for five days, when they sent the Doctor's wife and other (four) children to him. After Mrs. Lyall and the family joined him, they watched opportunities for throwing serpents into their houses (the houses being small, the family required three for their accommodation): this was to see whether these reptiles would attack the sorcerer or any of his family, and it fortunately proved they would not. This went on about four weeks, when they left off tormenting him; after which (about a fortnight) the gods determined that he should immediately proceed to the coast

and quit the island. This is my private news—for Dr. Lyall will not give any to the public, as in his diplomatic character he feels he cannot. As for myself, I do not intend to be more than two months here; after which I shall proceed towards Bengal."—*Lit. Gazette.*

Size of Heads.—The male head in England, at maturity, averages from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter; the medium and most general size being 7 inches. The female head is smaller, varying from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, or $7\frac{1}{2}$, the medium male size. Fixing the medium of the English head at 7 inches, there can be no difficulty in distinguishing the portions of society above from those below that measurement.—London: The majority of the higher classes are above the medium, while amongst the lower it is very rare to find a large head.—Spitalfields Weavers have extremely small heads, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, being the prevailing admeasurements.—Coventry: Almost exclusively peopled by weavers, the same facts are peculiarly observed.—Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, contain a larger proportion of small heads than any part of the empire; Essex and Hertfordshire particularly. 7 inches in diameter is here, as in Spitalfields and Coventry, quite unusual. $6\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ are more general; and $6\frac{1}{2}$, the usual size for a boy of six years of age, is frequently to be met with here in the full maturity of manhood.—Kent, Surrey, and Sussex: An increase of size of the usual average is observed; and the inland counties, in general, are nearly upon the same scale.—Devonshire and Cornwall: The heads of full sizes.—Herefordshire: Superior to the London average.—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Northumberland, have more large heads, in proportion, than any part of the country.—Scotland: The full-sized head is known to be possessed by the inhabitants, their measurement ranging between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$ even to 8 inches; this extreme size, however, is rare.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Acoustics.—Captain Parry, in his third voyage, p. 58, relates that a conversation could be distinctly carried on at Port Bowen, at the distance of 6,696 feet. Dr. Clarke, however, mentions a more extraordinary instance of the propagation of sound. He asserts, vol. 3. p. 331, that while sailing from the Gulf of Glaucus to Alexandria, the firing of the English, in attacking the fortress of Rahmanie, upon the Nile, was distinctly heard by all on-board, a distance of 130 miles!

Magyar Ballads.—A curious collection of ancient ballads has been lately published at Pest, in Hungary, in the Magyar Language, and dedicated to Dr. Bowring,

as "the enlightened master of the Hungarian tongue, and the able translator of the Hungarian Poets," in the following words:

Nemzetes

BOWRING ZANOS URNAK

Londonban;

a' magyar nyelv' lelkes barátjának
's az angolokkal való megismertetőjének,
magyar költsékek' szorgalmas

Fordítójának

ezen magyar poetai régiségeket
tisztelettel

's hazafíú buzgó szírellettel ajánlja
a' Kiadó.

Tegengl Eisteddfod, held at Newmarket, August 10, 1829.—The little village of Newmarket was, in August last, enlivened by a large and respectable concourse of people to witness the much-talked of Eisteddfod, or Meeting of the Welsh Bards. E. Morgan, Esq. of Golden Grove, president. Bards present.—R. Davies, Nantglyn; P. A. Mon; Gwilym, Ysceiviog; John Owen, Liverpool; Gwilym, Padarn; Thomas Ellis, Caerwys; Richard Davies, Holywell; James Davies, ditto; J. Roberts, Hersedd; and Stephen Davies, Holywell;—Harper, John Roberts, of Mold. The President addressed the company in a neat speech. The Rev. H. Parry gave a short historical account of the Eisteddfodau, from the time of Gryffydd ap Cynan, to the celebrated one held at Denbigh last autumn, in which he narrated the various persecutions the bards had endured, during the contests between their country and their then more powerful and ambitious neighbours. Several Englynion were then delivered. The various prizes were then adjudicated in the following order. A 3l prize was given for the best translation of Thomson's Hymn on the Seasons. For this there were five competitors, three of whom were Mr. Hugh Jones of Chester; Mr. J. Lloyd, of Holywell; and Mr. Roberts, of Conway. The Rev. J. Blackwell said that the compositions were of equal merit and highly creditable to the authors; the judges had therefore recommended that each candidate should receive 1l. Mr. Lloyd was the only candidate present, and was decorated with Bardic Honours by Mrs. Douglas of Gyrn. Another prize was decided for the best twelve Englynion (Epigrammatic stanzas) on the fall of Captain Morgan, by Llynbelyg, near Newmarket, while defending the royal cause against Oliver Cromwell's army. The prize was adjudged to Thomas Ellis, of Caerwys. A third prize was awarded for the best Welsh poem on the welcoming of the learned Dr. O. Pugh's return to reside in Wales. Three pieces had

been received for this prize, neither of which, it was considered by the judges, did justice to the learned and patriotic man. The subject was therefore left open for competition until next Christmas. Three pounds for the best poem, in Welsh, on Shipwreck. This prize was most ably contested by ten poets, the major part of whom were much eulogised as men of superior genius and attainments: the successful author was the Rev. E. Hughes, of Bodfari; who not being present, Dr. Jones was solicited to stand proxy, which he did, and was decorated by Mrs. Morgan. The author's representative had the honour of sitting in the Bardic Chair. A prize was also given for the best Welsh Essay on the Union of Wales with England, and the good effects that followed. The Rev. R. Richards, of Caerwys, and the Rev. H. Parry, Llanasa, were the persons appointed to decide on the claims of each candidate on this subject. The latter gentleman announced that three compositions were sent in, to each of which was attached a considerable share of merit, under the respective signatures of Llywelyn, Lliur, and Adelphos. The prize was given to Llywelyn. When the author was called upon to avow himself, Mr. E. Parry, of Chester, made his way towards the stage. He was invested with the honours of decorations by Miss Douglas, of Gyrn.

"Tra glwys i'w natur gleisiad
Garu'r dwr goror ei Dad."

Richard Jones, Charles Morris, Joseph Williams, John Owens, and Daniel Jones, then entered on the Pennillion Singing. The audience were evidently much gratified with this peculiar trait in Welsh Melody. After a variety of specimens, Richard Jones was decorated by Miss Alice Douglas, as the successful candidate (prem. 1l.). There were two premiums offered for the most skiful harper; but only one was awarded, and that to Mr. J. Roberts, of Mold, no other harper being present. A prize for the best extemporary Oration on Domestic Happiness, was divided equally between John Parry, of Denbigh, and John Evans, of Ysceiviog. The principal business of the Congress having been disposed of, a vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. H. Parry, of Llanasa, which he prefaced with a very pretty complimentary speech; narrating the valuable services of Captain Morgan, during the late war, in the battles of which the Captain had bravely fought, and received several wounds. The Rev. J. Blackwell seconded the motion; and the gallant president returned thanks for the honour.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Academy of Sciences. Natural History. At the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on the 19th of October, M. Robineau Desvoidy, in the course of some observations on Natural History, stated, that on opening a female viper, of the species called the red viper, he found three thousand young, of different degrees of size. M. Desvoidy supposes that this extraordinary fecundity is peculiar to the red viper. At the same sitting, M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire resumed his observations on monstrosities, and particularly remarked on the two Siamese brothers who arrived lately at Boston. The union of these brothers, he said, is limited to a point extending from the base of the breast to the navel. It is superficial, and is shown solely in a small portion of the skin, a few vessels, and some muscles. Each of them is a complete man with respect to the important organs of life. They have attained their eighteenth year. Their stature is short. They have never been ill.—On the 26th, M. Brogniart gave a most favourable account of a work entitled “Inquiries into certain Revolutions of the Terrestrial Globe,” by M. Elias de Beaumont, a mining engineer. The time is not yet very distant when some brilliant hypotheses respecting the causes of these revolutions were dignified with the name of geology. After vainly attempting to guess their nature, men have set themselves down to study the same in good earnest, when a new geology and real science rose up, and proved itself worthy of interesting well-regulated minds by their results. One of the principal instruments of this happy change was the celebrated Werner, who, by attentively studying rocks and their superposition, was first able to determine the chronological order of the formation of the earth. Since this, the fossil remains of the animal kingdom furnished to the Savans of France what may, in some degree, be termed a new geological chronometer, and allowed them to fix the relative ages of modern strata. The principle of the science appeared to be thus fixed; but some anomalies still existed, and though at first few in number, yet they multiplied to such a degree that it became necessary to seek fresh explanations. Thus granites were considered as the oldest rocks, which were found to cover cistuses containing organic remains. The Alps present vertical layers, the identity of which cannot be contested with layers, that are found horizontal in flat countries, and that have been formed on the surface of the waters. It seems, therefore, natural to admit that the formation

of these mountains has been occasioned by the raising up of these granites, redressing the layers which covered them again. But it still remained to be determined, by comparing the nature and direction of the strata thus raised, whether all the chains of mountains owed their origin to the same phenomenon; if this grand revolution had not been repeated at different times, and under different circumstances. Such is the solution of all the questions which M. de Beaumont proposed to himself, and which he has given with a mass of proofs that appeared convincing to the Committee. This geologist admits three epochs in the formation of mountains. The first revolution consisted in the formation of the strata that are analogous to Mount Jura; the second formed the Pyrenees and Apennines; and the most recent one, which was likewise the strongest, has given birth to the Alps, and carried the tertiary layers, containing organic fossils, to an elevation of 3000 metres. M. Brogniart moved for the insertion of this memoir in the collection of foreign literature. M. Cuvier gave an account of the zoological results of the scientific expedition commanded by Capt. Dorrville. Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard, who were during this expedition charged with the interests of Natural History, had formerly accompanied Captain Freycinet, and the experience which they there acquired enabled them to derive greater advantage from their last labours. Notwithstanding the disappointments and dangers they experienced, the collection which they brought back is enormous, and, to use an expression of M. Cuvier, encumbers the Museum. They possess, moreover, 500 drawings, representing all such animals whose colours may be preserved. The sea afforded them a great many new specimens; and, what ought to render naturalists a little more modest than to imagine that they possess a complete catalogue of all nature, it appears that the productions of the ocean are still so little known to us, that Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard, when in the Road of Algeiras, have fetched up, almost by a single haul of the net, a whole family of new mollusques. These strange creatures, known under the denomination of *Diphii*, exist placed back to back to each other. But the two associates are of a very different form. The zoological labours of the expedition will not, as has been the case with many others, be lost to science. They are to form a work, which is to be published under the auspices of Government, and will do honour to France, according

to the assertion of the learned reporter. The chemical analyses have thrown so much light upon the science of minerals, that mineralogy promises to become shortly a mere branch of chemistry. But to render this usurpation legitimate, it may be conceived that it does not suffice to decompose mineral substances, but that they must be recomposed with all the attributes recognized to them in nature. This object is far from having been attained. Many minerals cannot be recomposed by their elements; many others are obtained by art, but without the crystallized forms that are natural to them. Such, for instance, are the combinations of metals with sulphur. If we obtained crystallized sulphur, would it not become probable that we had thus guessed the secret of the process of their formation in the furrows, &c.? M. Bequerel has obtained this result by causing feeble electricities to act upon metallic dissolutions. By these means, he has obtained sulphur of silver, sulphur of lead, and pyrites.

Baron von Humboldt.—In a letter from Baron von Humboldt, read in the French Academy of Sciences, he gives an account of his visit to the rich mines in the Ural Mountains. He observes, that it is always on the Asiatic declivity of those mountains that the auriferous sands lie, which contain pieces of gold, platina, and chromate of iron united with platina. He also discovered a piece of platina of a pretty large size, and presenting a crystallization of platina towards the centre. These metals are often found a foot below the surface. The annual produce of these newly-discovered mines is 6000 kilos of gold. M. Humboldt found in these mines an analogy of position with the auriferous sands of the Cordilleras. He also observed in these mountains mines of osmium and iridium, each having separate beds. Thence he crossed the Kirghise steppe, along the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and visited the ruins of the ancient city of Bulgaride, or Bolgari, formerly the capital of the Tartar empire, and the residence of the family of Tamerlane.—August 20th, M. Humboldt has crossed Chinese Tartary, and visited rich mines of beryls and topazes, and also a silver mine, which produces annually above 40,000 lbs. of auriferous silver. Lastly, he entered a Chinese town: the Governor received the learned traveller in his tent, a point which he insisted upon, saying, that he would do the same if he were travelling in another country. He gave him a very polite reception, and sold to him an historical Chinese work, in five volumes, for some yards of velvet and red cloth. This town has a wretched appearance, and contains

nothing remarkable but a temple and two mean towers, inhabited by Chinese soldiers. The Russian Government has behaved in the most handsome manner to Baron Humboldt. He is accompanied by a general and some superior officers; and also three carriages and thirty horses, with every thing requisite for his journey. He hopes to be in France next summer, laden with rich discoveries in geology, mineralogy, and botany.

Egyptian Antiquities.—Letters have been received at Marseilles from M. Champollion, up to the 4th July. At that date, the researches in the tombs of the kings at Thebes were completed, and the results of five months' labour were of great interest. Among them is "a table of the rising of the constellations of every hour of the months of the year," with the influence of each constellation. This monument is both astrological and astronomical, and of the most remote Egyptian antiquity.

The Plague.—M. de Lasteyrie has received the following letter from M. d'Arceet jun. dated Tripoli, in Syria, June 14, 1829.—"The concern which you take in every thing which is interesting to humanity, induces me to communicate to you the result of some experiments which we have just made here with the chlorurets of oxides, in order to determine their action upon the virus of the plague. We had hardly returned to Cairo, from our voyage in Upper and Middle Egypt, when we learned that the plague was raging at Tripoli, in Syria. Though it was our duty to remain in Egypt, we could not resist the desire of going to Tripoli, in order to make some trials, the result of which was doubtful, until the plague should manifest itself at Cairo or at Alexandria, which is not the case every year, and which indeed sometimes only appears at long intervals. We consequently set off for Damietta, and from thence for Berut and Tripoli. We have been at this latter place a fortnight, and our experiments relative to the disinfection of clothes are finished. The most important point was to convince ourselves whether the pestilential virus would resist the action of chlorurets; and in order to leave no doubt upon the matter, it was necessary to make trial of the chlorurets upon clothes covered with perspiration, pus, and blood, left at their death by the persons attacked with the plague. We requested the Vice-consul to procure us six coats, which he bought of the relations of six individuals who had died of the plague the previous evening, and the evening before that. With respect to the infection of these clothes there could be no doubt; they were spotted with blood, matter, and perspiration. After the Vice-

consul had made a *procès-verbal* of the state in which they were, I immersed them for sixteen hours in a solution of chloruret of soda at 0·5 of the chlorometer of M. Gay Lussac; and when they were dry, each of us put on a shirt next to the skin, and then the rest of the clothing. The spots still remained, but they were by no means so dark: we went to bed in this clothing, and wore it eighteen hours. The experiment was made eight days ago, and none of us have experienced the least attack from it. That the mode of disinfection adopted has completely answered the intention, is, I think, proved by these facts in a positive manner. As each of us has a different constitution, this is another proof of the efficacy of the solution. We are going to make another attempt to-morrow, by administering to persons attacked with the plague the chloruret of soda internally, and also by friction, in lotions, &c. We dare not, however, hope for success from this remedy as a medicament against a disorder so terrible, and which for three years past has unceasingly ravaged the population of Tripoli. To-morrow, we shall also begin to perform dissections, which, however, will present the greatest difficulties, in consequence of the fanaticism of the Turks; though we have some hope that, sooner or later, the use of chlorurets of oxide will be adopted by this people, who begin to abandon fatalism, and to follow the example of Europeans, by performing quarantine."

Antiquities.—The "Bulletin des Sciences Historiques" contains an account of the discovery of some antiquities at Vienne, in France. Amongst other things, were two figures in bronze, representing Atlas and Mercury: they have been deposited in the Museum. Not far from the spot, there were found a glass urn and some phials, which have also been sent to the Museum. A gold ring was near the latter, but it was taken away by the workmen. A few years ago, M. Vernay found in his garden a square piece of marble of nine or ten inches, on which was cut the following inscription:—

L. VALERIUS VITALIS VIVOS SIBI ET
SVIS FECIT.

Rewards.—The University of Paris has lately distributed a great number of silver and bronze medals, by way of encouragement to the candidates of different heads of public and private schools.

Aerostation.—M. Giuseppe Massucci has sent to the French Academy, from Rome, the model of a boat which he has invented for the purpose of aerial navigation.

Pulmonary Consumption.—"The Globe" states that a student of medicine, twenty-

six years of age, attacked by a malady which one of the commissioners appointed by the Académie des Sciences recognised to be pulmonary consumption, had been completely cured by the administration of chlore.

Antiquities.—The remains of ancient Roman buildings are so numerous at Bavai, in the department of the North of France, that the inhabitants who want building materials, have only to dig some depth in the fields or gardens to find great quantities of stones ready cut, and fit for immediate use.

Dr. Gall.—A subscription is on foot for a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Gall, in the burial-ground of Père la Chaise; the statuary to be executed by M. Foyatier, and the architecture by M. Visconti.

The Hocco.—General Lafayette has imported from South America two birds, male and female, called *hocco*, which are now at his estate, near Paris. This bird, which is wild in South America, becomes speedily as tame as the domestic fowl, and thrives in our climates. The *hocco* is as large as a small turkey, and its flesh is said to be exquisite. The female in the possession of General Lafayette has laid six eggs, but they were broken by accident.

Population of Paris.—According to the last census, the population of Paris amounts to 713,765; the number of births yearly to 25,156; marriages, 6,465; and deaths, 22,917.—It is estimated that there are in that capital 346,188 men; 367,796 women; 224,922 hearths; 366,000 individuals living upon their property, or by their industry; 348,000 by their daily labour; 77,192 from charity; 3987 sick in the hospitals; 9771 infirm or aged persons in the workhouses; 12,580 foundling children; 16,000 men in garrison; 429 public functionaries; 10,450 clerks; 446 individuals connected with the law; 1139 at the Institute and the University; 47,000 students, and 80,000 domestics. This population, says a French paper, pays annually upon property and industry, in *contributions foncières*, 10,404,000 francs; *personnelle*, 6,230,000 francs; doors and windows, 1,942,000 francs; *patentes* (licences), 4,626,000 francs; *contributions indirectes* 10,000,000 francs; expenses of justice, contracts of sale, registries, rights of succession, mortgages, fines, &c. 11,200,000 francs; upon building materials, 1,300,000 francs; upon journals, cards, public carriages, and passports, 2,000,000 francs; lotteries, 25,000,000 francs; total, 76,702,000 francs; to which may be added 22,100,000 francs for excise (octroi) duties on articles enter-

ing Paris; 6,515,000 francs duties upon provisions sold in the markets; and 7,772,600 francs the amount produced by the farming of the gaming-tables; making a total of 112,043,600 francs; and to this must be added the customs' duties upon articles of consumption from abroad, making a total of public and municipal taxes on the inhabitants of Paris amounting to 165 francs per head. From 1817 to 1827, the population of Paris increased 176,463, or about 25 per cent. The increase in the number of houses during the same period was 2671, being about 10 per cent. The average number of inhabitants to each house in 1817, was 26 64-hundredths; in 1827, it was 30 21-thousandths.

Statistics.—M. Moreau de Jonnés lately read a paper to the Académie des Sciences, in which, taking a view of all the nations of Europe, he showed that agricultural and commercial pre-eminence, as well as the general prosperity of the people, were always in direct proportion to the extent of pasturage in a country, whether the meadows were natural, though improved, or artificial. At the head of the nations so regarded he placed England; and to Spain, in which artificial meadows are unknown, he assigned the lowest rank. He considered France to be a century behind England in this respect; and that not only were the English flocks much more numerous than those of France, but that the animals were finer, and their flesh of a better quality; so that, upon the average, every inhabitant of England was enabled to eat double the quantity of animal food (and that of a superior kind), that, upon the average, every inhabitant of France had the means of procuring.

ITALY.

Pompeii.—A new house has been discovered, adjoining to that known by the name of Castor and Pollux. It has the usual Tuscan atrium, surrounded with several little chambers, in which the following articles were found:—fourteen large and small silver spoons; of bronze, the bust of a man, and another rather handsome one of a young Tiberius, which served as an ornament to a box of the same metal; vases of various forms; shells; a beautiful tripod; a large and uncommon steelyard, with the weight in the figure of a Mercury; elegant candelabra; two little boxes containing pills, and surgical or chemical preparations; a ring, with the word "Ave" engraved upon it. Of marble, a single statue, which seems to represent Hercules, with a dog reposing in his arms; vials of glass, and vases of terra-cotta. Then follows the gynæceum; a peristyle surrounds it in the

inside. The exedra, or drawing-room, lies opposite the entrance—two niches must have contained the images of the ancestors of the family; above, Bacchanalian dances of extraordinary beauty are painted, and two pictures of very great merit adorn the sides of the apartment. The one represents Dejanira looking affectionately at Alcides, to whom she presents a pretty child: the hero, resting on his club, looks proudly at the centaur Eurytion, who is kneeling, and seems to implore mercy and forgiveness—(Hyginus, fable 31). The other represents Meleager with the boar, which lies dead at his feet, and Atalanta by his side: Althæa and Leucippus, at some distance, cannot conceal their envy. At the back of the exedra is a little garden, in the middle of which is an elegant marble table and a little statue of Apollo, from whose plectrum a fountain flowed. The apartment for the triclinium and the dancers is open towards the garden; a mosaic, the most considerable that has hitherto been found in Pompeii, adorns the floor; Cupids hold a lion, bound with garlands of flowers, in the midst of Bacchantes; there is also a temple, and an image pouring the juice out of a vase. All this may allude to a scene in the great Bacchanalian drama, in which wine and love triumphed over rudeness and strength.

Monti.—Several friends of the author of the "Basvigliana" have determined to raise a monument to a man of whom Italy has so much reason to be proud. The subscription opened for the purpose, at Milan, Genoa, Florence, Venice, Turin, &c. has been liberally supported.

PRUSSIA.

Literary Rewards.—The King of Prussia, who in 1813 wrote a very flattering letter, accompanied with a gold medal, to M. Julien, at Paris, the author of "The Spirit of Pestalozzi's Method of Education," has recently addressed to the same gentleman another letter, accompanied with a second gold medal, in return for a copy of the fourth edition of his "Essay on the Employment of Time." Such notices, from crowned heads, are among the best encouragements to literary and useful exertion; and we sincerely wish they were more usual.

Volcano.—A short time ago, a species of volcanic mountain was discovered in the environs of Sarrebruck, Prussia. It is in the form of rather an irregular cone, of 6 or 800 feet in height, and covered with wood, except towards the summit, where there is no vegetation but moss. The heat of the soil increases gradually towards the summit, from whence issues, through a small crater of 30 feet, such

warm steam, that an egg may be boiled by it in a few minutes.

University of Berlin, &c.—The late summer term of this University has stood pre-eminent above every preceding one, the number of students having increased to 1706; of whom 1219 were natives, and the remainder from foreign parts. The theological courses were attended by 566, the jurisprudential by 638, the medical by 299, and the philosophical by 203. It is a singular circumstance in many of the universities I have visited, that the poorest class of students study medicine, and the richer attend (rather than study) the courses in jurisprudence. About two years back, the University of Helsingfors took the place of that of Abo, and in the spring of the present year was frequented by 471 students. Being upon the subject of these northern climes, I take the opportunity to add, that the population of Prussia at the end of 1828, as appears by the census made up to that date, was 12,726,823, giving an increase of 2,377,792 souls during the last twelve years. Berlin contains 236,830 inhabitants, giving an increase of 27,791 since the census of 1822; Breslau, 90,090; Königsberg, 67,941; Cologne (and Deutz), 64,499; Danzig and suburbs, 61,902; Elberfeld, 54,345; Magdeburg (within the walls), 44,049; Aix-la-Chapelle, 36,809; and Stettin, 31,191. The average location of the Prussian population was 2525 to every square mile.

RUSSIA.

Civilization among the Kalmucks.—Messieurs Zwick and Schill visited the Kalmuck tribes in the autumn of 1823, and have latterly published a very interesting narrative of their residence amongst them, from which we glean the subsequent report of the "progress of civilization" in that quarter. The travellers sojourned with the Corschut horde for five days. Sereddschab, their sovereign, who is a colonel in the Russian service, and wears the insignia of several orders, excels all other Kalmuck princes in mental acquirements, and sedulously promotes the civilization of his subjects. He has introduced European luxuries among them. He took an active part in the campaign against Bonaparte, and commanded the Kalmuck regiment. Since his return, he has built himself a large palace of wood, the furniture and every other appendage of which are in the best taste; and he never resides under a tent, excepting for a few weeks, which he spends in the steppe during the sultriest weather. He gave the travellers a most flattering reception; his table was served in the best Russian style; and, during the repast, a band of twelve Kalmucks, led by a Russian, played a va-

riety of German symphonies and marches with perfect skill and precision. Besides Greek, Champagne, and other French wines, were placed before his guests. He accepted a present of ninety-six copies of the Evangelists, and several hundred copies of tracts, but not without pointing out mistakes in several passages of the translation; and, in every respect, proved himself possessed of great good sense and much humanity. His palace contained a collection of beautiful warlike instruments, and a small cabinet library of Russian books, particularly of the historical class; such as "Karamsin's Annals," "Karpini's Travels," "Abulgasi," and other works on the Kalmucks and their domain. Who could have ventured to anticipate, as one of the fruits of the French Revolution, that it should have introduced luxuries and social refinement among so remote a tribe of Asiatic barbarians?

Dannecker.—A colossal statue of Christ, executed in marble by Dannecker, of Stuttgart, and which is considered as one of the finest specimens of modern sculpture, has been transported to Tzarskoï-Celo, in Russia, and placed on a pavilion, erected for its reception in the imperial garden.

Oriental MSS.—Some very curious Oriental manuscripts have been brought to St. Petersburg by M. Berggren, a Swedish traveller, who collected them in Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821, and 1823. Among them is the Secret Law of the Druses, one of the most important Oriental manuscripts ever discovered, and which M. Berggren, assisted by Professor Senkovsky, intends to publish at St. Petersburg, with a French translation. He is also about to publish a French and Arabic Dictionary, which will be exceedingly useful to all Europeans travelling in the East.

Canal.—A junction of the Volga and the Moskva is about to be effected by means of a canal, which will unite the rivers Sestra and Istra; the first of which communicates by the Doubna with the Volga, and the second of which runs into the Moskva. The original idea of this junction was conceived by Peter I. The first stone of the first lock of the canal was laid in October 1827. The expense of the undertaking is estimated at 5,340,000 rubles. A plan is also under consideration for forming a junction between the Volga and the western Dvina.

Volcanoes.—The smallest known volcano on the face of the globe, in a state of activity, is the little island of Cosima. A Russian naturalist thus describes it in the

Memoirs of the Academy of St. Petersburg:—"In the month of May, 1805, returning from Japan, and passing the island of Jesso and Cape Sangar, to cross the Kourile Islands, and go thence to Kamtschatka, we fell in with the two little volcanic islands of Oosima and Coosima. It is well known that the greater part of the rocks and mountains of this archipelago are more or less of a volcanic character. The pointed summit of Coosima, which forms the smallest known volcano on our globe, and which continually emits smoke, is only a hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. It is naked, barren, and of a bluish colour. Not a single plant, not even a blade of grass, is to be seen on this volcanic rock. The island of Oosima, which is only six leagues distant, is somewhat longer, and appears to be equally sterile. The coasts of these little islands are a favourite resort of whales."

Periodical Press of Finland.—From a recent account of the periodical press of Finland, it appears that there are in that country several periodical papers conducted with great talent, and possessing

rather an extensive circulation. They are as follow: Aabo Tidningar—Abo Gazette: this paper commenced in 1771; it contains important information on the history and geography of Finland. Flamländs Allmönna Tidning—General Gazette of Finland: this paper, which is now nine years old, is considered the official journal of the province. Abo Underrättelser—Abo News, which has been established five years. Underrättelser från Keiserliga finska Hushållningssällskapet—Memoirs of the Imperial Society of Economy: a paper chiefly devoted to questions of rural and domestic economy and technology. Turan Wukko Sanomat—Abo Weekly Journal, published in the Finland tongue, an idiom hitherto but little known. Besides these publications, which have maintained their ground, several others in the Swedish language have been started, but have not succeeded.

UNITED STATES.

Languages in America.—11,647,000 persons speak English; 10,584,000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Portuguese; 1,242,000 French; 219,000 Dutch, Danish, and Swedish.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Cultivation of Celery.—John Wedgewood, Esq. in a letter to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, stated the success he had experienced in the preceding year in making a plantation of celery late in the year, from the seedling plants which had remained in the seed bed till they had grown to a considerable size. The plants thus removed not only took well, but had the advantage over those planted when very young, as is customary, in growing stronger as well as in being sooner fit for use. If the success of this experiment should be confirmed by experience, it will relieve the gardener from much labour and trouble in attention to the planting his trenches of celery at an early period.

On Mixtures of Wheat Flour. By M. Henri.—Several varieties of flour have been submitted to our examination, in order to discover the presence of potato-starch. By means of a glass lens and a good light, it is easy to distinguish brilliant crystalline points; but, not being able to determine the proportions of starch mixed with the flour, we have thought it preferable to determine the quantity of gluten yielded by these specimens of flour, taking, as a standard of comparison, untouched flour prepared under our own eyes. We have, therefore, endeavoured to obtain the gluten of twenty-five or

thirty specimens of pure flour, made from corn of 1827 and 1828, and, without troubling ourselves about the other constituent principles of the flour, we have found that they contained, at a mean, ten and a quarter per cent. of perfectly dry and pulverulent gluten, whilst the flour announced as mixed, gave only from six, to six and a half per cent. of perfectly dry gluten. Hence it will be easy, by the simple operation of extracting the gluten, to prove whether flour be mixed.—*Journ. de Pharm.*

Remarkable Law of Vegetable Life.—It is well known that in the animal kingdom all those circumstances which accelerate the growth of the body exercise a proportional influence on the reproductive system; so that the period of puberty is uniformly earlier in domesticated than in wild animals, and in those which are fed plentifully with food than in those which are scantily supplied. These effects of an abundant supply of food are exhibited throughout the whole range of the animal kingdom, as far as observation has hitherto extended. The very reverse of this arrangement seems to prevail in the vegetable kingdom. Where plants are furnished with an abundant supply of food, their reproductive energies develop themselves slowly, and flowers, and fruit, or seeds, are late in appearing. On the other

hand, when the supply of nourishment is scanty—when the plant is, as it were, starved, and when death is threatened, the reproductive energies act with readiness, flowers and seeds are produced, and the extinction of the race guarded against; or, in other words, the scantier the supply of nourishment, the earlier will a plant propagate its kind. In reference to seeds, it has long been known to gardeners that those which are new or fresh produce plants with more luxuriant foliage, and less inclined to run into flower and fruit, than such as have been kept for some time, and are partially spoiled. In the first case, the supply of nourishment, during the earlier stages of its growth, being in abundance, the plant enlarges rapidly in size; while in the latter case the scanty supply causes the plant, in obedience to the law which we have announced, to run more directly to flower and seed. These circumstances are carefully considered in the culture of cucumbers and melons, the seeds of which are seldom employed until several years old. Such, indeed, is the attention paid to this condition, that we find in books on horticulture the following grave recommendation:—"If new seed only can be had, it should be carried a week or two in the breeches pocket, to dry away some of the more watery parts." A similar attention to this law, in reference to the seeds of other vegetables, is productive of equal benefit. Peas, for example, are well known as apt to run to straw, where the ground is rich or moist. The employment of old is the only suitable remedy. In some newly enclosed carse-lands, the evil of excessive luxuriance is frequently experienced to an inconvenient degree during two or three years.

Warming Cottages.—In the North of France, a method for making the most of firing for warming houses has for many years been adopted. The great advantages of this plan, in contributing to health and economy, deserve to be made known in this country. The cottages in that part of France have their chimneys and fire-places, for the most part, in the walls which separate the apartments. This arrangement of the fire-place is made for the purpose of heating the adjoining room, and it is accomplished in a very simple and easy way. In the wall between the kitchen and the next apartment, a square opening is cut out, of the size of the fire-place, with its sides levelled or sloped outwards, and it is filled up with a plate of cast-iron, large enough to occupy the opening: if the opening be made somewhat larger than the space which a common fire-grate occupies, it will admit a

larger plate of cast-iron being introduced; for the greater the size of the plate is, the more heat will it throw into the room. The sides of the iron-plate are so firmly fastened into the wall, by means of mortar, that no smoke from the fire in the kitchen can escape into the other rooms; but from the great temperature the iron plate acquires from the fire, a great stream of warm air is continually passing off from it into the apartment on the other side. In many cases, a wooden press is formed over the iron plate, with folding doors, which serves as a warm closet in which clothes can be dried and aired; while, at the same time, the heat is prevented from escaping into the apartment in a greater degree than is thought necessary. By this simple contrivance, the whole cottage, consisting of two apartments, is kept comfortable at the expense of only one fire; clothes and other articles are preserved from damp, and can even be dried, when this cannot be done out of doors.

Live Stock.—"The importance of salt to animals is so generally admitted, even by those who deny its value as a manure, that I shall not here dwell at great length upon it. When animals are in a wild state, it is observed, that at certain periods of the year they seek the salt water or salt springs inland with great avidity; and every farmer observes that his cattle, horses, &c. are remarkably fond of licking the salt earth of the farm-yard, stables, &c. In Spain, they give their sheep salt with great regularity, 112 lbs. in five months to one thousand sheep; as such, I fearlessly assert, that the importance of salt for cattle is incontrovertibly established, however imperfectly it may be practised. I subjoin the statement of Mr. Curwen, M.P. for Cumberland. He employed salt to his live stock daily for years:—

For horses, he gives	6 oz. per day.
Milch cows	4 ditto.
Feeding oxen	6 ditto.
Yearlings	3 ditto.
Calves	1 ditto.
Sheep	2 to 4 per week,

if on dry pastures; but if they are feeding on turnips or coles, then they should have it without stint. Some give it to live stock on a slate or stone—some lay lumps of it in the cribs or mangers. It is a fact indisputably proved, that if sheep are allowed free access to salt, they will never be subject to the disease called the rot. Is not even this a fact worthy of the farmer's earliest, most zealous attention? Some recent experiments also lead me even to hope that I shall one day or other be able to prove it to be a cure for this

devastating disease. I have room but for one fact. Mr. Rusher, of Stanley, Gloucestershire, in the autumn of 1828, purchased, for a mere trifle, twenty sheep, decidedly rotten, and gave each of them, for some weeks, an ounce of salt every morning. Two only died during the winter: the surviving eighteen were cured, and have now (says my informant) 'lambs by their sides.' Mr. Butcher, now of Brook Hall, Essex, for years employed salt for his cattle and sheep, on his farm, near Burnham, in Norfolk. One of the fields was so very unfavourable for sheep, that before he used salt he had lost ten and twelve sheep in a night when feeding on the turnips; but after he adopted salt he never lost one. He used to let the sheep have the salt without stint; and he remarked, that the sheep always consumed four times the salt on this particular field, than when feeding on any other on the farm. Mr. Butcher one year let this field of turnips to a neighbour, who did not use salt; and consequently, after losing ten sheep the first night, gave up the field in despair. Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton Constable, in Norfolk, gives about a table spoonful of salt per week to each of his fox-hounds. It keeps away distempers, and preserves them in the best health and vigour. It is administered wrapped

up in paper as a bolus. Although the use of salt for live stock is now becoming quite general, yet the enlightened farmer must not suppose that its introduction, even for that important purpose, was the work of a day. The very magistrates were opposed to its use; for, only a few years since, some honest farmer's servants were taken before a justice of the peace at Winchester, charged, by their ignorant master, with the dreadful crime of giving his horses salt in their corn. 'I should not have suspected it,' said the farmer, 'had not my horses' coats become so fine lately.'—'Salt for horses!' exclaimed the indignant magistrate, 'can any thing be more poisonous? Let the rascals be committed to Bridewell for a month!'

Composition for washing the branches of fruit-trees.—Mix one pound of flour of brimstone in three gallons of gas water, adding soft soap sufficient to make the liquid adhere to the buds and branches. The mixture is made over the fire without danger. It is applied in the month of March, and has been used under glass on the most delicate trees, without doing them any injury. A considerable number of trees may be completely washed over in one day by a single person.

USEFUL ARTS.

A patent has been lately granted to John Applegarth, of Crayford, Kent, for improvements in *Block Printing*. The improvements for which this patent has been granted, are produced by an apparatus, which will facilitate the accurate arrangement of the square blocks employed in calico-printing, when used successively for the continuation of a given pattern. This apparatus is composed of two principal divisions, the first being of the nature of a table or stand, on which the calico, or other stuff, required to be printed, is to be laid to receive the impression of the blocks; and the second consisting of a frame that fulfils the chief purpose of the object of the patent. The table, or stand, is made of horizontal stone slabs, a little exceeding the breadth of the stuff, and of the same length, being intended for printing handkerchiefs or shawls. These slabs are placed successively in one line, within about an inch of each other, on parallel brick walls, of between two and three feet in height, and over them a thick piece of blanket, or other proper woollen stuff, is laid, which is either nailed to pieces of wood fixed beneath the intervals between the stone slabs, or is kept down by metal

rods placed across in the same intervals, and passed through staples secured to the walls at each of their ends. A frame is then prepared to lay over this table, containing as many square compartments as there are slabs, which is fastened at one side of the table to hinges, that project from each of the supporting walls for that purpose, which allow the frame either to lie horizontally in close contact with the slabs, or to be raised up vertically, when the calico or other stuff is being laid on the slabs, or removed from them. At one extremity of this table of slabs a row of tenter-hooks is placed across, to which one end of the piece to be printed is fixed, and it is then laid evenly over the slabs, and fastened down in the intervals between them by the rods passed through the staples before mentioned, after its farther end is drawn tight by means of a cross-bar of wood, to which it is attached by a similar row of tenter-hooks, that is either fastened to the other end of the table by cords, or is drawn towards that end by weights attached to the extremities of the same cords. Supposing the calico, or other stuff, to be properly arranged and fastened down evenly over the table of

slabs, and the frame to be let down horizontally in contact with its surface, a block is then to be taken, having a fourth of the area of one of the square compartments of the frame, on which the pattern preferred has been cut, so that the joinings of the figure may fit accurately, on shifting its position; and the colour having been applied to its face, either by dipping it on the colour-sieve, or by colour-rollers, it is then to be pressed down by a blow or other means, in one corner of the first square compartment of the frame, then in the next corner, and so on successively through the other remaining corners, care being taken to keep the proper angle of the block next the corners of the compartment; one handkerchief or shawl being thus stamped, the same process is to be repeated in all the other compartments of the frame, until the whole piece is completed. When a medallion, or other central figure, is to be impressed on the middle of the handkerchief or shawl, then a movable frame is to be formed of four pieces of wood, of the length of one of the compartments, crossed so over each other (by dividing the joinings) as, when laid in the compartment, to divide its area into nine equal squares; in the central square of these, a block, having the whole of the intended medallion, or other figure, cut on its face, is then to be stamped in the manner before described; or a block, having a quarter of the same figure cut on it (and, of course, only fourth of the area of the central square,) may be used, and the impression be made of the whole figure by four successive operations, in the same way as with the larger blocks in the process first recited. When only a border is to be stamped on a shawl or handkerchief, the patentee directs that a block of another shape be used, which is to be of the breadth of the intended border, and of such a length as to extend from one angle of the square compartment of the guiding frame to within a distance equal to its breadth, of the adjoining angle, and the pattern proper for the angle of the border, having been cut at the end of the block, placed in the first instance close to the angle of the square compartment; at the next transfer, that end of the block is to be laid in the space left at the extremity of the first impression, where it will form the second angle of the border; and the block being applied successively at the other sides of the compartment in the same manner, will, at the fourth impression, complete the border.

Lieut. Lihon's Patent Rudder.—It is an acknowledged fact, that when the rudder is knocked away from a ship, the pintles are generally found to have broken at the

neck, or pin; and when such an accident occurs, the vessel becomes completely disabled, though the rudder may not be lost. Under these trying circumstances, the ship is forced to make every exertion to gain a port, for the purpose of re-casting these broken pintles, or obtaining others, thereby losing much valuable time, and incurring great expense and danger in nearing the land in an unmanageable condition. All this inconvenience arises from the present mode of forming the pintles; in consequence of which, when the pin breaks, the whole is ruined, and must be re-constructed merely to repair this intrinsically trifling defect; and further, should the broken pin remain jammed in the goosing, the vessel must be docked, or hove down (in countries where there are no docks) to get it out. The allusion is made here to what happens to ships of war, Indiamen, and other large sea-going vessels, from the manner in which they are fitted. Small craft frequently use other means, not applicable to the former.

Now, in order to avoid so much disaster, and to give a ship the means within herself, of readily repairing this most serious misfortune at sea, or on foreign coasts destitute of resources, the following easy method is adopted by Lieut. Lihon, suggested by necessity and dear-bought experience in a case of distress on-board a ship in Torres Straits:—namely, to construct the pintles in two separate pieces, the pins or pivots separate from their straps or braces, into which they firmly fix, and they are shifted or removed as occasion requires, somewhat like the crank of the steam-engine. The weight of the rudder may be borne in the usual way, but where it is an object to reduce the friction attending its motion, the use of the pintles, in which a hemisphere works on a plane surface, both being removable, and not liable to break or jam, answers this purpose most effectually. Lieut. Lihon has availed himself of the grooved stern-post. By his plan a vessel is enabled to repair and re-ship her rudder at sea, in as complete a manner as is now done in a dock or basin, within the time necessary to shift a topmast; and, for accomplishing this desirable end, nothing farther is required, than to add a few of the above-mentioned pins, (previously fitted,) to the list of carpenters' stores: these pins being small, are portable, and insignificant in point of expense, whilst the additional security they give a ship in the hour of need is most important.

Patent granted to Thomas Revis, of Walworth, Surrey, Watchmaker, for an improved method of Lifting Weights.—In the specification of this patent an apparatus is de-

scribed of the nature of a windlass, that is worked by a lever moved upwards and downwards alternately, and is so contrived as to have its barrel, or cylinder (on which the acting cord or chain is wound up), turned round always in the same direction by that movement. This apparatus consists of the barrel mentioned, sustained horizontally on an adequate axle in the usual manner, parallel to which two other axles are supported on the same framework, having toothed wheels at their opposite ends; two of these are fixed to the axles, and interlock with each other, while the two others turn loosely on them, but interlock with another toothed wheel, that is fixed to the axle of the barrel at the same side of the frame: close to each of the loose wheels a ratchet wheel is fixed to the same axles, and four spring catches being fastened, at equal intervals asunder, to the sides of each of the loose wheels, in contact with the ratchets, on one of the axles being turned, (by raising a lever fixed to a part of it that projects beyond the frame for that purpose,) the ratchet wheel on its other end passes by the four catches on the adjoining loose wheel to take a more advanced gripe; while the other parallel axle being at the same time turned by it in the opposite direction, by means of its fixed wheel, its ratchet wheel is thereby moved round against the direction of the catches on its loose wheel, which latter consequently becomes attached to it, and being thereby made to revolve along with the axle, it acts on the toothed wheel of the barrel, and causes it to wind up a portion of its cord or chain. On the other hand, when the lever is depressed, the ratchet of the primary axle presses against the catches of its loose wheel, and causes the latter to act on the toothed wheel of the barrel, so as to make it revolve in its original course, while the ratchet of the secondary axle passes by the catches of its loose wheel, and advances

forward preparatory to the next reversed movement of the lever: by this means the barrel continually revolves the same way, while the lever is moved up and down, being only subject to a momentary suspension of motion while the direction of the lever is being changed. As for several purposes it is desirable that weights should be lowered safely by the apparatus, as well as raised, this is effected by a common resisting or friction wheel, over which a band passes, attached to the main axle, capable of being pressed down forcibly by a lever affixed at one extremity; and the primary moving axle being constructed so as to slide a small space laterally, when pressed by a third lever, fixed close to it in the frame for that purpose, this operation causes its fixed wheel to pass beyond that of the secondary axle, and its loose wheel beyond the fixed wheel of the barrel, so that the latter, becoming thus disengaged from the other machinery, is only restrained by the resisting or friction wheel; which the lever attached to its band easily regulates, so as to permit it to recoil, and let its cord be drawn off by the descending weight with a duly restricted degree of velocity. The primary lever is balanced by a weight on an arm, that projects from it at the opposite side of the axle, to make its action more uniform, particularly in heavy machinery.

Grease Spots.—The following method of removing grease and oil spots from silk and other articles, without injury to the colours, is given in the "*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles*:"—Take the yolk of an egg and put a little of it on the spot, then place over it a piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water: rub the linen with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, at each time applying fresh boiling water; the linen is to be then removed, and the part thus treated is to be washed with clean cold water.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Moore, of Bristol, for new or improved machinery for propelling carriages, also for propelling ships, vessels, or other floating bodies, and for guiding propelling carriages, and apparatus for condensing the steam of the steam-engine, after it has propelled the steam-engine piston. September 30, 1829.

W. Rodger, of Norfolk Street, Strand, Lieutenant in the Navy, for improvements in the construction of cat-head stoppers. September 30, 1829.

T. Banks, of Patricroft, within Barton-upon-Irwell, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in steam-engines. September 30, 1829.

P. Descroizilles, of Fenchurch Street, London, for improvements in apparatus for removing the down from cotton and certain other fabrics, by singeing. October 7, 1829.

W. Church, of Haywood House, near Birmingham, for improvements in machines for propelling vessels and other machines capable of being propelled by steam, and in boilers applicable to the same, and also to other purposes. Oct. 15, 1829.

W. Church, of Haywood House, near Birmingham, for improvements in, on, or upon instruments for sharpening knives, and other edge tools, and in the machinery or apparatus for manufacturing the same. October 15, 1829.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c.

Memoirs of Simon Bolivar, President Liberator of the Republic of Colombia, and of his principal Generals. By Gen. H. L. V. Ducondray Holstein. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.

Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States. Edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bds.

Dr. Edmund Calamy's Historical Account of his own Life. Edited by John Towill Rutt. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 18s. bds.

Private Memoirs of the Court of Louis XVIII. By a Lady. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 4s.

EDUCATION.

Bienan's Composition and Punctuation. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.

Blasis' Art of Dancing. 8vo. 14s. bds.

Pinnock's English Grammar. 12mo. 4s. sheep.

Langley's Literary Reader. 12mo. 5s. sheep.

Darby's Familiar Astronomy. 7s. 6d. bds.

FINE ARTS.

Jenkin's and Hoskings's Architectural Ornaments. Folio. 17. 14s. bds.

Wallich's Plantæ Asiaticæ, No. 1. coloured. 27. 10s. bds.

Hooker's Flora Boreali-Americana, No. 1. 21s. *Recollections of Italy.* Imperial 4to. 17. 11s. 6d.;

India paper. 27. 2s. cloth.

Landsver's Animals, Part I. 4to. 9s.; proofs, imperial 4to. 12s.

LAW.

Statutes at Large. 4to. Vol. II. Part III. with Index. 17. 2s. bds.

Bills of Costs in Common Pleas. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Statutes, 8vo. 10th of George IV. 15s. bds.

Wishaw's new Law Dictionary. 8vo. 14s. bds.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Edinburgh Medical Transactions, Vol. III. Part II. 8vo. 12s. bds.

Bow on Fever. 8vo. 3s. 6d. bds.

Pritchard on a Vital Principle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Keepsake for 1830. 6s. 6d. bds.

Crutwell's Housekeeper, 1830. 4to. 2s.

Jackson's Designs for Villas. 4to. 17. 11s. 6d. boards.

Fincham's Practice of Ship-building. 8vo. folio plates, 27. 2s. bds.; on Masts, Ships, &c. royal 8vo. 15s. bds.

Gribble on Fencing Horsemanship. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Clarke's Complete Cellarman. 12mo. 7s. bds.

Rutter's Somersetshire. 8vo. 15s.; royal 8vo. 17. 1s. bds.

Thompson's Classical and Historical Atlas. Imperial folio. 87. 8s. half-bound.

Higgins on Light, and Optical Instruments. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Fourth Division, Vol. 1. 4to. 27. 2s. bds.

Prophetic Messenger, 1830. 2s. 9d. sewed.

Weir's Greenock, with Engravings. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Emmanuel for 1830. 7s. 6d.

Read's Political Economy. 8vo. 12s. bds.

Hedgeland's General Knowledge. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s. bds.

Affection's Offering for 1830. 4s. bds.

Hind's Algebra. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Exclusives. 3 vols. 18mo. 31s. 6d.

Tales of an Indian Camp. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.

Tales of a Briefless Barrister. 3 vols. post 8vo. 28s. 6d. bds.

Henry and Antonio, from the German. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Romance of History, Second Series. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.

Tales of Four Nations. 3 vols. post 8vo. 27s. bds.

THEOLOGY.

Ellison's Protestant Errors. 12mo. 6s. bds.

Mann's Memorials of Christian Friendship. post 8vo. 6s. bds.

Waddington on the Greek Church. cr. 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Christian's Book, &c. 4s. bds.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Recollections of Travels in the East. By John Carne, Esq. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Murray's North America. 2 vols. 8vo. 27s. bds.

Collins's Emigrant's Guide to the United States. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

LITERARY REPORT.

A work of considerable promise, relative to the interior of Africa (that region so provocative of curiosity, and yet so fatal to investigators), is announced for immediate appearance. It is entitled "Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa," by Richard Lander, his faithful attendant, and the only surviving member of the Expedition."

Nearly ready for publication, *Travels to Timbuctoo* and other parts of Central Africa, during the years 1821-5-6-7-8, by René Caillié. This work will be illustrated with a view of Timbuctoo, and other plates, representing the buildings of this remarkable city.

The Author of "*Riquelieu*" has nearly ready for publication a new work, of high interest, entitled "*Danuley*." The present production will, it is said, establish his fame as a first-rate novelist.

Mr. D'Israeli announces the concluding portion of his *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*

A work of great interest to the Sporting World is in preparation, under the title of *Northern Sports*. It will, we understand, exhibit in a very animated manner the field diversions of the North of Europe.

Mr. Galt has nearly completed a novel, called *Lawrie Todd, or the Settlers in the Woods*.

A novel, of an entirely new character, under the attractive title of *Wedded Life in Upper Ranks*, will very shortly be published.

Mr. Emerson is engaged in writing a History of Greece, which will soon make its appearance.

Mr. Colman's forthcoming work, entitled *Random Records*, is, it appears, to be dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty.

The Fourth Edition of the Statistics of the British Empire, compiled from Journals, Reports, and Papers laid before Parliament, since 1792, is preparing for publication.

The Author of the Revolt of the Bees has nearly ready for publication a Poem, entitled, *The Re-proof of Brutus*.

A new Novel, by the Author of the Collegians, is in the press, entitled, *The Rivals*, and will be ready for publication early in the present month.

The Lives of the Italian Poets, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M.A. are preparing for publication.

Mr. Valpy has issued a prospectus for publishing a Family Classical Library, or English Translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics. In monthly volumes.

Miss Emma Ekendrick has in the press a little work, entitled, *Conversations on Miniature Painting*.

Exemplars of Tudor Architecture, by T. F. Hunt, are nearly ready for publication.

The Memoirs of Talleyrand are announced.

Mr. W. Long Wellesley has in the press a History of the Court of Chancery—its Abuses and Reforms. The work may be expected very soon.

The British Naturalist, or an Account of the Appearance and Habits of the more remarkable Living Productions of Britain and the British Seas, &c. is announced.

Dr. Forster has nearly ready, Letters of Locke to Mr. Furly, Mr. Clarke of Chiptey, and Sir Hans Sloane; and also some Original Letters of Algernon Sydney, of Lord Shaftesbury, &c.

Shortly will be published, the History of Dunbar, from the earliest records to the present period, by James Miller.

W. R. Russel Wilton announces his Medical Case-book as nearly ready for publication.

Shortly will be published, new editions of the Rev. H. Blunt's Lectures on the History of Jacob and Peter.

A Historical and Topographical Atlas of England and Wales, exhibiting its Geographical Features during the Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman governments, is preparing, by Thomas Allen.

Notices of the Brazils in 1828-9, by Rev. R. Walsh, LL.D. will shortly appear.

The Musical world are about to be gratified by an Annual of more than ordinary pretension. It is to be published under the joint editorship of two of the first of modern musicians, Muzio Clementi and John Baptist Cramer. The announced contents embrace works from all the living composers of eminence.

Dublin is about to adventure a Literary Gazette: the prospectus holds out, particularly, the consideration of theological subjects, and biographical sketches of eminent living characters.

The translating of the Odes of Pindar has been undertaken by a young Polish poet. The odes already translated have appeared at Urtua, the original Greek text being printed by the side of the Polish.

Health without Physic, or Cordials for Youth, Manhood, and Old Age, by an Old Physician.

Economy of the Hands and Feet, by an old Army-surgeon.

Christian Education in Spirit and in Truth, by Dr. Biber.

A new Literary Journal, of the same size and form as the "Literary Gazette," to be entitled "The Chronicle of Literature and the Fine Arts," is, we are told, about to be commenced, under the superintendence of Mr. Alais Watts. It is to be of weekly recurrence, and will be devoted to English and Foreign Literature and the Fine Arts.

IN THE PRESS.

The first number of a new Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, by Mr. J. Gorton, editor of the "General Biographical Dictionary," &c.

An edition of the Old Testament, according to the Established Version, with the exception of the Substitution of the Original Hebrew Names, in place of the English Words Lord and God, and of a few Corrections thereby rendered necessary, with Notes by the Editor.

A new and cheap edition of the late Rev. Legh Richmond's Annals of the Poor.

A View of the Scripture Revelations concerning a Future State. By a Country Pastor.

Satan, a Poem, in Three Books. By the Author of The Omnipresence of the Deity.

The Treasury of Knowledge; in Two Parts. By S. Maunder.

The Civil and Ecclesiastical History of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Passing of the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829. By C. St. George.

Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-nine, a Poem. By Edward W. Cox, Author of The Opening of the Sixth Seal.

Poems, by the Author of Posthumous Papers.

A School Edition of The Omnipresence of the Deity.

Hours of Devotion for the Promotion of True Christianity and Family Worship.

Patroni Ecclesiarum; or, a List alphabetically arranged of all the Patrons of Dignities, Rectories, Vicarages, Perpetual Curacies, and Chapelries of the United Church of England and Ireland.

A New Edition of the Rev. H. F. Burder's Mental Discipline, with many Additions.

The Olive Branch; a Religious Annual, for 1830.—Consisting of Original Contributions in Prose and Verse, embellished with a fine portrait of the Rev. Robert Gordon, D.D. in 32mo. bound in silk.

Popular Lectures on the Study of Natural History and the Sciences, Vegetable Physiology, Zoology, the Animal and Vegetable Poisons, and on the Human Faculties, Mental and Corporeal. By William Lempriere, M.D. Second Edition.

No. IV. of The Domestic Gardener's Manual and English Botanist's Companion. By a Horticultural Chemist. To be completed in Twelve Numbers.

Smart's Horace; a New Edition, with the English Translation corrected and improved.

A Treatise on Atmospheric Electricity, including Observations on Lightning Rods and Paragres. By John Murray, F.S.H. F.L.S. P.G.S. &c.

A Collection of Monuments and Historical Pictures of the most illustrious Men of Denmark, under the title of Mnemosigne, by J. Moeller. Also, a History of Danish Literature, from the time of the introduction of the art of printing.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

EARL OF HARRINGTON.

At Brighton, September 15, aged seventy-six, the Right Hon. Charles Stanhope, third Earl of Harrington. The Earl of Harrington was born March 20, 1753, the elder son of Charles the second Earl (who was also a General in the army, and Colonel of the 2d Horse Guards,) by the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Charles second Duke of Grafton, K. G. His Lordship entered the army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1769. He obtained a company in the 29th foot in 1773, and, having joined that regiment on its return from America at the close of that year, had the command of the light company. General Sir William Howe having invented a set of manœuvres for light infantry, seven light companies, among which was that commanded by Lord Petersham, assembled for their practice at Salisbury, in the summer of 1774; and his Majesty inspected the battalion on Salisbury-plain. In 1774 Lord Petersham was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Thetford: but the Parliament was dissolved immediately after. In 1776, on the late Duke of Northumberland succeeding his mother as Baron Percy, Lord Petersham was elected for Westminster, which city he represented until, by his father's death, he was raised to the House of Peers, April 1, 1779. In 1776, Lord Petersham exchanged his light company for the grenadier company of the 29th, which regiment embarked for Quebec in February of that year, and, on their arrival, were immediately ordered to land, which they effected, though cannonaded from the battery erected by the Americans on Point Lévy. As soon as the men were refreshed, they, with the original garrison, some marines, seamen, and the English and French inhabitants, in all not four thousand men, marched out to attack the American hutted-camp on the plains of Abraham; and the latter, though at first formed in line of battle, were, after a few volleys from the British, put to flight in every direction. The remainder of the 29th arrived a few days after, and did duty in Quebec till the arrival of the army from Europe, under the command of General Burgoyne, when the whole was ordered up the river St. Lawrence, and was actively engaged during the remainder of the year. In November, the army was ordered into winter-quarters in Canada, where Lord Petersham's company was

quartered at Verchere. In the spring of 1777, General Burgoyne was appointed to command a detachment of Sir Guy Carleton's army, destined to cross Lake Champlain, for the attack of Ticonderoga, and to effect a junction with the southern army. This gallant body, after encountering the greatest difficulty, and disputing every inch of ground with the Americans, infinitely superior in number, was obliged to throw down their arms by the convention of Saratoga. During this active campaign Lord Petersham acted as an Aid-de-Camp to General Burgoyne, and his services in that arduous capacity were particularly noticed by the General. Indeed, his Lordship was on the most intimate footing with all the generals and other officers, particularly Brigadier-General Fraser, who died of the wounds he received in the action of the 7th of October. After the disastrous issue of the campaign, Lord Petersham was sent to England with General Burgoyne's dispatches, by the way of New York. Shortly after his Lordship's arrival in London, he purchased, 16th January, 1778, a company in the Foot Guards. On the 22d of May, 1779, (having become Earl of Harrington on the 1st of the preceding month,) his Lordship married Jane, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Fleming, of Brompton Park, in the county of Middlesex, Bart. It being evident that the French meditated an attack on our West India possessions, letters of service were issued to raise a number of new regiments; one of which was given to his Lordship, who soon completed it as the 85th, and shortly after embarked with it for Jamaica, as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant. The 85th was commanded by Major Phipps, (now General the Earl of Mulgrave.) The great mortality which prevails more or less in the West Indies, particularly in the time of war, soon reduced the gallant corps sent from England to a small number. The 85th, one of the finest ever landed on any of our tropical islands, suffered severely; and his Lordship's health, from his great military exertions, being injured, he returned to England. On Lord Harrington's return, his Majesty nominated him, November 1782, one of his Aids-de-Camp, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army. On the death of Lieut.-Gen. Calcraft, Colonel of the 65th foot, Lord Harrington was appointed, March 12, 1783, to the command of that regiment, which he immediately joined, and embarked with it for Ireland. The 65th being ordered to

America in 1785, his Lordship obtained his Majesty's permission to return to England. In 1788, his Majesty appointed him Colonel of the 29th. This very flattering attention of his royal master originated from Lord Harrington having asked for the 29th some years before, on the death of its then Colonel, Lieutenant-General Evelyn. The 5th of December, 1792, his Majesty was pleased to confer an additional mark of his regard on the Earl of Harrington, by appointing him Colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, with the Gold Stick. The 12th of October, 1793, his Lordship received the brevet of Major-general. During the campaigns in Flanders, his Lordship applied to his Majesty that he might be sent with his regiment to serve under his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but his Lordship's appointment of Gold Stick rendered it incompatible. Shortly after this, his Majesty wishing to be made acquainted with certain proceedings on the Continent, and probably to convey his own ideas respecting the operations of the army, particularly the British, sent the Earl of Harrington on a private mission to the Duke of York, with whom he remained for a short time. His Lordship received the brevet of Lieutenant-General January 1, 1798, and was employed as second in command on the London staff, his Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of Gloucester being first. The Earl of Harrington was soon afterwards appointed a Privy-Counsellor. He attained the rank of General September 25, 1803. In the spring of 1806, the Earl of Harrington was sent to the Court of Berlin immediately after Lord Harrowby, and both returned nearly at the same time *re infecta*, his Prussian Majesty having evinced a determination to adopt the politics of St. Cloud. Soon after, in the same year, the Earl was sent to Ireland, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in that part of the empire, of which his grandfather had been twice Viceroy, in 1747 and 1749. His Lordship was appointed Constable of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Earl of Cardigan, deceased, March 17, 1812; and in the same year was succeeded in the chief command in Ireland by the present Earl of Hope-town. At the coronation, in 1821, the Earl of Harrington was the bearer of the Great Standard of England. By his Countess before mentioned (who was a considerable lady in the Court circles, being a great favourite with Queen Charlotte, and who died Feb. 3, 1824,) the Earl of Harrington had eight sons and three daughters. 1. the Right Hon. Charles, now Earl of Harrington, a Colonel in the army, and a

Lord of the Bedchamber; his Lordship is unmarried; 2. the Hon. Lincoln-Edwin-Robert, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, C.B. and a Groom of the Bedchamber, also unmarried; 3. the Most Hon. Anna-Maria, Marchioness of Tavistock, married to the Marquis of Tavistock in 1808, and has one child, Lord Russell; 4. the Hon. Leicester-Fitzgerald-Charles, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and a distinguished traveller; he, like his two elder brothers, is a bachelor; 5. the Hon. William Sefton-George, who died an infant; 6. the Hon. Fitzroy-Henry-Richard, also originally in the army, but now in holy orders, Rector of Calton, in Yorkshire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence; he married in 1808 Miss Caroline Wyndham, daughter of the Hon. Charles Wyndham, and has two surviving sons; 7. the Hon. Francis-Charles, a Major in the army; he married Miss Wilson, of Dublin, and has issue a daughter; 8. the Hon. Henry-William; 9. Lady Caroline-Anne; 10. the Most Noble Charlotte-Augusta, Duchess of Leinster, married to the present Duke of Leinster in 1818, and has had several children; and 11. the Hon. Augustus. In every relation of life, public as well as private, the Earl stood forward unexceptionable as pre-eminent. As a Lord of Parliament, a Privy Counsellor, and a General Officer, he was zealous as efficient in the discharge of every important duty which he owed to his king and country; nor was he deficient in the milder virtues of the Christian, the husband, the parent, and the friend. He lived honoured with the cordial personal intimacy of his two successive sovereigns, whilst his society was eagerly sought after and highly prized by all that there was of noble, of great, of good among his equals. His charities were widely spread, liberally dispensed, and unostentatiously secret. He may truly be said to "have done good by stealth, and blush'd to find it fame." His death was a splendid instance of euthanasia. Nine of his children surrounded his couch, and in affectionate anguish watched his last-drawn breath. He was attended to the grave by his seven sons, and a numerous tenantry, to whom he had ever stood in *loco parentis*. His remains were interred at Elvaston, in Derbyshire, on Sunday, September 27.

MR. BARRY ST. LEGER.

Francis Barry Boyle St. Leger was the son of a highly respectable family in Ireland, and nearly connected with several distinguished families, both in that country and in England. He was born in September 1799, and gave such early indi-

to endow and enrich with a sufficient subscription, and the present of such relics of the "olden time" as would not dishonour a national collection. Mr. Wood was known by the writer of this, and he speaks of him only as he deserves. He merits to be held up as an example of incorruptible public spirit and of liberal feeling: his politics were neither Whig nor Tory, but those of the best and wisest men of the day who lament the aristocracy of both. To conclude, he was a good citizen, an amiable man; and his misfortune may be attributed rather to a want of capital, than a want of moral conduct—to the "dead-weight," as Lord Bexley would call it, of a trade, whose returns are large, but whose remuneration little more than stipendiary."

J. W. BANNISTER, ESQ.

Died, in August last, at Sierra Leone, in the prime of life, J. W. Bannister, Esq. Chief-Justice and Judge of the Court of Admiralty in that colony, second son of the late John Bannister, Esq. of Steyning, in the county of Sussex. Mr. Bannister had recovered from several attacks of the ordinary sickness of the country, but sank under a fever lately introduced. To his family, and to numerous friends, his loss will prove a lasting affliction, although it is a consolation to them to know, that in the performance of his judicial duties, and in promoting every good work, during a residence of sixteen months in this colony, he gained the respect and the love of all its inhabitants, without exception of colour or station. Mr. Bannister was brought up in the navy, and served as a midshipman from 1803, at the early age of nine years, until the end of the last American war, during which he was made acting Lieutenant by Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, for his gallantry in the *Guerriere* at the time of her capture. He was, in 1814, confirmed in this rank, after seeing much hard and honourable service on the North American station. From his first introduction into the Navy, he was generally fortunate in sailing with distinguished captains; and in all his ships he was, as a youth, a favourite with his officers of all ranks. After the peace, he left active service in the Navy, at twenty-one years of age, with the reputation of being a good seaman and a daring officer: he lingered long upon the hope of being employed again usefully at sea, and offered to accompany Captain Tuckey to Congo, and to serve in other expeditions. In 1813, Mr. Bannister was a Lieutenant of the Recruit sloop of war, when she was compelled by stress of weather to seek shelter in

Sydney, in Cape Breton, and to winter in that port. The officers of the ship were living in the usual terms of friendship with the society of that place, but unhappily her captain was not of sound intellect; and in consequence of a misunderstanding with some labouring people, he ordered his marines to fire upon them, when an inhabitant was killed. The usual steps were taken by the law authorities, and the captain escaped by a well-substantiated plea of insanity. The marines were pardoned on the grounds generally governing such cases. It was considered right, however, to include Mr. Bannister in the case; but the prosecution was abandoned in a preliminary stage, when the Chief-Justice delivered the following testimony in open court:—"I consider it as an essential duty, arising out of my situation as Chief-Justice of this Island, to clear the innocent from any malignant or malicious insinuation or misrepresentation the character of any person who may be brought before me. I therefore certify, upon the oath of a Judge, that John William Bannister, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, now serving on board his Majesty's ship-of-war *Recruit*, was brought before me on a most vexatious charge of having assisted Capt. —, of that sloop, in a riot, which occasioned murder, for which Capt. — and four marines are now in gaol awaiting their trial for the said crime. On my examining into the grounds of the charge against Lieut. Bannister, nothing appears of the slightest nature to implicate him in the most distant degree, but, on the contrary, his conduct and deportment in every point of view was truly honourable, humane, and highly praiseworthy." (Signed) "A. C. DONN, Chief-Justice. March Term, 1813." The means by which a man of vigorous intellect gains knowledge are not always to be easily traced. Mr. Bannister's life was one of almost unvarying activity; yet he acquired much information, and could turn what he acquired to a good practical account. Although he quitted school* too early to have there made much proficiency, even in common learning, masters were provided in most of his ships; and upon returning from the Mediterranean before the American war, he was sent for some time, with great benefit, to an eminent naval teacher at Portsmouth. Always properly appreciating the value of literature, he pursued general studies at home with assiduity after the peace, and then advanced himself in the mathematics un-

* At Watlingbury, in Kent, under the Rev. Mr. Cowper.

der good instructors. In 1819, Mr. Bannister located a tract of land in Upper Canada, and entered earnestly into colonial interests; some of which he endeavoured to promote by a pamphlet published in London in 1822, entitled "Sketches of Plans for settling in Upper Canada a portion of the unemployed Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland."* Perceiving in Canada that influence might be gained through the practice of the Law, he came home, and was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple in 1826, with the intention of returning to North America. In 1828, however, he went as Chief-Justice to

Sierra Leone; fearless alike of the perils of that climate, as of those which he had experienced in his naval career, and endowed with the same ardour to rise in his lately-adopted as in his original profession. In this colony, as elsewhere, the energy and kindness of Mr. Bannister's character did not fail to be developed. He performed his judicial duties exemplarily to all, and especially impressed the coloured people with a conviction of his just estimate of their rights and claims.† Great, indeed, as the loss is which his family has sustained in his death, it is exceeded by what is felt in Africa, for one of the most zealous of her friends.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Vauxhall Bridge Company.—A meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held last month. The report of the committee of management stated that the Company had 1500*l.* in 3 per Cent. Consols; that notes to the amount of 703*l.* were in circulation by the Company; that the action brought by the Company for damage done to the bridge by craft had been decided against the owners, and the verdict in favour of the Company, 448*l.* had been paid by the defendants. Comparing the receipts of the half-year just ended with the corresponding period of last year, there was a decrease of 218*l.* The tolls collected for the last half-year amounted to 4195*l.* The account of disbursements showed a balance in favour of the Company of 1110*l.* Upon the balance, a dividend of 10*s.* per share would be payable in January next. Mr. Francis, one of the Directors, said that he was of opinion that if a reduction was made in the tolls, or if persons on horseback, or in carriages, were allowed to return free of charge, after having paid once in the day, the public would be benefited and the tolls increased. The suggestion was approved of by almost every person in the room, and a recommendation to that effect was ordered to be made to the Directors.

The New Farringdon, or Fleet Market.—The Corporation of the City of London lately issued a notice, in pursuance of the Act passed for erecting the new market, that the building would be opened for the

commencement of business on the 20th of November. The purchase of the ground, and buildings which stood thereon, was estimated in round numbers at 200,000*l.*; the building of the market, including pavilions' accounts, &c. 30,000*l.* The shops in general let at 15*s.* a-week, or with a parlour at 25*s.* per week. The shops have all been let. The tenants in the old market have been formally served with notices to quit. The Committee, who have the management of the whole, engaged to clear away every vestige of the old market by the first week in the present month, and throw open the whole street leading from Blackfriars-bridge to Holborn. Subsequently, it is in contemplation to continue the road in a direct line of communication, terminating at the Angel at Islington. The street where the old market stood is to be called Farringdon-street, and will form one of the widest and most commodious thoroughfares in the metropolis. The new market is to be placed under the strictest surveillance, and nothing but eatables are to be offered for sale in it.

Hungerford Market.—The improvement of Hungerford Market proceeds, we are informed, with every prospect of accomplishment to the wishes of its projectors. The following persons compose the Provisional Committee: The Hon. George Agar Ellis, M. P.; Alexander Baring, Esq. M. P.; Wm. Courtenay, Esq. Clk. Parl. trustees. The Earl of Clarendon, Lord George Seymour, The Hon. P. P.

* Republished in 1826.

† A woman of colour complained to him that her young daughter was detained, under gross circumstances, by a white resident in Sierra Leone, and upon the ordinary messengers being resisted in executing an order for restoring her, Mr. Bannister personally compelled obedience to the writ.

Bouverie, The Hon. William Ponsonby, The Hon. Frederick Byng, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Charles Baring Wall, Esq. M.P. Rev. Dr. Richards, Vicar of St. Martin's, Joseph Neeld, Esq. Vernon Wentworth, Esq. J. Pensam, Esq. Joseph Morris, Esq. G. Watts, Esq.

New Lord Mayor.—The 8th of November being the day fixed by the statute for swearing in the Lord Mayor elect in the City, previous to the same ceremony being performed on the 9th at Westminster, the Sheriffs and City Officers met at the Mansion House soon after the conclusion of the Morning Service, and thence proceeded to Guildhall, where a Court of Aldermen was held. The Court broke up at nearly three o'clock, and soon after, the Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor elect, (Alderman Crowder,) Aldermen, Sheriffs, City Officers, &c. entered the Hall, and took their seats amidst loud plaudits. The usual oaths and declarations having been administered to the Lord Mayor elect by the Town-clerk, the former immediately took possession of the Civic Chair, which had been previously vacated by the Lord Mayor for the past year. As soon as his Lordship had taken his seat, the venerable City Chamberlain thrice approached the table, bowing, and presented to the Lord Mayor the sceptre, the City purse, and seal; in the same manner, the Sword-bearer acquitted himself, his Lordship returning the sword to him again, as the proper depository thereof. The ceremony having been concluded, the Lord Mayor received the hearty congratulations of his fellow-citizens.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. H. C. Brice, to the Rectory of St. Peter, Bristol.

The Rev. H. Harding, to the Rectory of Aldridge, Staffordshire.

The Rev. W. Wyvill, M.A. to the Rectory of Black Notley, Essex.

The Rev. W. R. Holden, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Oldbury, Salop, void by the death of the Rev. D. Lewis.

The Rev. O. Mathias, A.B. to the Vicarage of Horsford, and Perpetual Curacy of Horsham Saint Faith's, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. G. Dobree, M.A. to the Rectory of Fleet Marston, Bucks.

The Rev. G. Cudham, to the Rectory of Penthorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. H. W. Salmon, A.M. to the Rectory of Lidgate, Suffolk.

The Rev. S. H. Banks, LL.B. to the Perpetual Curacy of Cowlinge, Suffolk.

The Rev. S. Smith, M.A. to the Rectory of Combeforey, Somersetshire.

The Rev. W. Mellard, to the Vicarage of Cadgington, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. J. Dickinson, to the Vicarage of Compston Dandon, Somersetshire.

The Rev. R. Harvey, to the Rectory of Hornsey, Middlesex, void by the death of the Rev. C. Sheppard.

The Rev. C. W. Steward, B.A. to the Rectory of Calster St. Edmund and Trinity, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. E. Daniel, B.A. to the Vicarage of Weybread St. Mary, Suffolk.

The Rev. H. Linton, M.A. to the Vicarage of Nassington with Yarwell.

The Rev. J. B. Maude, M.A. to the Vicarage of Monk Sherborne, Hants.

The Rev. C. Boothby, M.A. to the Vicarage of Sutterton, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. C. J. Hoare, A.M. Vicar of Godstone, Surrey, to the Archdeaconry of Winchester, vacant by the decease of the Venerable G. Heathcote.

The Rev. E. Berens, M.A. Vicar of Shrivvenham, Berks, to the Prebend of Slape, in Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. C. K. Williams, M.A. to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School in Maidstone.

Married.—At the Earl of Rosslyn's house, St. James's-square, Bethell Walrond, Esq. M.P. of Monrath, Devon, to the Right Hon. Lady Janet St. Clair.

J. W. Fane, Esq. M.P. of Wormsley, Oxon, to Ellen Catherine, third daughter of the Hon. T. Parker.

At Dorking, the Rev. A. Dawson, to Miss Elves, both of Dorking.

At Chester, the Rev. R. V. Law, to Sidney Dorothea, daughter of the late Colonel Davidson.

At Cheekley, C. W. Martin, Esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. B. Charlewood.

At Aylesbury, John De Veuille, jun. Esq. one of the Jurats of the Royal Court, Jersey, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Tindal, Esq.

At St. George's, Hanover square, David Baillie, Esq. of Audley-square, to Miss Stewart.

At Dawlish, Devon, the Rev. W. M. Blencowe, to Maynard Anna, eldest daughter of Colonel Rochfort, M.P.

At Scarborough, the Rev. E. N. Young, to Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of W. Travis, M.D.

The Rev. C. Barnwell, of Mileham Hall, Norfolk, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late G. Wyndham, Esq.

Died.—In Hereford-street, the Lady H. Finch. In Paris, aged eighty, Anne Baroness de Robeck.

At Lausanne, the Marquess of Headfort.

In Portman-square, Margaret Countess Dowager of Clonmell.

At Chichester, the Right Hon. Lord F. Lennox, brother to the Duke of Richmond.

In Grosvenor-street, the Countess Dowager of Radnor.

The Lady of Sir F. Barrington, Bart. of Swainston, Isle of Wight.

The Hon. Eric George Sinclair, R.N. brother to the Earl of Caithness.

The Hon. John Coventry, brother to the Earl of Coventry.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, E. Roche, Esq. Editor of "The Courier."

At Brockwell Hall, Surrey, John Blades, Esq.

At Hampstead, the Rev. Thomas Belsham, the Unitarian Minister of the chapel in Essex street.

At Tonbridge Wells, Lady Hawley.

In South Audley-street, the venerable Gilbert Heathcote, A.M.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the ensuing year is "The Christian Religion the last Revelation to be expected of the will of God."

CORNWALL.

An extraordinary discovery of copper ore has been made in St. George Mine, in the neighbourhood of Perran Porth, Corwall; the lode is represented to be five feet in width, and worth 20*l.* a ton.

CUMBERLAND.

Antiquities.—Some very interesting relics have lately been discovered at Carlisle; amongst them, a tomb with this inscription:

M'D' AVR. AVRELIA' VIX'SIT
ANNOS XXXXI ML. PIVS
APOLLINARIS. CONIVGI. CARISSIMÆ
POSUIT

Probably:—"Dile Manibus Aureliæ. Anrellia vixsit, annos 41: Memoræ loco Pius Apollinaris conjugi carissimæ posuit."

"To the Dile Manes of Aurelia. Anrellia lived 41 years. In memory, Pius Apollinaris placed (or consecrated) this to his most dear wife."

DEVONSHIRE.

The Chamber of Commerce of Plymouth has issued a letter, signed by Mr. Woolcombe, their deputy-chairman, inviting the attention of the West of England to the East India monopoly, preparatory, it is said, to a visit from Mr. Buckingham, who is now on his peregrinations in the North, where he has met with extraordinary encouragement from the commercial classes.

ESSEX.

At the recent sessions held at Chelmsford, the Clerk of the Peace read the report delivered in by the visiting magistrates, respecting the state of the gaols, by which it appeared that crime has so alarmingly increased that there is no accommodation for the prisoners. In consequence, it was contended by Mr. Western, that the only remedy was a more frequent gaol delivery; it was therefore resolved, that the court, at its rising, do adjourn to November 25, for the trial of prisoners.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The result of a trial at the Gloucester Assizes (Davis v. Capper) shows the value a Special Jury set upon the liberty of the subject. The plaintiff, a woman advanced in years, was taken up on a charge of felony. At the examination which took place before the defendant at Cheltenham, no proof was offered of her guilt—the articles alleged to have been stolen were not found in her possession, but her accuser produced a letter addressed to the plaintiff, which she had intercepted and opened by the advice of a police-officer. The letter contained a number of vague allusions to the robbery, which it was alleged had been committed on the plaintiff's accuser. The plaintiff was called on by the defendant to state who was the writer of that letter, which had never been received by her; and, being unable to do so, was committed for sixteen days to the House of Correction at North-

leach, in order that, in the mean time, information might be obtained respecting the writer of a letter that was never in the possession of the plaintiff. At the House of Correction she was treated as a person convicted of a misdemeanor, and at the expiration of sixteen days brought up again before the Magistrates at Cheltenham. The defendant who committed her was not then present—he was attending other business at Gloucester. No farther evidence was offered in support of the charge of felony, but the Bench declining to act in the absence of the committing Magistrate, the plaintiff was sent back to the gaol of Northleach for three days—that was, till the next Bench day. She was then brought up again, and, no other evidence being offered, discharged. For this violation of the principles of justice, a Special Jury of the County of Gloucester gave a special verdict for the plaintiff, with 10*l.* damages!

HAMPSHIRE.

By a recent admeasurement, the following distances on the Portsmouth and Northampton roads have been ascertained as follows:—From Hyde Park Corner to Portsmouth, sixty-nine miles; from ditto to Farnham, through Guildford, sixty-six miles five furlongs. There is, consequently, a saving of three miles three furlongs by travelling to Southampton by way of Guildford, instead of the dreary route over Bagshot Heath.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the friends of radical reform was lately held at Oldham, to take into consideration the primary cause of the present distress, and to determine on the propriety of corresponding with the Society in London, for the purpose of obtaining a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. Several persons addressed the meeting, and insisted that the country was in a state of great distress and embarrassment, for which they accounted in various ways. Eleven resolutions were then put, the substance of which was, that, in the opinion of the meeting, poverty and the want of the common necessities of life was then more felt than at any former period. Among the causes to which they attributed the alleged distress of the country, were the fast increase of crime; the defective state of the House of Commons; the rotten-borough system; the wars, which had entailed millions of debt; excessive taxation; the currency; and as a remedy to these evils, the resolutions proposed a free and equal election of members of the House of Commons, on the principles of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and election by ballot; and especially to call on the legislature immediately to adopt an equitable adjustment of all pecuniary engagements. "That taxes be reduced as soon as possible to the least amount, by annulling all useless places and unmerited pensions; that the army be reduced within its constitutional limits; and the whole of the public expenditure be economised, that the governor and the governed may again live in harmony, and not in enmity: then, and not till then, can the people revive, and we become a happy, a great, and an independent nation." The

last resolution was to the following effect:—"That until all these things be fully accomplished, this meeting deems it to be the imperative duty of the inhabitants of all cities, towns, and villages, to hold frequent meetings for the purpose of investigating and discussing these important matters, on the accomplishment of which so much of their future peace and happiness depends." The whole of the resolutions having been agreed to, the meeting adjourned.

A monument has been put up in the Church of St. John, in Liverpool, to the memory of Matthew Gregson, Esq. whose talents, as an antiquary, have long been known to the literary world, from his excellent work, "The Antiquities of Lancashire," and whose life was ardently devoted to the promotion of the interests of the public charities and scientific institutions of the town. The monument is of white marble, and consists of a polished urn, resting on a moulding, half enveloped in drapery, the ample folds of which fall on each side of the inscription-tablet beneath, which is ornamented with four bunches of honeysuckles. It is executed by Mr. Benjamin Gibson, sculptor, of Liverpool, and on it is placed the following inscription:

In Memory of MATTHEW GREGSON, ESQ. F.S.A.
late of Liverpool, and of Overton Hall,
in the county of Chester, who died on
the 25th of September, 1824, aged 75 years.
In the relations of husband, father, and friend,
he was kind, affectionate, and sincere.

In Religion,

he was firmly attached to the Established Church;
and while pursuing Antiquarian researches,
with no less ardour than success,
he both encouraged rising merit,
and liberally contributed to support the
charitable and scientific institutions
of his native town.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The anniversary dinner of the Lincoln Agricultural Society was lately held, and attended by ninety-one gentlemen of the highest respectability. Major Brown in the chair. After the health of Colonel Sibthorp, M. P. for Lincoln was given, in returning thanks, the gallant Colonel spoke of the state of the country, and in alluding to the objects of the meeting, said they were not supported as they ought to be by the members of the county, and the aristocracy. He pointed out the disastrous effects of the alterations of the currency on the agricultural interest, and the apathy of the great landowners on the subject when under the consideration of Parliament; he did not, however, yet despair of living to see men convinced of the ruinous system which we had adopted. On the health of John Calcraft, Esq. M. P. for Wareham, being drunk, that gentleman replied in a very able speech. After duly acknowledging the honour done him, he proceeded to a review of the late Parliamentary session; asserting that his Majesty's Ministers, not content with their neglect of the agricultural interest of the country, had wantonly thrown every obstacle in their power in the way of all improvements!! He particularized the Wool Question!

NORTHUMBRIA.

At a meeting held at the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle lately, it was resolved, "That this society be called The Natural History Society of the Counties of Northumberland, Dur-

ham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and that its object be the furtherance of the study of Natural History in all its departments."

SOMERSETSHIRE.

According to the late arrangement, the county of Somerset is to be divided into twenty divisions, within and for which special sessions are to be held, such divisions to bear the names following—Bath, Bedminster, Bishops Lydeard, Bridgewater, Carhampton, Chewton, Frome, Ilminster, Keynsham, Kilmersdon, Milverton, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Williton, Wincanton, Wrington, and Yeovil.

SURREY.

We are assured by a correspondent from Ryegate that there is no imposition in the story of a shower of crabs having fallen near that place. He tells us that the crabs were found in an enclosed yard attached to the United Poor-house on Easlewood common, which yard had been completely flooded by the torrent of rain that had just fallen. The occurrence excited much attention in the neighbourhood; and after the strictest inquiry into the circumstances, it was generally believed that the crabs descended with the rain, although in the first instance not the slightest credit was given to the fact. Several of the crabs, when found, were as lively and active as if just taken from the sea. The largest of them weighed somewhat less than two ounces.—*Lit. Gazette.*

SUSSEX.

The summer show of fruits and flowers of the Sussex Horticultural Society took place at Brighton, on the 23d of August. Eighty dishes of fruit were exhibited, and finer specimens have seldom been seen there. The gold medal, for the best pine, was adjudged to Sir C. M. Barrall, Bart.; the silver medal, for second best ditto, to Mr. E. Thunder. The gold medal, for the best grapes, (black,) was gained by Sir C. M. Barrall; the silver medal, the second best ditto, by Mr. H. Judson. The gold medal, for the best white grapes, was awarded to Mr. Judson; and the silver medal, for the second best ditto, to the Earl of Chichester. The silver medals, for the best melons, went to Mr. Silverlock, of Chichester, and Mr. J. M. Lloyd, of South Lancing. The Earl of Chichester gained the silver medal for the best peaches. There were divers other prizes of minor import.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A fearful accident happened lately to the Birmingham and Liverpool mail, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the morning; the mail was proceeding from Birmingham to Liverpool, containing two inside and one outside passenger—when, on reaching a small village called Lawton, which lies in a valley on the line of the mail road, it was found to be exceedingly flooded, from the effects of the immense quantity of rain which had fallen during the whole of the night. On reaching the bridge, erected much below the canal, and which the mail generally passes over, it was found to be inundated with water, scarcely a vestige of the bridge was to be seen: the coachman, however, proceeded onwards, but had not gone far, when the brick-work of the bridge gave way, and the coach, horses, and passengers, with the guard and coachman, were precipitated into the water. The coachman, guard, and outside passenger, succeeded in swimming to

the shallow water, and making their escape, as did one of the horses, which by some means or other had become disentangled from the harness; the coach, with the two inside, and three horses was swept away. The bodies were found in the afternoon, the coach broken to pieces.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The ancient church at Ombersley, having become ruinous, was, with the exception of the chancel, some time since taken down, and a new church has been erected on ground adjoining the north-side of the old church-yard. The new and very beautiful structure was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, June 22; it is built of white stone, in the decorated English style of Edward III. and consists of a nave and side aisles, with a transept and chancel to the eastward; and two porches, and a lofty steeple at the west end, with tower and spire, and a set of six bells. The church will contain about 1000 persons.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation (and surveys are now making) to cut a canal from the Stainforth and Keadby navigation, to commence near the lock at Thorne, and to join the Goole canal near Pollington. Should this undertaking go forward, of which it is thought there is little doubt, a speedy and safe communication will be effected between the Trent and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A meeting took place lately of the subscribers for effecting a more expeditious communication between Hull and Leeds, by means of steam-tugs, from thence to Selby, and forward by a rail-road to Leeds. John Broadley, Esq. was in the chair. James Andus, Esq. of Selby, attended by a deputation from the Leeds Committee, with the West-Riding Subscription List, and entered, at some length, into a detail of the recent proceedings, pointing out the necessity and utility of the measure, and the propriety and expediency of restricting the proposed rail-road, at present, to the line between Leeds and Selby. A resolution to this effect—after a discussion, in which Mr. Broadley, Dr. Alderson, Mr. J. Smith, and other gentlemen took a part—was carried unanimously. It was also agreed, that the subscribers to the original scheme should be embodied under the name of the Leeds and Selby Rail-Road Company, and that application should be made to Parliament next Session, for an act to carry the undertaking into effect.

Meetings to fix a maximum price upon some of the necessaries of life have been held in many of the manufacturing towns and districts of the north of England. A meeting of this nature was held, not long ago, upon Woodhouse Moor, Leeds, numerously attended, and at which it was resolved not to pay more than 1½d. a quart for good new milk, and not more than 8d. a pound for butter, and to adopt a rigid economy in the use of flesh meat and strong liquor. A similar meeting, though upon a larger scale, was held in Bolton, at which maximum resolutions were also passed.

The commerce of the port of Goole has increased most rapidly since its establishment. In the first six months of 1828, the quantity of cotton yarn exported from that port was 1,101,449 lbs. In the first six months of 1829, 6,271,704 lbs. The value of manufactured goods exported in Midsummer quarter of 1828 was 142,960*l.* and that of Midsummer quarter, 1829, 625,500*l.*

WALES.

Resistance to Innovation! Welsh Judicature. A meeting lately took place in Pembroke, convened by the Sheriff at Haverfordwest, to take into consideration the proposed alterations in the Welsh Judicature. John Mirehouse, Esq. proposed the following resolutions:—1. "That the consolidation of counties is most prejudicial to the interests of the Principality; and that the suggestions proposed in the Report of His Majesty's Commissioners of Common Law, do not appear to afford an adequate compensation for the expense and inconvenience to which the inhabitants of this county will be subjected in removing the assizes from Haverfordwest to the town of Carmarthen."—2. "That this meeting, entreating strong feelings of attachment for the ancient institutions of the country, views with alarm any attempt to subvert the jurisdiction which has so long promoted the best interests of the Principality, and thinks that its defects should be reformed rather than the whole abolished."—3. "That a petition to Parliament be forthwith prepared by a Committee as the petition of the inhabitants of this county."—The motion was seconded by Thomas Lewis, Esq. of Clynview; the resolutions were carried. This meeting was convened in opposition to Lord Cawdor's excellent views for changing the absurd practices and abuses in Welsh law, which are become so notorious, and placing Wales on a common footing with the rest of the country.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Hume's Prizes.—The two prizes of a gold medal and five sovereigns each, offered to the students of Marischal College, in February last, by Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. were both awarded to Gordon Mitchell, A.M. student in Divinity, and private Classical teacher, Aberdeen, for his Essays on the two subjects proposed by Mr. Hume.

IRELAND.

A meeting of the lay members of the Established Church was held at Cork, September 17, for the purpose of petitioning the King and the Parliament to reform that venerable establishment, by enforcing a more pious and exemplary conduct amongst its Clergy, and procuring a more equitable distribution of its revenues. It excited throughout Ireland, amongst all sects, the deepest interest. Here we have a nobleman (the Earl of Mountcashel) who has been raised into whatever political consequence he possesses by his strenuous opposition to Catholic Emancipation, representing the Protestant Established Church of England and Ireland as an institution so prolific in abuses of discipline, that nothing but a speedy purification from them can prevent "the glorious fabric of England's pride from soon becoming a shadow." Lord Mountcashel, who was the chairman of this meeting, set down three causes for the present deplorable state of the Church. The Government of the country were, in the first instance, blameable; the second cause was the neglect of the performance of their duties by the generality of the clergy; and the third cause, was the consequent sapineness of the laity. The churches and resident clergy, in England particularly, were too limited for the accommodation of the Protestant population; and in the town of Sunderland there was not a single resident clergyman of the Church of England. It was not then to be wondered at, that thousands upon thousands had diverged from the

Establishment, and joined themselves to the Dissenters and Catholics. So that with Jesuits on one side, and Dissenters of all grades on the other, the Church of England would, in the course of a few years, be dismembered, if some grand and general effort were not made to arrest the evils. His Lordship spoke at great length on the abuses which had crept into the Establishment. Four, six, and often seven parishes, were joined in a union by some Bishop for his favourite Rector, while there were hundreds of half-starved curates, unable to procure existence for their families, or education for their children. Politics formed the recommendation to those who had the patronage of the bishoprics, and the vacant see was at the disposal of the borough-holder who could give the Minister the largest share of support in the House of Commons. The bargain being thus struck, a man having as little talents as piety, and less of morals, is selected as the Bishop. Such a dignitary promotes to the rectories and vicarages of his diocese, not the moral, exemplary, and hardworking curate, but prefers some "empty, innumeral young upstart, who, regardless of his own conduct

as a pattern to his parishioners, seldom condescends to be seen by them;" in many instances, continued his Lordship, they lead improper, immoral, dissolute lives; so that, besides pocketing the public money, they wanted by their own bad example to make them worse than they already were. To correct the evil practice of clergymen acting as land-agents, an Act of Parliament had been passed; but some of them continued to drive a coach-and-four through the Act, after taking the advice of Dr. Radcliffe, Judge of the Prerogative Court. Such was the description of the Established Church given by a Peer of Parliament—a strenuous and uncompromising opponent to Catholic concession—a leader in the late Reformation Society for the conversion of the Irish Papists—in fine, by a man whose attachment to Protestant institutions is most zealous and sincere. His Lordship was surrounded by gentlemen of rank and high standing in society, agreeing with him in political and religious principles, who expressed their accordance with his statements by loud and frequent acclamation.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The indications of improvement in the Commercial interests of the country, pointed out in our last report, have continued to strengthen the hope that the crisis of Commercial distress is over. Extensive sales in raw cotton have taken place at Liverpool without interruption. The business transacted in that article has not been confined to any particular growth; there was a demand for all descriptions as well as qualities. The advance on each week's rate has been of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., in some instances Maranhams were sold at three-eighths advance. Sea Islands offered at auction were most of them sold at very full rates. The value of raw cottons sold at Liverpool, in the course of November, is estimated at 700,000*l.* the sales of the preceding month have amounted to 500,000*l.* making altogether an amount of 1,200,000*l.* in two months. Sales to such an extent in cottons have not been witnessed at Liverpool, within that space of time, for many years past. The total sales, from the 1st of January to the 21st of November, have embraced 673,303 bags of all descriptions. The importations during that period are computed at 619,667 bags. Speculation has greatly contributed to the activity of the Liverpool market; but the demand for the manufactories in the West of England is the original cause of that activity. At Manchester and at Glasgow the cotton manufactories have been briskly at work for some time. Their productions have generally advanced in price. Coarse qualities seem to have been particularly in requisition, and the orders for that description of goods given in October have considerably increased. The power-loom manufactories are all at work at Glasgow, and all the industrious classes in full employment. At Leeds matters have also borne a very improved appearance for some time. All the private accounts lately received from thence agree in stating that both in the woollen and cotton trades a good deal is doing. Merinoes, of a superior quality, have continued in great demand there as well as at Bradford. Orders to a considerable extent were in the course of execution, and it was calculated

that their completion would take up several weeks. All these extensive orders of manufactures, at a time of the year when the demand for the home consumption usually diminishes, cannot be considered otherwise than as furnishing evidence of a revival of the trade of the country. In other parts, from whence the accounts are not of an equally cheering kind, it is gratifying to observe at least that the traces of late misery are rapidly wearing out. The progress towards a healthy and prosperous state of things is every where steady, and holds out the pleasing prospect of a recovery of our Commercial prosperity.

In the City of London the increase of business has been less remarkable than in the country towns, but it has, of course, kept up in due proportion. Most markets have experienced an advance in prices. Many arrivals have taken place in that of plantation sugar; and although the stock in the West India dock, towards the close of the month, was estimated at 42,379 hhds. and 2031 tierces, prices have remained steady. The delivery in the course of the month has been about 10,000 hds. and 450 tierces. Good Jamaica's, St. Kitt's, and St. Vincent's, have been generally at 61*s.* to 65*s.* and the fine qualities at 64*s.* to 68*s.*

The advance in the Coffee market has also been well maintained throughout the whole of the month. The stock is about 1000 hhds. less than last year.

Baltic produce is without much demand, and prices are almost nominal in that market at the present moment. A large quantity of stock is on hand, speculation having by far overreached the quantum of the country's demand for consumption. From St. Petersburg no less than 166,000 casks of tallow have lately been shipped off for London. At Odessa a great number of orders in the article had been waiting for the opening of the Black Sea to be put into execution; so that the market is likely to remain overstocked for some time. The delivery, during the month of November, has been about 11,000 casks only.

The fruit market has been rather more brisk

than usual at the beginning of the season, chiefly on account of the beautiful qualities of this year's produce, both of Spanish and Turkey growth. The first arrivals went off readily, and at favourable prices.

A farther decline of 1s. in the price of wheat has been recorded in the last tables by which the average is regulated, and a consequent rise to the same amount has taken place in the duty on foreign wheat. It is some consolation to observe, even through the operation of an oppressive law, that the produce of the home crops will mainly contribute to the wants of the country. At the Corn Markets of Hull, Aylesbury, Bristol, Wisbeach, Norwich, Reading, Guildford, Ipswich, Malton, Manchester, Newcastle, and Haddington, there has, of late, been a constantly abundant supply at reasonable prices. Meat has also been plentiful at the above places, and at the average prices of 5d. for beef, mutton, and pork, and of 5½d for veal.

The Commercial advices received in the course of November from all parts of the globe, have been generally of a favourable character. Most of the South American markets appear to be gradually recovering from the depressing effects of that over-trading spirit which, for some time, distinguished the mercantile speculations of this country with that part of the world. The Governments of some of those states seem anxious to employ the leisure afforded them by a suspension of political convulsions, in securing facilities to foreign commerce; whilst the rigour of some of their regulations is calculated to check the evils which have hitherto been productive of so much individual injury among a portion of the mercantile interests of this country.

A good deal of excitement has prevailed in the money market throughout the month. The efforts to enhance the value of Government securities have continued without abatement, and at no preceding period have they been more persevering and successful. Speculators and jobbers seem to have with one voice determined that they shall become blindly subservient to the grand financial scheme for the completion of which this tendency has been artfully infused into the money market. The price of Consols opened with the month at 91 three-eighths for money, and its fluctuations have been remarkably rare. The temper of the markets has incessantly inclined to an advance. In this state of things, transactions have necessarily been confined to speculation. Investments do not seem to have been even thought of at such high prices. Towards the approach of the settling day (20th of Nov.) the eagerness to carry over the account to January, on favourable terms, has been without example. Many of the jobbers, however, opposed this, and laboured to compel the speculators to close their time-bargains or to pay a heavy rate of continuation. The effect of this has raised still higher the price of Consols. We left it at 93 to one-eighth for money, and, on the 26th of November, at 93 seven-eighths to 94, for January. The other English funds have kept pace with the Consols. Few transactions, however, have been reported in any of them. For several days a rumour has been in circulation that Government contemplate a still farther reduction of a farthing per diem on the interest of Exchequer bills, seeing that the preceding reduction from two-pence to

seven farthings did not occasion any permanent decline in the premium paid on those bills, and that this premium is now the same as formerly. The measure is generally expected in the City soon to take place, and yet the premium on Exchequer bills remains as high as ever; an incident which will of course fully justify the reduction spoken of.

As the necessary sequel to the manœuvres in operation at the English Stock Exchange, foreign securities have gone on rising in proportion. Russian bonds, which we left at the close of October at 102, have reached to 109; Danish bonds 74 one-quarter; and Prussian bonds 102. The greatest share of business, however, in the foreign market, has been allotted to Brazilian bonds. Their price has undergone frequent fluctuation: nevertheless it has been tolerably maintained. On the 20th a large amount of these bonds was brought into market, and a good deal was done in them. As the financial prospects of the Brazilian government are favourably represented in the accounts from Rio, little fear is entertained of a reaction in the price of these bonds. With regard to other foreign funds, nothing has occurred worthy of particular notice. Mexican bonds have undergone no improvement, neither have they been farther depreciated; and the South American funds continue in as bad repute as ever. Some rumours have been revived of an intended loan for the Sultan. One of the Turkey merchants, who has an establishment at Constantinople, has, in fact, been eagerly seeking to court the good graces of his sublimity's government by facilitating to it the means of raising the wind. But there is reason, however, to believe that his interference has been unauthorised, and that his success will not prove in accordance with his wishes. A loan for the Grand Turk is a more impracticable scheme in the money markets of Europe than those who would be benefited by it without incurring the slightest risk, seem to imagine.

We subjoin a list of the closing prices of different home and foreign securities on the 24th of November.—

Three per Cent. Consols, account 26th of November, 93 to one eighth; for January, 94.

Three per Cent. Consols, for money, 93 to one-eighth.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 92 one-eighth.—Three and Half per Cent. Reduced, 99 one-quarter.—Four per Cents. 103 one-quarter.—Four per Cents. (1826), 105 three-eighths.—Bank Stock, 214.—Long Annuities, 19 half.—Exchequer Bills, 68s. to 72s. premium.

French Five per Cent. Rentes, dividends due 22d of March and 22d of September, 108 three-quarters.

Russian Five per Cent. Bonds, dividends due 1st of March and 1st of September (payable in London) 109 to half.—Danish Three per Cent. Bonds, dividends due 31st of March and 30th of September (payable in London), 74 three-quarters.

Portuguese Five per Cent. Bonds, with dividends from 1st of December, 1827, 48.—Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds, with dividends due 1st of April and 1st of October (payable in London), 66 half.—Mexican Six per Cent. Bonds, with dividends due from 1st of July, 1827, 22 half.—Colombian Six per Cent. Bonds, with dividends from 15th of January, 1826, 20 half.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM OCTOBER 16 TO NOVEMBER 13, 1829, INCLUSIVE.

October 16. W. DAVIS, Pinner, Middlesex, baker and grocer. C. PERRY, of the Craven Head, Drury-lane, Middlesex, victualler. E. ELLIS, Botolph-lane, London, wine merchant. C. ROBINSON the elder, New Broadford Wharf, Middlesex, wharfman. F. DAFTER, Tarrilton, near Bath, brewer. E. SOPER, late of Bath, milliner.

October 20. J. WEBB, Leicester, hosier merchant. T. THOMPSON, Upper Shore, Kent, dealer. J. BISHOP, Dean-street, Soho, Middlesex, grocer. J. THOMPSON, Aldersgate-street, London, linen draper. E. DENIS, J. LAMBERT, and J. SEVERN, Upper Thames-street, London, wholesale grocers. C. HIGGIN, Cheap-side, London, and of Higham, Norwich, shawl manufacturer. J. N. LYON, Cambridge, grocer. J. N. THURSON, Bath, upholsterer. T. HARRISON, late of Sheffield, Staffordshire, miller. W. M. SCAMMELL, Warrimster, Wilts, currier. C. NELSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, linen burner. J. FRANKLIN, Ipswich, Suffolk, currier. W. PARR, No 54 Broad-street, Cheap-side, London, Manchester warehouseman. C. I. WATKIN, of the South Hamlet, near Gloucester, victualler. C. BRUTON, Cheltenham, grocer. J. WATSON, Hook, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

October 23. W. ABBOT, Aldgate-street, merchant. T. LEWNEY, Great Brunswick, Essex, farmer. G. H. TRIMBEY, J. G. L. TRIMBEY, and G. D. TRIMBEY, Watling-street, merchants. G. CHAPPEL, Holborn-bridge, hat maker. J. SWAN, North-lane, draper. J. and G. ANDREWS, Broad-street, Blackwell-hall factors. J. C. RISP, late of Broad-street, Middlesex, R. WISL, Fleet-street, patent portable water-closet manufacturer. J. HUTCHINSON, Liverpool, merchant. T. WHEELER, Hereford, corn-dealer. G. FYRE, Coventry and Bedworth, riband manufacturer. T. CHIEETHAM, Heaton-Norris and Stockport, cotton spinner.

October 30. W. BOURNE and G. BOURNE, Coleman-street, London, and of Fleet-street, Middlesex, woollen drapers. G. HICKOX, Woking, Sussex, grocer. E. J. EVERETT and J. C. FRANCIS, Heytesbury, Wilts, clothiers. A. HAVISIDE and C. HARVIX, Bucklersbury, London, merchants. W. COX, Unto-street, Bath, and Cheltenham, silk mercer. J. WILLIAMS, Gloucester, boot and shoe maker. J. CROWTHER, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, corn factor. R. MELLOR, Derby, innkeeper. J. SNOWDEN, Newcastle upon Tyne, draper. T. HARRISON, Long Acre, Lamesley, Durham, smith. H. JONES, Brecon, builder. R. HUGHES, Manchester, tailor. M. TUDOR, Bolton, Lancashire, shopkeeper.

October 30. W. C. PURSLOW, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, cheesemonger. T. HARDING, Tottenham, Middlesex, stone mason. J. BROWN, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, linen draper. C. BARRHAM, late of the New Corn Exchange Coffee-house, Mark-lane, London, victualler. W. GUITERIDGE, St. Albans, Herts, brandy merchant. W. MYERS, Hoxton, London, butter. R. BUCKLAND the younger, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, draper. A. TALENT, late of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, and of Hoxne, Suffolk, linen draper and grocer. J. NICHOLLS, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, lodging-house keeper. J. PACKER, Newbury, Berks, carrier. I. ABRAHAM, York street, Covent-garden, jeweller. T. ARMSTRONG, Raskif, Yorkshire, and J. ARMSTRONG, Cornborough, Yorkshire, cattle dealers. W. GOODWIN, Scawby, and J. THORP, Broughton, Lincolnshire, merchants. J. KILLEY, Liverpool, flour dealer and tailor. H. G. DAGGERS, late of Preston, Lancashire, grocer. J. BUSHMILL, Sandwich and Ramsgate, Kent, lodging-house keeper. W. MILNE, Leeds, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. REXWORTHY, Wells, Somersetshire, currier. W. H. ELKINGTON and J. GEDDES, of the New Hall Street Delling Mills, Birmingham, dealers. J. HARDWICK, White Hart-yard, Tottenham Court-road, Middlesex, horse dealer. J. P. WEBSTER, Cornhill, London, watch maker. J. P. NEALE, Gloucester, Blackfriars, Surrey, bookseller. C. CLAYTON, Globe-terrace, Lower-road, Islington, Middlesex, victualler. W. HOLLOWAY, Westminster-road, Surrey, hackney-

November 3. W. C. PARSLOW, of Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, cheesemonger. W. MOTHER-SOLE the elder, Hoxton, St. Marybone, Liverpool, leather keeper. J. SLOMAN, Maidstone, Kent, timber merchant. C. SMITH, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London, wine merchant. A. MACKINTOSH, late of Bombay, merchant, but now of Conduit-street. G. COWIE and W. STRANGE, Paternoster-row, Cheap-side, London, booksellers. W. H. HOBDAV, Pall Mall, picture dealer. W. BOWER, Moore-street, Gloucester, Nottinghamshire, seed merchant. J. HAYTON, Winton, Cumberland, grocer. J. LOWE, Ashted, near Birmingham, dealer in linen. S. THORPE, Birmingham, victualler. R. BIASS, Birmingham, draper. T. FREDER, Birmingham, druggist. J. HODGSON the younger, Bradford Moor, Yorkshire, woolstapler. F. HALFPENNY, Evesham, auctioneer. J. JORIE, Liver-

pool, wine merchant. H. RUDGE, Leamster, Herefordshire, surgeon. W. B. MORGAN, St. James's-place, near Bristol, dealer in woollen cloths. J. LAC-COBBE, Norwich, manufacturer. J. BROWN, Great Yarmouth, and S. BROWN, Little Yarmouth, maltster. T. P. HUDSON, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, bone merchant. R. J. FROST, late of Aberavenny, Monmouthshire, grocer. J. TRUSS the younger, Upper Holloway, Middlesex, lapidary. T. GREEN, Coleman-street, Blackwell Hall, factor. J. POLE, Westbromwich, Sussex, dealer. T. LAMBERT, New Bond-street, upholsterer. R. IZZARD, Gun alley, White's Grounds, Bermondsey, Surrey, leather dresser. C. P. WHITE-KER, Walcot-place, Lambeth, wine merchant. J. BEALE, Winchester, draper. G. BLUNDEN, East Malling, Kent, paper maker.

November 6. F. BARRETT, Appleton, and J. S. BARRETT, Kingston, Berkshire, apothecaries. W. SARGENT, of the Pavement, Moorfields, London, linen draper. J. LEVY, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, merchant. T. RHOADS, late of Queens-street, Hoxton-square, Middlesex, cut glass manufacturer. J. LAVENDER, Boxley, and Aylesford, Kent, paper maker. H. HEVLYN and J. CONNOLLY, late of Blom-street, London, and of Old Ford, Middlesex, dyers. L. CURIS, Church-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, silk manufacturer. T. BOURNE, Norwich, Exeter, Plymouth, Tavistock, and Barnstable, woollen draper. T. FAW-CETT, Basinghall-street, London, Manchester warehouseman. J. HAY, Adde street, London, warehouseman. T. TROUT, late of No. 13, Lime-street, London, and of Ostend, salesman. J. BENTLEY, No. 24, Milk-street, London, and Grove-place, Bethnal-green, Middlesex, warehouseman. S. E. HOBBS, Hitchin, Herts, grocer. H. ROBSON, George street, Southwark, hat manufacturer. W. HAMILTON, Peckham, Surrey, master mariner. R. NAUGHAM, Hindon-street, Herts, Middlesex, victualler. W. MOON, Newington, Somersetshire, draper. J. WILLIAMSON, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. H. WHICKER, Emsworth, Hants, butcher and farmer. T. LANGLEY, Birmingham, leather dealer. J. RYERS, Newport, Monmouthshire, linen draper. D. CHURCHILL, Butleigh, Somersetshire, draper. W. MOON, Newington, Somersetshire, draper. T. H. LEESON, Douglas, Isle of Man (and trading at Manchester), draper. G. SCOTT and T. SARR, Manchester, dealers in porter. T. HOPKINS, late of Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire, timber merchant. J. BULL, Taunton, Somersetshire, woollen draper. W. CRES, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, merchant. A. WELCH, late of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, shopkeeper. W. HARNWELL, Blakeney, Norfolk, tailor.

November 10. H. T. PASSMORE, Prospect-place, Old Kent Road, Surrey, plumber. E. B. BROUGHTON, Southampton street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, tailor. F. EWER and W. F. SCHOLFIELD, Lad-lane, London, warehouseman. R. BELL, Woking, Surrey, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. L. EVILL, Takenhouse-yard, London, and Old Ford, Middlesex, dyer. J. DOW, late of Great Russell-street, Bedford square, auctioneer. W. JOHNSON, Northampton-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, grocer. E. PIKE, Staines, Middlesex, blacksmith. W. PLUNKETT, Cannon-place, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, carpenter. G. KNIGHT, Blackman-street, Southwark, carpet warehouseman. T. PEIRISE, Belleisle, Richmond, Yorkshire, training groom and horse dealer. T. ALLDAY, Birmingham, salesman and butcher. J. MILPS, East Dereham, Norfolk, corn merchant. R. SLANEY, Omberville, Worcestershire, brick maker. R. SLADER, Cheltenham, cabinet maker. J. A. BARKHILL, Woking, Surrey, Cornhill, money changer. J. LESTER, Liverpool, wine and spirit dealer. J. ASTON, Wollington, Salop, mercer. E. J. JACKSON and C. F. JACKSON the younger, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. J. NORMAN, fish-brokers, Somersetshire, miller. J. JONES, Ashbur, Wiltshire, hotel keeper. H. ROBERTS, Hafod, Carmarthenhire, dealer. J. JONES, Barmouth, Merionethshire, dealer. C. BROWN, Norwich, corn and coal merchant. W. GRIFFITH, Brecon, linen draper and mercer. W. S. MORE, late of Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant. F. MATHEY, Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer and draper. F. TETLEY, Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer. J. LAWRENCE the younger, of the Park, St. Giles, Middlesex, hosiery clothier. R. BIASS and R. T. ELLIOTT, Birmingham, drapers.

November 13. J. EDWARDS, New Bond-street, Middlesex, shoemaker. M. M. CALAFAT, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, merchant. J. WATERMAN, No 23, Roper-lane, Rochester, Kent, Surrey, merchant. A. UNSCALE, No 24, Great Suffolk-street, Surrey, hat manufacturer. T. HAYWARD, Deal, Kent, grocer. H. MOSS, Castle-street, Houndsditch, London, dealer in linen. J. DUDLEY, No 13, London-terrace, Hackney-road, Middlesex, chemist. G. RYLAND, South Kings, Lincolnshire, victualler. J. BURTENSHAW, Dartington-place, Southwark, builder. R. SPYER, Great Aile-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant.

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